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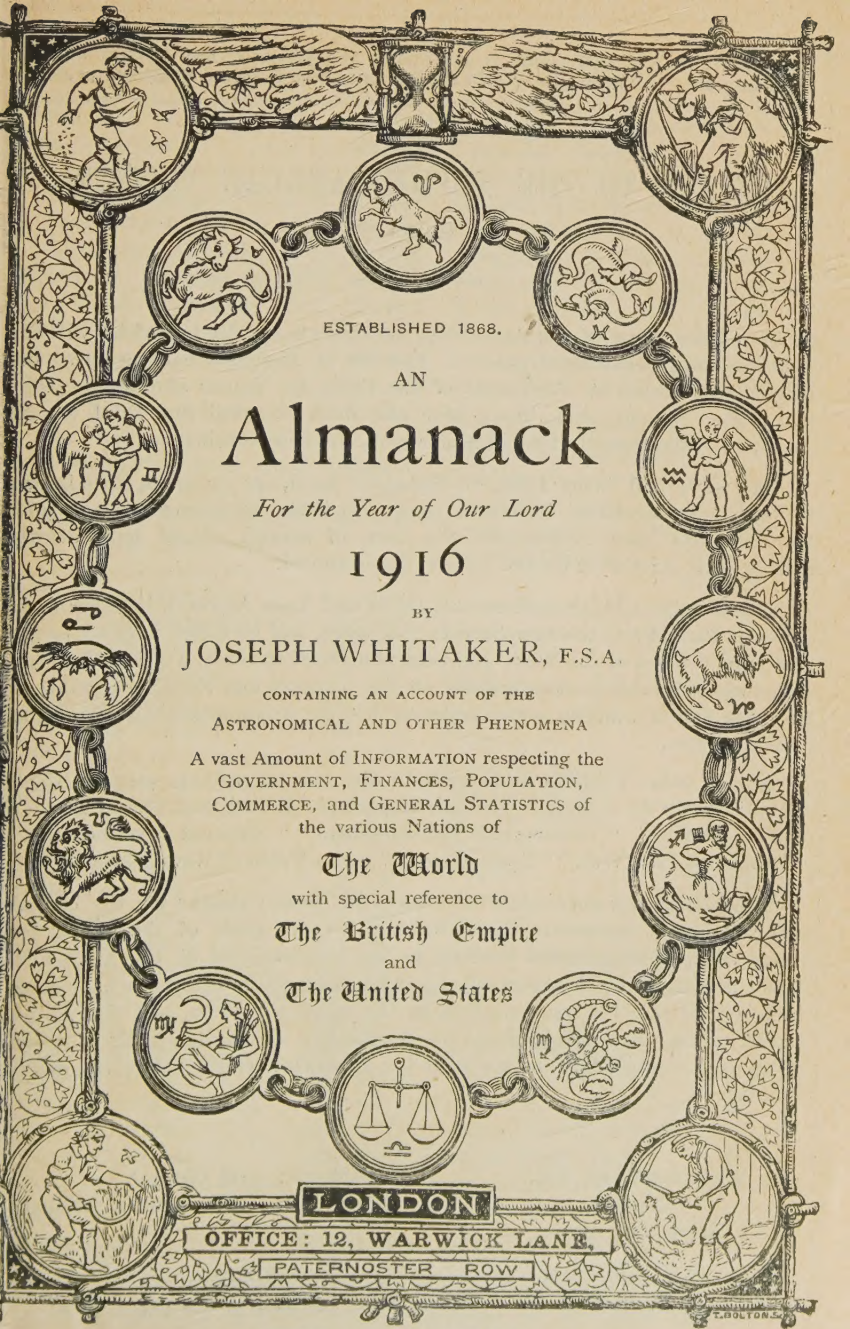

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PREFACE TO THE XLVIIITH ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1916.)

IN the earlier pages of the ALMANACK, the subjects usually looked for will be found in their accustomed places. The list of Honours has increased in length, the Record of Recipients of the Cross for Valour alone occupying two pages. Government Offices have also been extended, and a full list of members of the recently formed Ministry of Munitions included.

The Navy and Army Lists, on the other hand, are curtailed, little information being available in either case. In other departments also some handicap has been experienced, the issue of several official publications having been delayed or for the present discontinued.

The Country's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, together with the War Budget and the new Income Tax rates, will be found duly set forth, while the "Diary of the War" has been continued to the end of last October. Supplementing this are two articles on the Military and Naval operations of the past twelve months, which together furnish a connected history of the year's warfare.

Among other subjects dealt with in the current volume may be noted "Trading with the Enemy," "British Imports," "British and Enemy Trade," "War Medals," "Commercial Scholarships," "National Dye Scheme," "Labour and the War," "Trade Unions," and a Table of Naval Losses.

The Editor has once again to express his hearty thanks for the cordial co-operation of numerous correspondents in all parts of the World for many valuable suggestions tending to the improvement of the Almanack. Unfortunately, several important and interesting communications have come to hand too late for incorporation in the present volume, and the Editor would impress on correspondents the desirability, with a view to their utility, of all such communications reaching the ALMANACK Office before the end of October.

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CASUALTIES IN THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE VARIOUS WAR AREAS.

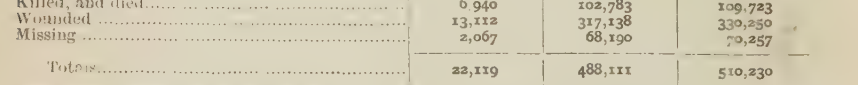
up to November 9, 1915.

—	Officers.	Other ranks.	Totals.
Killed, and died	6 940	102,783	109,723
Wounded	13,112	317,138	330,250
Missing	2,067	68,190	70,257
Totals	22,119	488,111	510,230

DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 15th to the 22nd of Jan. 1916, there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 1st to the 7th it will be seen that there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—



WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1916.

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 6 AND 7 OF KING GEORGE V.

Common Notes for the Year 1916.

Golden Number	XVII.	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Epact	25	Union Day, South Africa	31
Solar Cycle	21	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	June 1
Roman Indiction	14	Birthday of King George V. (1865)	,, 3
Dominical Letters	BA	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	,, 11
Julian Period (Year of)	6629	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 18
Wattle Day, Australia	Jan. 26	*Corpus Christi*	,, 22
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 20	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	,, 23
Ash Wednesday	March 8	Sundays after Trinity	,, 23
Good Friday	April 21	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Easter Day	,, 23	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
St. George's Day	,, 23	*St. Andrew's Day*	Nov. 30
Low Sunday	,, 30	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V.	May 6	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 3
		CHRISTMAS DAY—Monday	,, 25

Beginnings of the Seasons, 1916.

	d.	h.		d.	h.
Spring, Sun enters Aries (0° long.)	March 20	11 A	Autumn, Sun enters Libra (180° long.)	Sept. 23	9 M
Summer ,, ,, Cancer (90° long.)	June 21	6 A	Winter, ,, Capricornus (270° ,,)	Dec. 22	4 M

The EQUINOXES occur when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

English Law Sittings, 1916.

Hilary	Begin Jan. 11 and end April 19	Trinity	Begin June 20 and end July 31
Easter	,, May 2 ,, June 9	Michaelmas	,, Oct. 12 ,, Dec. 21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—*Hilary* begins January 11, ends January 31; *Easter* begins May 2, ends May 29; *Trinity* begins June 20, ends July 10; *Michaelmas* begins November 2, ends November 25. "Call Day" is the 16th day of each term.

Oxford and Cambridge Terms, 1916.

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.	CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 14	April 15	Lent	January 8	April 3
Easter	April 26	June 9	Easter	April 25	June 24
Trinity	June 10	July 8	Michaelmas	October 2	December 19
Michaelmas	October 10	December 18			

Calendar for the Year 1917.

January.

Su.	—	7	14	21	28	
M.	1	8	15	22	29	
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30	
W.	3	10	17	24	31	
Th.	4	11	18	25	—	
F.	5	12	19	26	—	
S.	6	13	20	27	—	

February.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25	
M.	—	5	12	19	26	
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	
W.	—	7	14	21	28	
Th.	1	8	15	22	—	
F.	2	9	16	23	—	
S.	3	10	17	24	—	

March.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25	
M.	—	5	12	19	26	
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	
W.	—	7	14	21	28	
Th.	1	8	15	22	29	
F.	2	9	16	23	30	
S.	3	10	17	24	31	

April.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29	
M.	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—	
W.	4	11	18	25	—	
Th.	5	12	19	26	—	
F.	6	13	20	27	—	
S.	7	14	21	28	—	

May.

Su.	—	6	13	20	27	
M.	—	7	14	21	28	
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	
W.	2	9	16	23	30	
Th.	3	10	17	24	31	
F.	4	11	18	25	—	
S.	5	12	19	26	—	

June.

Su.	—	3	10	17	24	
M.	—	4	11	18	25	
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	
W.	—	6	13	20	27	
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	
F.	1	8	15	22	29	
S.	2	9	16	23	30	

July.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29	
M.	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31	
W.	4	11	18	25	—	
Th.	5	12	19	26	—	
F.	6	13	20	27	—	
S.	7	14	21	28	—	

August.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26	
M.	—	6	13	20	27	
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	
W.	1	8	15	22	29	
Th.	2	9	16	23	30	
F.	3	10	17	24	31	
S.	4	11	18	25	—	

September.

Su.	2	9	16	23	30	
M.	3	10	17	24	—	
Tu.	4	11	18	25	—	
W.	5	12	19	26	—	
Th.	6	13	20	27	—	
F.	7	14	21	28	—	
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

October.

Su.	—	7	14	21	28	
M.	1	8	15	22	29	
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30	
W.	3	10	17	24	31	
Th.	4	11	18	25	—	
F.	5	12	19	26	—	
S.	6	13	20	27	—	

November.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25	
M.	—	5	12	19	26	
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	
W.	—	7	14	21	28	
Th.	1	8	15	22	29	
F.	2	9	16	23	30	
S.	3	10	17	24	—	

December.

Su.	2	9	16	23	30	
M.	3	10	17	24	31	
Tu.	4	11	18	25	—	
W.	5	12	19	26	—	
Th.	6	13	20	27	—	
F.	7	14	21	28	—	
S.	1	8	15	22	29	

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Golden Number	XVIII.	*New Year's Day* (Monday)	Jan. 1	*Whit Sunday*	May 27
Epact	6	*Septuagesima Sunday*	Feb. 4	*Trinity Sunday*	June 3
Solar Cycle	22	*Ash Wednesday*	21	*Corpus Christi*	,, 7
Roman Indiction	15	*Good Friday*	April 6	Sundays after Trinity	25
Dominical Letter	G	*Easter Day*	,, 8	*First Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 2
Julian Period (Year of)	6630	*Ascension Day*	May 17	*Christmas Day* (Tuesday)	,, 25

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 21*d.* 9*h.* M.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▌	S	Circumcision. NEW YEAR'S DAY.	8 8	3 58	1	365
2	▌	S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	8 8	4 0	2	364
3	▌	M	Douglas Jerrold, dramatic writer, born, 1803.	8 7	4 1	3	363
4	▌	Tu	Hy. G. Bohn, publisher, b. 1796; d. 22 Aug. '84.	8 7	4 3	4	362
5	▌	W	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	4 4	5	361
6	▌	Th	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.	8 7	4 5	6	360
7	▌	F	Old Christmas Day. Loss of Calais, 1558.	8 7	4 5	7	359
8	▌	S	*St. Lucien.*	8 6	4 6	8	358
9	▌	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany. [1863.	8 6	4 8	9	357
10	▌	M	Plow Monday. Metropolitan Railway opened,	8 5	4 9	10	356
11	▌	Tu	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	8 5	4 11	11	355
12	▌	W	Marquess of Crewe, K.G., born, 1858.	8 4	4 12	12	354
13	▌	Th	*St. Hilary.* Chillianwallah, 1849.	8 4	4 13	13	353
14	▌	F	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845.	8 4	4 14	14	352
15	▌	S	Sandwich Islands discovered, 1778.	8 3	4 16	15	351
16	▌	S	2nd S. aft. Epiph. V.-Adm. Sir D. Beatty b. '71.	8 2	4 17	16	350
17	▌	M	Joseph Haydn ("Dict. of Dates") died, 1856.	8 1	4 19	17	349
18	▌	Tu	Capt. R. F. Scott, R.N., reached the S. Pole, 1912.	8 0	4 20	18	348
19	▌	W	Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., born, 1850.	7 59	4 22	19	347
20	▌	Th	*St. Fabian.* R. D. Blackmore, novelist, d. 1900.	7 57	4 24	20	346
21	▌	F	*St. Agnes.* Henry Hallam, historian, d. 1859.	7 56	4 26	21	345
22	▌	S	*St. Vincent.* Queen Victoria died, 1901.	7 55	4 28	22	344
23	▌	S	3rd S. aft. Epiph. Chas. Kingsley died, 1875.	7 54	4 30	23	343
24	▌	M	Ld. Randolph Churchill d. 1895; b. 13 Feb. '49.	7 53	4 31	24	342
25	▌	Tu	Conversion of St. Paul.	7 51	4 33	25	341
26	▌	W	General Gordon killed at Khartoum, 1885.	7 50	4 35	26	340
27	▌	Th	Mozart, musician, born, 1756.	7 49	4 37	27	339
28	▌	F	Aliwal, 1846. Sir Henry M. Stanley b. 1841.	7 48	4 38	28	338
29	▌	S	Y.C. instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated, 1871.	7 46	4 40	29	337
30	▌	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 44	4 42	30	336
31	▌	M	Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon died, 1892.	7 43	4 43	31	335

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	5*d.*	4*h.* 45*m.*	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	12	3 38	Morning.
○	Full Moon	20	8 29	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	28	0 35	Morning.
	Perigee	4*d.*	2*h.* A.	222,200.
	Apogee	17*d.*	5*h.* M.	252,300.

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1915, on 21 days; total fall, 3·70 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by 1·71 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

4. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed. 5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 11	1·20	18 42 27	11·06	23 5 35	11·2	18 39 16	5 19 51
2	3 40	1·19	18 46 52	11·05	23 0 52	12·4	18 43 13	5 15 55
3	4 8	1·17	18 51 17	11·03	22 55 42	13·5	18 47 9	5 11 59
4	4 36	1·16	18 55 42	11·02	22 50 4	14·7	18 51 6	5 8 4
5	5 3	1·14	19 0 6	11·00	22 43 58	15·8	18 55 2	5 4 8
6	5 31	1·12	19 4 30	10·98	22 37 26	16·9	18 58 59	5 0 12
7	5 57	1·10	19 8 53	10·96	22 30 27	18·0	19 2 56	4 56 16
8	6 24	1·08	19 13 16	10·94	22 23 1	19·1	19 6 52	4 52 20
9	6 49	1·06	19 17 38	10·92	22 15 8	20·2	19 10 49	4 48 24
10	7 14	1·04	19 22 0	10·90	22 6 50	21·3	19 14 45	4 44 28
11	7 39	1·01	19 26 21	10·87	21 58 6	22·4	19 18 42	4 40 32
12	8 3	0·99	19 30 41	10·85	21 48 56	23·5	19 22 38	4 36 36
13	8 26	0·96	19 35 1	10·82	21 39 20	24·5	19 26 35	4 32 40
14	8 49	0·94	19 39 21	10·80	21 29 20	25·6	19 30 31	4 28 44
15	9 11	0·91	19 43 39	10·77	21 18 55	26·6	19 34 28	4 24 48
16	9 33	0·88	19 47 57	10·74	21 8 5	27·6	19 38 25	4 20 53
17	9 54	0·85	19 52 15	10·71	20 56 51	28·6	19 42 21	4 16 57
18	10 14	0·82	19 56 31	10·68	20 45 13	29·6	19 46 18	4 13 1
19	10 33	0·79	20 0 47	10·65	20 33 11	30·6	19 50 14	4 9 5
20	10 52	0·76	20 5 2	10·62	20 20 47	31·5	19 54 11	4 5 9
21	11 10	0·73	20 9 17	10·59	20 7 59	32·5	19 58 7	4 1 13
22	11 27	0·70	20 13 31	10·56	19 54 49	33·4	20 2 4	3 57 17
23	11 43	0·67	20 17 44	10·53	19 41 16	34·3	20 6 0	3 53 21
24	11 59	0·64	20 21 56	10·49	19 27 21	35·2	20 9 57	3 49 25
25	12 14	0·60	20 26 7	10·46	19 13 5	36·1	20 13 54	3 45 29
26	12 28	0·57	20 30 18	10·43	18 58 28	37·0	20 17 50	3 41 33
27	12 41	0·54	20 34 28	10·40	18 43 29	37·9	20 21 47	3 37 38
28	12 54	0·51	20 38 37	10·36	18 28 10	38·7	20 25 43	3 33 42
29	13 5	0·47	20 42 45	10·33	18 12 31	39·6	20 29 40	3 29 46
30	13 16	0·44	20 46 53	10·30	17 56 32	40·4	20 33 36	3 25 50
31	13 26	0·41	20 50 59	10·26	17 40 14	41·2	20 37 33	3 21 54

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1915.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure	RAIN-FALL. inch.	SUN SHINE hours.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs. 10·1	·41	...
1	44·8	31·4	38·6	28·761	SSE			
2	46·0	37·4	·4	28·760	S	2·9	·02	5·3
3	42·9	34·4	·3	28·594	ESE	2·1	·38	...
4	42·6	33·1	·3	29·016	WSW	2·9	·19	...
5	45·7	33·4	·2	29·441	SW	3·3	·05	...
6	47·0	40·2	·1	29·689	SW	1·5	·11	1·0
7	52·0	40·9	·0	29·187	SW	9·0	·43	...
8	45·3	40·8	37·9	29·260	SW	6·8	..	4·4
9	43·9	36·3	·9	29·235	W	5·0	·16	0·7
10	47·7	32·8	·9	29·482	SSW	7·8	·23	1·1
11	47·6	38·3	·9	29·229	SW	8·6	·01	4·2
12	44·0	38·1	·9	29·785	W	4·8	·02	...
13	53·2	40·0	38·0	29·837	SW	3·3	·06	0·3
14	50·0	46·2	·0	29·852	SW	5·5	...	...
15	50·7	46·1	·1	29·551	SW	9·0	·05	0·1
16	46·9	36·9	·3	29·380	W	21·7	·07	1·4
17	38·9	33·9	·5	29·890	NW	4·5	...	4·5
18	38·7	33·5	·6	30·240	NNW	4·9	...	4·1
19	42·9	32·5	·7	30·285	SW	1·2	·01	...
20	47·4	41·0	·8	29·889	SSW	3·1	·05	...
21	47·1	33·7	·8	28·904	SW	9·2	·32	...
22	34·1	31·8	·8	28·981	W	1·0	1·05	...
23	38·8	22·3	·9	29·287	N	1·1	...	...
24	41·6	38·1	·9	29·535	N	1·8	·02	...
25	40·4	36·4	39·1	29·515	NNE	1·2	...	...
26	41·5	31·3	·3	29·450	ENE	0·1	...	5·9
27	36·8	34·1	·5	29·400	NE	2·5	·02	...
28	35·6	32·5	·6	29·483	NNE	2·6	...	...
29	37·9	32·2	·7	29·589	NNW	0·5	...	1·5
30	39·0	32·0	·7	29·763	SW	0·9	...	...
31	42·0	35·8	·7	29·410	SW	2·6	·04	0·2
Mn	43·6	35·7	38·6	29·441		Sum	3·70	34·7

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (4.58)
2. (5.0)
3. (5.1)
4. (5.3)
5. (5.4)
6. (5.5)
7. (5.5)
8. (5.6)
9. (5.8)
10. (5.9)
11. (5.11)
12. (5.12)
13. (5.13)
14. (5.14)
15. (5.16)
16. (5.17)
17. (5.19)
18. (5.20)
19. (5.23)
20. (5.24)
21. (5.26)
22. (5.28)
23. (5.30)
24. (5.31)
25. (5.33)
26. (5.35)
27. (5.37)
28. (5.38)
29. (5.40)
30. (5.42)
31. (5.43)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 7h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	3 54	0 10	8 7	14 55 33	22 7 38	59 56	16 22	25 18	4 1 O 3 ●
2	5 23	0 47	9 8	15 58 13	25 22 10	60 39	16 33	26 18	4 O 3 1 2
3	6 45	1 40	10 13	17 4 50	26 54 25	61 9	16 41	27 18	● 3 2 4 O
4	7 51	2 53	11 20	18 12 56	26 26 57	61 20	16 45	28 18	3 2 1 O 4
5	8 39	4 21	aft.	19 19 29	24 0 46	61 12	16 42	0 7	3 O 1 2 4
6	9 12	5 54	1 27	20 22 8	19 54 59	60 45	16 35	1 7	1 O 2 3 4
7	9 35	7 23	2 22	21 20 0	14 38 55	60 1	16 23	2 7	2 O 1 3 4
8	9 52	8 50	3 13	22 13 25	8 42 56	59 8	16 8	3 7	● 1 O 3 4
9	10 6	10 10	4 0	23 3 25	2 32 50 S	58 ●	15 52	4 7	O 3 1 2 4
10	10 20	11 27	4 45	23 51 12	3 31 30	57 12	15 37	5 7	3 2 1 O 4
11	10 33	mrn.	5 29	0 37 59	9 15 8	56 18	15 22	6 7	2 3 O 4 1
12	10 48	0 43	6 13	1 24 49	14 26 28	55 33	15 10	7 7	3 4 O 1 2
13	11 5	1 56	6 59	2 12 31	18 55 33	54 56	15 0	8 7	4 1 O 3 2
14	11 26	3 10	7 46	3 1 41	22 33 12	54 29	14 52	9 7	4 2 O 1 3
15	11 55	4 20	8 35	3 52 29	25 10 44	54 11	14 47	10 7	4 1 2 O 3
16	aft.	5 24	9 26	4 44 41	26 40 35	54 2	14 45	11 7	4 O 1 3 2
17	1 21	6 21	10 16	5 37 39	26 57 40	54 0	14 44	12 7	4 3 1 O 2
18	2 21	7 6	11 7	6 30 28	26 0 35	54 5	14 46	13 7	4 3 2 O 1
19	3 28	7 41	11 55	7 22 15	23 52 16	54 15	14 49	14 7	3 4 O 2 ●
20	4 41	8 6	mrn.	8 12 23	20 39 41	54 31	14 53	15 7	● 3 4 O 2
21	5 55	8 25	0 42	9 0 40	16 32 33	54 50	14 58	16 7	2 O 3 4 3
22	7 8	8 41	1 27	9 47 19	11 42 5	55 12	15 4	17 7	1 2 O 3 4
23	8 21	8 55	2 10	10 32 54	6 20 2	55 39	15 11	18 7	O 1 3 2 4
24	9 35	9 8	2 53	11 18 10	0 38 20 N	56 9	15 19	19 7	3 1 O 2 4
25	10 52	9 19	3 35	12 4 7	5 10 38	56 42	15 29	20 7	3 2 1 4 O
26	mrn.	9 34	4 20	12 51 49	10 53 14	57 19	15 39	21 7	● 3 O 2 4
27	0 10	9 51	5 7	13 42 22	16 13 37	57 59	15 50	22 7	3 1 O 2 4
28	1 34	10 11	5 58	14 36 48	20 52 34	58 41	16 1	23 7	2 O 1 4 3
29	2 59	10 42	6 54	15 35 39	24 27 35	59 21	16 12	24 7	1 2 4 O 3
30	4 21	11 25	7 55	16 38 38	26 34 58	59 57	16 22	25 7	4 O 1 2 3
31	5 33	aft.	8 59	17 44 15	26 55 24 S	60 25	16 29	26 7	4 1 3 O 2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	19 25 8	20 39 32	10 12 48	23 33 36	6 57 34
6	19 59 59	21 4 51	10 12 18	23 36 20	6 55 47
11	20 33 9	21 29 35	10 10 30	23 39 17	6 54 1
16	21 2 40	21 53 45	10 7 22	23 42 25	6 52 17
21	21 24 56	22 17 22	10 2 57	23 45 43	6 50 37
26	21 34 35	22 40 28	9 57 19	23 49 11	6 49 2
31	21 27 3	23 3 9	9 50 38	23 52 47	6 47 33

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	24 11 14 S	20 10 45 S	14 50 16 N	4 12 54 S	22 18 3 N
6	22 42 20	18 30 22	15 5 28	3 54 7	22 21 0
11	20 36 15	16 16 37	15 27 31	3 34 4	22 23 54
16	18 1 1	14 32 44	15 55 58	3 12 49	22 26 42
21	15 17 16	12 18 46	16 29 59	■ 50 29	22 29 22
26	13 4 21	9 56 54	17 8 20	2 27 9	22 31 54
31	12 10 57 S	7 28 44 S	17 49 20 N	2 2 54 S	22 34 17 N

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	6 8	6 2	11 0	1 7	1 1
15	8 9	7 9	6 4	11 9	1 6	1 1
25	8 9	10 4	6 6	12 5	1 6	1 1

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	16 18	2 6	5 9	5 9	17 4	9 6
15	16 17	3 0	6 0	6 3	17 0	9 5
25	16 16	4 0	6 3	6 7	16 5	9 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 309° 43′ ♒.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 6*h.* 2*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 4*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 7*h.* 50*m.*

Jan. 2. The Earth at least distance from the Sun, 1*h. aft.*

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·7*s.*

Jan. 6. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 13*m. morn.* ☿ 1° 6′ S.

Jan. 6. Venus and Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 33*m. aft.* ♀ 1° 7′ S.

Jan. 7. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 18*m. morn.* ♅ 1° 17′ S.

Jan. 7. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 13*m. morn.* ♀ 2° 27′ S.

Jan. 10. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 33*m. morn.* ♃ 5° 34′ S.

Jan. 13. Occultation of 26 Arietis; magnitude 6·2. See p. 81.

Jan. 16. Occultation of χ Tauri; magnitude 5·3. See p. 81.

Jan. 18. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 39*m. aft.* ♄ 2° 49′ S.

Jan. 19. Occultation of ω Geminorum; magnitude 5·2. See p. 81.

Jan. 19. Occultation of 192 B Geminorum; magnitude 6·3. See p. 81.

Jan. 20. Eclipse of the Moon, 8*h.* 5*m. morn.* See p. 78.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 9·5*s.*

Jan. 20. Mercury at greatest elongation (18° 40′) East, 6*h. aft.*

Jan. 22. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 28*m. aft.* ♂ 6° 35′ N.

Jan. 23. Occultation of 43 Leonis; magnitude 6·3. See p. 81.

Jan. 25–26. Occultation of *q* Virginis; magnitude 5·3. See p. 81.

Jan. 26. Mercury stationary, 10*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, and the Afternoons 45*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	9 19	10 6	7 10	7 37	2 24	3 4	1 14	2 15	8 0	8 38	10 35	11 6	7 11	7 44
2	S	10 40	11 21	8 16	8 42	3 45	4 21	2 45	3 30	9 21	9 56	11 42	...	8 9	8 38
3	M	11 53	...	9 16	9 44	4 55	5 28	4 2	4 33	10 26	10 56	0 15	0 48	9 7	9 34
4	Tu	0 27	0 57	10 12	10 40	5 59	6 30	5 3	5 25	11 21	11 53	1 19	1 43	10 0	10 26
5	W	1 23	1 51	11 2	11 32	6 57	7 29	5 59	6 16	...	0 15	2 13	2 34	10 52	11 17
6	Th	2 14	2 45	11 54	...	7 52	8 21	6 58	7 8	0 48	1 5	3 8	3 26	11 41	...
7	F	*3 6	*3 36	0 27	0 45	8 40	9 9	7 53	7 51	1 39	1 54	4 5	4 19	0 5	0 30
8	S	*3 52	4 22	1 16	1 30	9 25	9 53	8 38	8 30	2 29	2 40	4 57	5 3	0 55	1 19
9	S	4 34	5 5	2 2	2 14	10 5	10 32	9 22	9 11	3 16	3 24	5 42	5 50	1 44	2 8
10	M	5 14	5 47	2 46	2 58	10 44	11 8	10 3	9 56	3 58	4 4	6 26	6 36	2 34	2 58
11	Tu	5 58	6 29	3 30	3 43	11 19	11 41	10 44	10 41	4 35	4 44	7 11	7 22	3 24	3 50
12	W	6 42	7 12	4 17	4 36	11 56	...	11 23	11 25	5 14	5 26	7 54	8 10	4 17	4 45
13	Th	7 28	7 59	5 13	5 36	0 22	0 46	...	0 3	5 58	6 18	8 42	9 6	5 14	5 44
14	F	8 24	9 3	6 12	6 42	1 21	1 58	0 17	1 2	6 58	7 33	9 41	10 15	6 16	6 51
15	S	9 41	10 25	7 23	7 57	2 41	3 25	1 38	2 33	8 18	9 2	10 52	11 30	7 28	8 2
16	S	11 5	11 41	8 33	9 6	4 6	4 43	3 11	3 53	9 43	10 19	...	0 3	8 32	9 0
17	M	...	0 16	9 35	10 3	5 15	5 47	4 24	4 51	10 43	11 8	0 39	1 3	9 24	9 46
18	Tu	0 42	1 11	10 25	10 48	6 11	6 37	5 17	5 31	11 25	11 50	1 34	1 46	10 6	10 25
19	W	1 27	1 53	11 2	11 24	6 54	7 17	5 58	6 4	...	0 2	2 16	2. 22	10 42	10 59
20	Th	2 3	2 29	11 35	11 59	7 30	7 54	6 37	6 37	0 28	0 37	2 52	2 53	11 15	11 31
21	F	2 35	3 4	...	0 8	8 5	8 27	7 15	7 8	1 4	1 10	3 26	3 27	11 47	...
22	S	3 7	3 38	0 34	0 40	8 37	8 58	7 52	7 39	1 39	1 43	4 3	4 4	0 3	0 19
23	S	3 38	4 10	1 6	1 13	9 10	9 29	8 24	8 9	2 13	2 16	4 40	4 40	0 36	0 53
24	M	4 9	4 39	1 39	1 45	9 41	9 58	8 52	8 40	2 46	2 51	5 11	5 13	1 11	1 30
25	Tu	4 40	5 9	2 9	2 18	10 11	10 29	9 21	9 15	3 19	3 27	5 44	5 51	1 48	2 7
26	W	5 14	5 43	2 45	2 57	10 43	10 59	9 53	9 55	3 52	4 2	6 21	6 31	2 28	2 51
27	Th	5 51	6 20	3 22	3 37	11 16	11 34	10 29	10 40	4 26	4 41	7 0	7 16	3 16	3 42
28	F	6 34	7 5	4 6	4 31	11 53	...	11 12	11 29	5 6	5 27	7 46	8 10	4 10	4 41
29	S	7 27	8 1	5 7	5 40	0 19	0 51	...	0 2	5 56	6 30	8 44	9 18	5 14	5 52
30	S	8 35	9 19	6 19	7 2	1 30	2 19	0 32	1 17	7 11	8 0	9 57	10 41	6 32	7 15
31	M	10 9	10 58	7 45	8 28	3 9	4 0	2 13	3 5	8 53	9 44	11 21	...	7 57	8 33
		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. ft.	
Springs rise		20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 to 14	
Neaps	,,	17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 to 11	

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 58M	0 46A	4 34A	9 46M	2 0A	6 14A	8 9A	3 35M	10 57M	11 11M	4 54A	10 37A	4 7A	0 20M	8 29M
9 3M	1 7A	5 11A	9 39M	2 8A	6 37A	7 38A	3 6M	10 30M	10 45M	4 30A	10 15A	3 37A	11 46A	7 59M
8 59M	1 23A	5 47A	9 30M	2 15A	7 0A	7 4A	2 36M	10 3M	10 20M	4 7A	9 54A	3 6A	11 16A	7 30M
8 40M	1 26A	6 12A	9 17M	2 20A	7 23A	6 24A	2 2M	9 35M	9 54M	3 44A	9 34A	2 36A	10 46A	7 1M
8 2M	1 2A	6 2A	9 5M	2 25A	7 45A	5 43A	1 26M	9 4M	9 28M	3 21A	9 14A	2 7A	10 17A	6 31M

PARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
	1	29	51·0	88	51	52
	1	29	41·5	88	51	53
	1	29	32·6	88	51	53
	1	29	22·7	88	51	53

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting at first S.W., later S.W. by W., and towards the end of the month W.S.W.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting S.W. by W., and towards the end of the month W. by S.

♂ MARS rises in the evening, towards the end of the month E.N.E., in Leo, not far from Regulus.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star at the end of the month, setting a little S. of W.

♄ SATURN souths about midnight early in the month.

In the early part of the month the constellations Camelopardalis, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major are on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of small stars, crowded together, nearly midway between γ and ζ Geminorum. It can be best observed on the nights immediately before and after the 4th. There is a very fine cluster in Canis Major, in R.A. 6*h.* 43*m.* and Decl. 20° 39′ S., 4° South of Sirius. With a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished; and with a low-power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes. Neptune can be well observed in this month. See p. 82.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19*d.* 11*h.* A.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▌	Tu	Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.	7 42	4 45	32	334
2	▌	W	Purification. Candlemas. Scottish Qr. Day.	7 41	4 47	33	333
3	▌	Th	*St. Blaize.* Ld. Salisbury b. 1830; d. 22 Aug. '03.	7 39	4 49	34	332
4	▌	F	Sir William Palliser, artillerist, died, 1882.	7 37	4 51	35	331
5	▌	S	*St. Agatha.*	7 36	4 52	36	330
6	▌	S	5th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 34	4 54	37	329
7	▌	M	Charles Dickens born, 1812; d. 9 June, 1870.	7 33	4 55	38	328
8	▌	Tu	Half Quarter Day. John Ruskin born, 1819.	7 31	4 57	39	327
9	▌	W	Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., b. 1838.	7 29	4 59	40	326
10	▌	Th	Sobraon, 1846. [d. 1566.	7 27	5 1	41	325
11	▌	F	Sir Thos. White, founder of St. John's, Oxford,	7 25	5 3	42	324
12	▌	S	Abraham Lincoln, President U.S.A., b. 1809.	7 23	5 5	43	323
13	▌	S	6th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 21	5 7	44	322
14	▌	M	*St. Valentine.* St. Vincent, 1797.	7 19	5 9	45	321
15	▌	Tu	U.S.S. *Maine* destroyed at Havana, 1898.	7 17	5 11	46	320
16	▌	W	Lionel Lukin, inventor of lifeboat, died, 1834.	7 15	5 13	47	319
17	▌	Th	Meeanee, 1845. Michael Angelo died, 1564.	7 14	5 14	48	318
18	▌	F	Martin Luther, reformer, died, 1546.	7 12	5 16	49	317
19	▌	S	Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederström) b. 1843.	7 10	5 18	50	316
20	▌	S	Septuagesima. H.R.H. Princess Royal b. 1867.	7 8	5 20	51	315
21	▌	M	Guzerat, 1849. Cardinal Newman b. 1801.	7 6	5 22	52	314
22	▌	Tu	George Washington, 1st Pres., U.S.A., b. 1732.	7 4	5 24	53	313
23	▌	W	Samuel Pepys, famous diarist, born, 1632.	7 2	5 26	54	312
24	▌	Th	St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.	7 0	5 28	55	311
25	▌	F	Sir Christopher Wren d. 1723; b. 20 Oct. 1632.	6 58	5 29	56	310
26	▌	S	Earl Cromer b. 1841. *Birkenhead* lost, 1852.	6 56	5 30	57	309
27	▌	S	Sexagesima. Majuba, 1881. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 54	5 32	58	308
28	▌	M	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.	6 52	5 34	59	307
29	▌	Tu	Adowa, Italians defeated by Abyssinia, 1896.	6 50	5 36	60	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	3*d.*	4*h.*	6*m.*	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	10	10	20	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	18	2	29	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	26	9	24	Morning.

Perigee 2*d.* 0*h.* M. 224,500.
Apogee 13*d.* 9*h.* A. 251,800.
Perigee 29*d.* 9*h.* A. 227,900.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1916

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	11	11	11	10
Wolverhampton ...W.	12	12	12	11
Birmingham .....Th.	13	13	13	12
Stourbridge .....F.	14	14	14	13
Dudley .....S.	15	15	15	14

MONTHLY NOTES

Feb. 1. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.
12. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.
15. Old Candlemas.
19. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 20th.
22. Washington's Birthday, General Holiday, U.S.A.
29. Hare-hunting ends.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1915,
on 16 days; total fall, 3·18 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by 1·70 inches.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascen. at Noon	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (South) at Noon	Hrly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M S.	H. M. S.
1	13 36	0·37	20 55 5	10·23	17 23 37	41·9	20 41 29	3 17 58
2	13 44	0·34	20 59 10	10·20	17 6 42	42·7	20 45 26	3 14 2
3	13 52	0·30	21 3 14	10·16	16 49 28	43·5	20 49 23	3 10 6
4	13 59	0·27	21 7 18	10·13	16 31 57	44·2	20 53 19	3 6 10
5	14 5	0·24	21 11 21	10·09	16 14 8	44·9	20 57 16	3 2 14
6	14 10	0·20	21 15 22	10·06	15 56 3	45·6	21 1 12	2 58 18
7	14 14	0·17	21 19 23	10·02	15 37 41	46·2	21 5 9	2 54 23
8	14 18	0·13	21 23 23	9·99	15 19 3	46·9	21 9 5	2 50 27
9	14 21	0·10	21 27 23	9·96	15 0 10	47·5	21 13 2	2 46 31
10	14 23	0·07	21 31 21	9·92	14 41 2	48·2	21 16 58	2 42 35
11	14 24	0·03	21 35 19	9·89	14 21 40	48·8	21 20 55	2 38 39
12	14 24	0·00	21 39 16	9·86	14 2 3	49·3	21 24 52	2 34 43
13	14 24	0·03	21 43 12	9·82	13 42 12	49·9	21 28 48	2 30 49
14	14 23	0·07	21 47 7	9·79	13 22 8	50·5	21 32 45	2 26 51
15	14 21	0·10	21 51 2	9·76	13 1 51	51·0	21 36 41	2 22 55
16	14 18	0·13	21 54 56	9·73	12 41 21	51·5	21 40 38	2 18 59
17	14 15	0·16	21 58 49	9·70	12 20 39	52·0	21 44 34	2 15 3
18	14 10	0·19	22 2 41	9·67	11 59 45	52·5	21 48 31	2 11 8
19	14 6	0·22	22 6 33	9·64	11 38 40	52·9	21 52 27	2 7 12
20	14 0	0·25	22 10 24	9·61	11 17 24	53·4	21 56 24	2 3 16
21	13 54	0·27	22 14 14	9·58	10 55 57	53·8	22 0 21	1 59 20
22	13 47	0·30	22 18 4	9·56	10 34 21	54·3	22 4 17	1 55 24
23	13 40	0·33	22 21 53	9·53	10 12 34	54·7	22 8 14	1 51 28
24	13 31	0·35	22 25 42	9·51	9 50 37	55·0	22 12 10	1 47 32
25	13 23	0·38	22 29 30	9·48	9 28 32	55·4	22 16 7	1 43 36
26	13 13	0·40	22 33 17	9·46	9 6 18	55·8	22 20 3	1 39 40
27	13 4	0·42	22 37 4	9·43	8 43 56	56·1	22 24 0	1 35 44
28	12 53	0·44	22 40 50	9·41	8 21 25	56·4	22 27 56	1 31 48
29	12 42	0·47	22 44 35	9·39	7 58 48	56·7	22 31 53	1 27 53

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1915.

Day.	TEMPERATURE Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure lbs.	RAIN. FALL. inch.	SUN-SHINE hours
				inches.				
1	45·0	35·3	39·6	29·805	SW	1·5	·01	1·9
2	49·1	41·4	·5	29·574	S	12·9	·25	...
3	50·3	39·0	·5	29·694	SSE	5·2	...	...
4	52·3	42·1	·5	29·615	SE	4·4	...	2·4
5	52·2	40·3	·6	29·605	SE	3·4	...	4·8
6	49·0	42·6	·6	29·316	SE	5·2	·32	2·2
7	49·6	42·2	·5	29·542	V'ble	7·8	20	...
8	45·2	37·8	·3	29·545	S	7·0	·19	5·4
9	50·2	35·0	·1	29·219	SSE	9·0	·30	3·3
10	47·8	32·9	38·9	29·377	S	1·8	...	6·3
11	46·6	30·1	·8	29·392	SSE	0·5	...	5·7
12	40·3	29·7	·8	29·254	East'ly	0·1	...	0·5
13	47·7	28·9	39·0	28·621	SE	11·7	·40	0·3
14	43·5	37·8	·3	28·807	West'ly	6·7	·14	...
15	42·7	34·1	·4	29·565	NW	4·0	...	0·3
16	45·9	28·1	·5	29·951	South'ly	2·7	...	6·2
17	47·2	40·9	·6	29·373	S	9·0	·44	...
18	51·2	39·3	·5	29·070	S	8·8	·11	1·9
19	48·0	39·8	·5	28·907	SSW	5·0	·24	2·9
20	44·0	31·6	·5	29·006	SW	0·1	...	...
21	47·8	28·3	·6	29·155	SW	1·1	...	7·0
22	43·2	33·7	·7	29·062	S	2·2	·06	...
23	40·2	30·7	·8	29·452	W	1·5	·33	3·4
24	37·7	30·7	40·0	29·929	NNW	5·0	·12	3·0
25	42·8	25·6	·1	30·205	SW	0·6	·01	3·3
26	45·0	27·8	·2	30·176	S	4·2	...	7·7
27	48·1	38·1	·3	29·738	S	4·9	·06	2·0
28	46·4	37·0	·3	29·603	SW	7·0	...	6·4
Mn	46·4	35·0	39·5	29·449		Sum	3·18	76·9

The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the *Thermometer* with the average for 65 years; the means of *Barometer* at a height of 150 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, the daily *Sunshine*, and the daily general direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.45)
2. (5.47)
3. (5.49)
4. (5.51)
5. (5.52)
6. ☽ (5.54)
7. (5.55)
8. (5.57)
9. (5.59)
10. (6.1)
11. (6.3)
12. (6.5)
13. ☽ (6.7)
14. (6.9)
15. (6.11)
16. (6.13)
17. (6.14)
18. (6.16)
19. (6.18)
20. ☽ (6.20)
21. (6.22)
22. (6.24)
23. (6.26)
24. (6.28)
25. (6.29)
26. (6.30)
27. ☽ (6.32)
28. (6.34)
29. (6.36)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. 30m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	6 28	1 46	10 4	18 50 4	25 21 48	60 40	16 34	27 7	432○1
2	7 7	3 15	11 6	19 53 40	21 59 51	60 40	16 34	28 7	431○●
3	7 34	4 48	aft. 20	53 32	17 13 3	60 24	16 29	29 7	43○2
4	7 54	6 17	0 58	21 49	21 11 28	44 59	52 16	20 0	20 42○13
5	8 11	7 41	1 48	22 41	42 5	15 48	59 8	16 8	1 20 421○3
6	8 25	9 2	2 35	23 31	32 1	3 27	10 58	16 15	54 2 20 ●○123
7	8 40	10 20	3 21	0 19	58 7	7 12	57	21 15	39 3 20 1○24
8	8 54	11 39	4 7	1 8	1 12	40 52	56	29 15	25 4 20 32○14
9	9 12	mrn.	4 53	1 56	31 17	32 23	55	42 15	12 5 20 312○4
10	9 31	0 52	5 40	2 46	4 21	31 45	55	4 15	2 6 20 3○124
11	9 56	2 6	6 29	3 38	59 24	30 29	54	35 14	54 7 20 2○34●
12	10 29	3 14	7 19	4 29	7 26	21 40	54	16 14	49 8 20 21○34
13	11 15	4 14	8 10	5 22	1 27	0 27	54	8 14	46 9 20 ○1234
14	aft.	5 2	9 0	6 14	54 26	25 7	54	9 14	47 10 20 1○342
15	1 15	5 41	9 50	7 7	1 24	37 31	54	18 14	49 11 20 324○1
16	2 26	6 10	10 37	7 57	43 21	43 5	54	34 14	54 12 20 3○12○
17	3 40	6 31	11 23	8 46	46 17	59 5	54	56 15	0 13 20 43○12
18	4 53	6 48	mrn.	9 34	16 13	8 49	55	22 15	7 14 20 ○41○3
19	6 8	7 3	0 7	10 20	39 7	50 50	55	50 15	14 15 20 421○3
20	7 23	7 17	0 51	11 6	36 2	8 41	11 56	19 15	22 16 20 4○123
21	8 40	7 29	1 34	11 52	58 3	44 8	56	48 15	30 17 20 41○32
22	9 58	7 43	2 19	12 40	41 9	32 48	57	17 15	38 18 20 432○1
23	11 20	7 58	3 5	13 30	44 15	0 49	57	45 15	46 19 20 312○4
24	mrn.	8 18	3 55	14 24	0 19	49 33	58	13 15	53 20 20 3○124
25	0 44	8 45	4 49	15 21	1 23	38 26	58	39 16	0 21 20 1○24●
26	2 7	9 21	5 47	16 21	39 26	6 45	59	3 16	7 22 20 2○34
27	3 21	10 14	6 48	17 24	48 26	57 12	59	24 16	13 23 20 ○1234
28	4 20	11 24	7 50	18 28	37 26	0 56	59	39 16	17 24 20 1○324
29	5 4	aft.	8 52	19 31	2 23	21 18	59	47 16	19 25 20 23○14

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury. H. M. S.	♀ Venus. H. M. S.	♂ Mars. H. M. S.	♃ Jupiter. H. M. S.	♄ Saturn. H. M. S.
5	21 5 38	23 25 27	9 43 10	23 56 32	6 46 11
10	20 43 42	23 47 28	9 35 16	0 0 24	6 44 58
15	20 32 37	0 9 16	9 27 18	0 4 22	6 43 55
20	20 34 18	0 30 55	9 19 39	0 8 26	6 43 2
25	20 45 52	0 52 29	9 12 41	0 12 34	6 42 21

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ ° ′ ″	♀ ° ′ ″	♂ ° ′ ″	♃ ° ′ ″	♄ ° ′ ″
5	12 54 08S	4 55 51S	18 30 50N	1 37 49S	22 36 29N
10	14 29 35	2 19 53S	19 10 34	1 12 1	22 38 29
15	15 59 56	0 17 36N	19 46 25	0 45 35	22 40 18
20	16 57 55	2 55 4	20 16 50	0 18 37S	22 41 54
25	17 17 42S	5 31 51N	20 40 48N	0 8 50N	22 43 19N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	13 5	7 0	13 0	1 6	1 1
15	8 9	12 3	7 3	12 9	1 5	1 1
25	8 9	10 2	7 7	12 5	1 5	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	16 14	5 1	6 6	6 9	16 2	9 3
15	16 13	4 7	7 0	6 9	15 9	9 2
25	16 11	3 9	7 4	6 6	15 7	9 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 308° 5′ ♌.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 52*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 46*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 3*m.*

Feb. 1. Occultation of σ Sagittarii; magnitude 2·1. See p. 81.

Feb. 3. Eclipse of the Sun, 4*h. aft.* See p. 78.

Feb. 3. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 9*m. aft.* ♅ 1° 27′ S.

Feb. 3. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 24*m. aft.* ☿ 2° 47′ N.

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·78*s.*

Feb. 6. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 6*m. morn.* ♀ 5° 16′ S.

Feb. 6. Occultation of 22 Piscium; magnitude 5·8. See p. 81.

Feb. 7. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 55*m. morn.* ♃ 5° 52′ S.

Feb. 10. Mars in opposition to the Sun, 2*h.* 0*m. morn.*

Feb. 14. Occultation of 139 Tauri; magnitude 4·7. See p. 81.

Feb. 14. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 2*h.* 53*m. morn.* ♀ 0° 27′ N.

Feb. 15. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 20*m. morn.* ♄ 2° 54′ S.

Feb. 14–15. Occultation of ε Geminorum; magnitude 3·2. See p. 81.

Feb. 15. Occultation of B.D. + 23° 1744; magnitude 6·4. See p. 81.

Feb. 17. Occultation of 81 Cancri; magnitude 6·4. See p. 81.

Feb. 18. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 15*m. morn.* ♂ 5° 44′ N.

Feb. 19. Occultation of 35 Sextantis; magnitude 6·1. See p. 81.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·18*s.*

Feb. 21. Occultation of 431 B Leonis; magnitude 6·2. See p. 81.

Feb. 22. Occultation of *q* Virginis; magnitude 5·3. See p. 81.

Feb. 27. Occultation of 95 G Ophiuchi; magnitude 6·1. See p. 81.

Feb. 29. Occultation of χ Sagittarii; magnitude 4·9. See p. 81.

In this month the Mornings increase 52*m.*, and the Afternoons 51*m.*

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places--

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	11 44	...	9 5	9 42	4 42	5 23	3 55	4 25	10 19	10 54	0 7	0 39	9 3	9 31
2	W	0 18	0 55	10 8	10 38	5 53	6 29	5 5	5 18	11 18	11 50	1 18	1 37	9 58	10 23
3	Th	1 16	1 50	10 58	11 26	6 50	7 22	5 58	6 4	...	0 8	2 11	2 24	10 46	11 8
4	F	2 6	2 41	11 44	...	7 40	8 10	6 51	6 50	0 40	0 55	3 1	3 9	11 29	11 51
5	S	*2 51	*3 25	0 14	0 29	8 24	8 53	7 40	7 33	1 26	1 37	3 50	3 55	...	0 12
6	S	*3 31	*4 7	0 58	1 10	9 5	9 31	8 20	8 11	2 7	2 16	4 34	4 39	0 32	0 52
7	M	*4 10	4 44	1 37	1 48	9 43	10 5	8 54	8 48	2 48	2 55	5 14	5 20	1 12	1 32
8	Tu	4 46	5 16	2 14	2 26	10 17	10 36	9 26	9 24	3 24	3 31	5 51	5 59	1 52	2 13
9	W	5 21	5 49	2 51	3 3	10 50	11 4	9 59	10 2	3 57	4 5	6 26	6 38	2 35	2 58
10	Th	5 58	6 25	3 27	3 43	11 19	11 35	10 34	10 43	4 29	4 41	7 3	7 21	3 21	3 46
11	F	6 38	7 5	4 10	4 34	11 53	...	11 11	11 28	5 6	5 25	7 45	8 11	4 12	4 41
12	S	7 26	7 59	5 6	5 40	0 16	0 51	11 58	...	5 54	6 30	8 41	9 19	5 15	5 53
13	S	8 35	9 21	6 19	7 3	1 30	2 21	0 32	1 17	7 13	8 2	9 56	10 44	6 34	7 16
14	M	10 11	10 58	7 45	8 31	3 7	4 2	2 14	3 3	8 51	9 40	11 20	...	7 57	8 31
15	Tu	11 44	...	9 6	9 41	4 41	5 20	3 56	4 22	10 16	10 48	0 8	0 34	9 2	9 27
16	W	0 15	0 50	10 4	10 31	5 45	6 17	5 2	5 8	11 5	11 31	1 14	1 26	9 48	10 7
17	Th	1 7	1 35	10 44	11 6	6 33	6 58	5 46	5 41	11 42	...	1 59	2 2	10 24	10 39
18	F	1 43	2 9	11 15	11 38	7 10	7 33	6 20	6 13	0 7	0 14	2 33	2 33	10 54	11 10
19	S	2 14	2 42	11 46	...	7 44	8 3	6 54	6 46	0 41	0 46	3 5	3 4	11 25	11 40
20	S	2 44	3 14	0 10	0 18	8 16	8 33	7 25	7 20	1 14	1 18	3 35	3 38	11 55	...
21	M	3 15	3 44	0 41	0 48	8 47	9 2	7 54	7 52	1 48	1 49	4 9	4 14	0 10	0 26
22	Tu	3 46	4 14	1 11	1 19	9 18	9 33	8 22	8 24	2 19	2 23	4 42	4 49	0 43	1 0
23	W	4 18	4 43	1 43	1 53	9 48	10 4	8 50	8 57	2 51	2 58	5 15	5 25	1 18	1 36
24	Th	4 50	5 15	2 16	2 28	10 20	10 36	9 21	9 34	3 24	3 35	5 51	6 4	1 55	2 17
25	F	5 26	5 51	2 52	3 9	10 53	11 11	9 57	10 18	3 59	4 14	6 26	6 48	2 40	3 7
26	S	6 8	6 37	3 36	4 1	11 30	11 53	10 42	11 7	4 39	5 2	7 17	7 45	3 36	4 10
27	S	7 2	7 35	4 36	5 13	...	0 25	11 35	...	5 32	6 9	8 17	8 57	4 49	5 34
28	M	8 14	9 2	5 57	6 47	1 5	2 1	0 15	0 55	6 56	7 51	9 40	10 32	6 20	7 6
29	Tu	9 59	10 50	7 36	8 23	2 56	3 55	2 5	2 52	8 44	9 39	11 13	...	7 50	8 29

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ S'ths. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
5	7 11M	0 8A	5 5A	8 49M	2 28A	8 7A	5 0A	0 49M	8 32M	0 3M	2 59A	8 55A	1 36A	9 47A	6 2M
12	6 29M	11 13M	3 57A	8 34M	2 31A	8 28A	4 15A	0 10M	7 59M	8 38M	2 37A	8 36A	1 7A	9 18A	5 33M
19	6 6M	10 41M	3 16A	8 18M	2 34A	8 50A	3 32A	11 26A	7 26M	8 13M	2 15A	8 17A	0 37A	8 49A	5 5M
26	5 57M	10 29M	3 1A	8 3M	2 37A	9 11A	2 51A	10 49A	6 52M	7 48M	1 53A	7 58A	0 9A	8 21A	4 37M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	29	19·0	88	51	53
10	1	29	9·6	88	51	52
19	1	29	1·1	88	51	51
28	1	28	54·3	88	51	49

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star at the beginning of the month, setting W.S.W. ; a morning star in the latter half, rising E.S.E.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting at first W. by S., and later nearly due W.

♂ Mars rises in the afternoon N.E. by E.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star, setting nearly due W., in the constellation Pisces.

♄ Saturn souths about 9 P.M. ; altitude about 61°.

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a very beautiful cluster of stars, preceding α Cancri about 8*m*. in R.A. and nearly same declination, consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Præsepe," can be best observed in this month on the nights immediately preceding and following the 3rd. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It is situated in R.A. 8*h*. 34*m*. and Decl. 20° 20′ N., about 2° to the west of a line joining the stars δ and γ Cancri.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month : it will be found in R.A. 8*h*. 7*m*. 23*s*. and Decl. 17° 55′ N. Neptune can be observed in this month. See p. 82.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° ♈ 20*d.* 11*h.* A.
SPRING COMMENCES

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		W	ST. DAVID'S DAY. [*d.* 1791.	6 48	5 38	61	305
2		Th	*St. Chad.* John Wesley, founder of Methodism,	6 45	5 39	62	304
3		F	Col. F. Burnaby b. 1842; d. 17 Jan. 1885.	6 43	5 41	63	303
4		S	Inauguration Day, U.S.A.	6 41	5 42	64	302
5		S	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.	6 39	5 43	65	301
6		M	Francis Beaumont, dramatist, died, 1616.	6 37	5 45	66	300
7		Tu	*St. Perpetua.* Shrove Tuesday.	6 34	5 47	67	299
8		W	Ash Wednesday. Aboukir, 1801.	6 32	5 50	68	298
9		Th	Fight between *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, 1862.	6 30	5 52	69	297
10		F	William Etty, painter, born, 1787.	6 27	5 54	70	296
11		S	Gen. Sir Jas. Outram d. 1863; b. 29 Jan. 1803.	6 25	5 56	71	295
12		S	Quadragesima. 1st Sun. in Lent. *St. Gregory.*	6 23	5 57	72	294
13		M	Marriage of the Duke of Connaught, 1879.	6 21	5 59	73	293
14		Tu	Ivry, 1590. Admiral John Byng shot, 1757.	6 18	6 0	74	292
15		W	Ember Day. Sir Richard Bessemer d. 1878.	6 16	6 2	75	291
16		Th	Gustavus III. assassinated, 1792. [b. 1886.	6 14	6 4	76	290
17		F	ST. PATRICK'S D. Ember D. Princess Patricia	6 12	6 6	77	289
18		S	*Edward, K.W.S.* Ember Day.	6 9	6 7	78	288
19		S	2nd Sunday in Lent. Livingstone born, 1813.	6 7	6 9	79	287
20		M	*Titanic* Fund closed, 1913 (£418,260).	6 5	6 11	80	286
21		Tu	*St. Benedict.* Robt. Southey, Laureate, d. 1843.	6 2	6 12	81	285
22		W	Sir A. Vandyk, painter, b. 1599; d. 9 Dec. 1641.	6 0	6 14	82	284
23		Th	Novara, 1849. Viscount Milner born, 1854.	5 58	6 16	83	283
24		F	Henry Wadsworth Longfellow died, 1882.	5 55	6 17	84	282
25		S	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 53	6 19	85	281
26		S	3rd Sunday in Lent.	5 51	6 21	86	280
27		M	John Bright died, 1889; born, 16 Nov. 1811.	5 49	6 23	87	279
28		Tu	General Sir Ralph Abercromby died, 1801.	5 46	6 24	88	278
29		W	Rev. John Keble d. 1866. Swedenborg d. 1772.	5 44	6 26	89	277
30		Th	Massacre of Sicilian Vespers, 1282.	5 41	6 27	90	276
31		F	H.R.H. Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 39	6 29	91	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	4*d.*	3*h.* 58*m.*	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	11	6 33	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon	19	5 27	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	26	4 22	Afternoon.

Apogee 12*d.* 5*h.* A. 251,200.
Perigee 26*d.* 1*h.* A. 230,000.

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1915,

on 14 days; total fall, 0·79 inch; *below* the average, 1841-90, by 0·67 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year.

15. Close time for all wild birds till 2nd August.

17. Bank Holiday in Ireland.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. (-) of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 31	0·49	22 48 20	9·37	7 36 3	57·0	22 35 50	1 23 57
2	12 19	0·51	22 52 5	9·35	7 13 11	57·3	22 39 46	1 20 1
3	12 7	0·53	22 55 49	9·33	6 50 14	57·5	22 43 43	1 16 5
4	11 54	0·55	22 59 33	9·31	6 27 11	57·7	22 47 39	1 12 9
5	11 40	0·57	23 3 16	9·29	6 4 2	58·0	22 51 36	1 8 13
6	11 27	0·58	23 6 59	9·27	5 40 48	58·2	22 55 32	1 4 17
7	11 12	0·60	23 10 41	9·26	5 17 30	58·3	22 59 29	1 0 21
8	10 58	0·62	23 14 23	9·24	4 54 8	58·5	23 3 25	0 56 25
9	10 43	0·63	23 18 5	9·22	4 30 42	58·6	23 7 22	0 52 29
10	10 27	0·65	23 21 46	9·21	4 7 13	58·8	23 11 19	0 48 33
11	10 12	0·66	23 25 27	9·19	3 43 41	58·9	23 15 15	0 44 38
12	9 56	0·68	23 29 7	9·18	3 20 6	59·0	23 19 12	0 40 42
13	9 39	0·69	23 32 47	9·17	2 56 29	59·1	23 23 8	0 36 46
14	9 23	0·70	23 36 27	9·16	2 32 50	59·1	23 27 5	0 32 50
15	9 6	0·71	23 40 7	9·15	2 9 10	59·2	23 31 1	0 28 54
16	8 48	0·72	23 43 46	9·13	1 45 29	59·2	23 34 58	0 24 58
17	8 31	0·73	23 47 25	9·13	1 21 47	59·3	23 38 54	0 21 2
18	8 13	0·74	23 51 4	9·12	0 58 4	59·3	23 42 51	0 17 6
19	7 56	0·74	23 54 43	9·11	0 34 22	59·3	23 46 48	0 13 10
20	7 38	0·75	23 58 22	9·10	North.	59·2	23 50 44	0 9 14
21	7 20	0·76	0 2 0	9·10	0 13 2	59·2	23 54 41	0 5 18
22	7 2	0·76	0 5 39	9·10	0 36 43	59·2	23 58 37	0 1 23 23 57 27
23	6 43	0·76	0 9 17	9·09	1 0 23	59·1	0 2 34	23 53 31
24	6 25	0·76	0 12 55	9·09	1 24 1	59·0	0 6 30	23 49 35
25	6 7	0·77	0 16 33	9·09	1 47 37	58·9	0 10 27	23 45 39
26	5 48	0·77	0 20 12	9·09	2 11 10	58·8	0 14 23	23 41 43
27	5 30	0·76	0 23 50	9·09	2 34 41	58·7	0 18 20	23 37 47
28	5 12	0·76	0 27 28	9·09	2 58 9	58·6	0 22 17	23 33 51
29	4 53	0·76	0 31 6	9·09	3 21 34	58·4	0 26 13	23 29 55
30	4 35	0·76	0 34 45	9·10	3 44 55	58·3	0 30 10	23 25 59
31	4 17	0·75	0 38 23	9·10	4 8 11	58·1	0 34 6	23 22 4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1915.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	44·3	35·1	40·4	29·419	W	12·0	·11	4·7
2	45·6	33·9	·4	29·781	SW	1·7	·04	3·7
3	52·5	38·0	·5	29·711	S	2·8	·17	...
4	53·0	44·6	·7	29·887	SW	1·8	·01	...
5	55·1	46·5	·9	29·919	SW	7·6	...	1·6
6	57·0	44·9	41·0	29·830	SW	7·5	...	1·5
7	46·0	36·8	·0	29·771	NNW	7·8	·01	0·8
8	42·1	33·3	·1	30·048	N	9·3	·01	4·8
9	43·6	34·0	·0	30·223	NNW	2·5	...	1·8
10	43·0	35·1	40·9	30·096	W	1·2	...	...
11	50·0	40·2	41·0	29·788	S	0·1	·03	...
12	49·0	40·1	·1	30·037	NNW	0·7	...	0·1
13	48·6	38·4	·3	29·993	W	1·4	...	0·2
14	57·5	38·4	·5	30·043	N	0·3	...	3·9
15	48·0	41·3	·7	30·048	SW	0·2	...	...
16	47·3	39·5	·9	29·946	NNW	0·2	...	...
17	46·8	38·7	42·0	29·653	SW	0·3	...	...
18	41·4	31·2	·0	29·271	NW	1·6	·03	0·6
19	39·1	29·9	41·9	29·501	NW	10·0	·02	5·4
20	46·0	28·2	·9	29·821	SW	1·3	...	3·2
21	54·5	32·5	·9	30·001	SW	0·5	...	10·6
22	49·3	31·1	42·0	29·817	ENE	1·2	·15	1·5
23	59·3	44·3	·2	29·734	S	1·4	·02	2·3
24	57·0	45·2	·4	29·755	S	0·1	·04	0·5
25	51·0	34·6	·7	29·911	NNE	3·6	·14	...
26	42·0	31·4	43·0	29·704	NE	3·0	...	0·2
27	44·4	27·7	·3	29·547	NE	6·2	...	9·6
28	42·5	28·9	·7	29·574	NE	2·8	...	8·3
29	41·3	25·9	44·1	29·656	NE	2·4	·01	5·5
30	45·7	28·0	·5	29·637	NE	2·5	...	8·9
31	49·0	30·3	·9	29·910	NE	1·0	...	8·8
Mn	48·1	35·7	41·9	29·808		Sum	0·79	88·5

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.38)
2. (6.39)
3. (6.41)
4. (6.42)
5. ☪ (6.43)
6. (6.45)
7. (6.47)
8. (6.50)
9. (6.52)
10. (6.54)
11. (6.56)
12. ☪ (6.57)
13. (6.59)
14. (7.0)
15. (7.2)
16. (7.4)
17. (7.6)
18. (7.7)
19. ☪ (7.9)
20. (7.11)
21. (7.12)
22. (7.14)
23. (7.16)
24. (7.17)
25. (7.19)
26. ☪ (7.21)
27. (7.23)
28. (7.24)
29. (7.26)
30. (7.27)
31. (7.29)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	5 35	2 16	9 50	20 30 35	19 11 57S	59 46	16 19	26 20	Owing to the nearness of Jupiter to the Sun, the satellites will not be observable till the 1st of May.
2	5 57	3 45	10 44	21 26 44	13 55 46	59 34	16 15	27 20	
3	6 15	5 11	11 35	22 19 45	7 57 16	59 10	16 9	28 20	
4	6 30	6 35	aft.	23 10 25	1 40 34S	58 36	16 0	0 8	
5	6 44	7 54	1 10	23 59 41	4 32 47N	57 56	15 49	1 8	
6	6 59	9 13	1 57	0 48 30	10 24 19	57 11	15 36	2 8	
7	7 14	10 31	2 43	1 37 39	15 38 41	56 25	15 24	3 8	
8	7 33	11 46	3 31	2 27 45	20 3 11	55 43	15 13	4 8	
9	7 56	mrn.	4 20	3 19 23	23 27 36	55 7	15 3	5 8	
10	8 27	0 58	5 11	4 11 29	25 44 8	54 39	14 55	6 8	
11	9 8	2 3	6 2	5 4 35	26 47 49	54 21	14 50	7 8	
12	10 0	2 56	6 52	5 57 39	26 36 59	54 14	14 48	8 8	
13	11 1	3 37	7 42	6 49 58	25 13 22	54 16	14 49	9 8	
14	aft.	4 10	8 30	7 40 57	22 41 47	54 29	14 52	10 8	
15	1 22	4 34	9 17	8 30 21	19 9 28	54 51	14 58	11 8	
16	2 36	4 54	10 1	9 18 15	14 45 14	55 19	15 6	12 8	
17	3 50	5 9	10 45	10 5 6	9 39 13	55 53	15 15	13 8	
18	5 5	5 23	11 29	10 51 32	4 2 46N	56 29	15 25	14 8	
19	6 22	5 37	mrn.	11 38 22	1 51 68	57 5	15 35	15 8	
20	7 43	5 51	0 14	12 26 31	7 47 19	57 39	15 44	16 8	
21	9 4	6 6	1 1	13 16 55	13 28 15	58 9	15 52	17 8	
22	10 28	6 24	1 50	14 10 25	18 33 42	58 33	15 59	18 8	
23	11 54	6 50	2 44	15 7 27	22 41 43	58 52	16 4	19 8	
24	mrn.	7 23	3 42	16 7 53	25 30 48	59 5	16 8	20 8	
25	1 11	8 11	4 42	17 10 36	26 43 47	59 12	16 10	21 8	
26	2 15	9 15	5 44	18 13 50	26 12 20	59 15	16 10	22 8	
27	3 3	10 34	6 45	19 15 37	23 59 29	59 13	16 10	23 8	
28	3 37	11 59	7 43	20 14 32	20 18 31	59 6	16 8	24 8	
29	4 1	aft.	8 37	21 10 7	15 28 56	58 54	16 5	25 8	
30	4 21	2 49	9 28	22 2 39	9 52 28	58 37	16 0	26 8	
31	4 38	4 11	10 16	22 52 52	3 50 25S	58 14	15 54	27 8	

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	21	4	5	1	14	4	9	6	39	0	16	48	6	41	51
6	21	26	38	1	35	43	9	1	47	0	21	5	6	41	32
11	21	52	4	1	57	29	8	58	14	0	25	25	6	41	26
16	22	19	29	2	19	24	8	56	1	0	29	48	6	41	32
21	22	48	25	2	41	30	8	55	7	0	34	13	6	41	50
26	23	18	44	3	3	45	8	55	29	0	38	39	6	42	20
31	23	50	28	3	26	10	8	57	0	0	43	6	6	43	2

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	16	59	46S	8	4	11N	20	57	51N	0	36	40N	22	44	31N
6	16	5	43	10	32	57	21	7	52	1	4	49	22	45	31
11	14	37	9	12	55	53	21	11	9	1	33	11	22	46	19
16	12	35	30	15	11	33	21	8	15	2	1	41	22	46	54
21	10	2	7	17	18	36	20	59	48	2	30	14	22	47	16
26	6	58	20	19	15	45	20	46	22	2	58	48	22	47	26
31	3	25	45S	21	1	47N	20	28	25N	3	27	17N	22	47	23N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	8 8	8 1	11 8	1 5	1 0
15	8 9	7 8	8 7	10 9	1 5	1 0
25	8 8	7 1	9 3	10 1	1 5	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	′ ″	″
16 9	3 3	7 8	6 3	15 5	9 0
16 6	2 9	8 3	5 8	15 4	8 8
16 3	2 7	8 9	5 4	15 3	8 6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 306° 32′ ♈.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

March 1. Day breaks at *4h. 55m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at *7h. 31m. aft.*, the length of the Day being *10h. 50m.*

Mar. 2. Mercury at greatest elongation (27° 6′) W., *0h. morn.*

Mar. 2. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, *3h. 18m. morn.* ☿ 0° 58′ S.

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 4·9s.*

Mar. 5. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, *10h. 17m. aft.* ♃ 6° 5′ S.

Mar. 7. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, *1h. 16m. aft.* ♀ 4° 51′ S.

Mar. 9. Occultations of 16 Tauri, 17 Tauri, 20 Tauri, and *q* Tauri; magnitudes, respectively, 5·4, 3·8, 4·1, and 4·3. See p. 81.

Mar. 9–10. Occultation of *η* Tauri; magnitude 3·0. See p. 81.

Mar. 10. Occultation of 28 Tauri; magnitude 5·2. See p. 81.

Mar. 10. Occultation of 27 Tauri; magnitude 3·7. See p. 81.

Mar. 12. Occultation of 125 Tauri; magnitude 5·1. See p. 81.

Mar. 13. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, *8h. 3m. morn.* ♄ 2° 45′ S.

Mar. 13. Occultation of 48 Geminorum; magnitude 5·8. See p. 81.

Mar. 14. Occultation of 58 Geminorum; magnitude 6·0. See p. 81.

Mar. 15. Occultation of Neptune; magnitude 7·7. See p. 81.

Mar. 16. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, *0h. 51m. morn.* ♂ 4° 15′ N.

Mar. 20. Occultation of 370 B Virginis; magnitude 6·0. See p. 81.

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 4·3s.*

Mar. 21. Sun enters the sign Aries. Spring commences, *10h. 47m. aft.*

Mar. 24. Occultations of *b* Scorpii and 4 Scorpii; magnitudes 4·7 and 5·7 respectively. See p. 81.

Mar. 29. Occultation of 21 Capricorni; magnitude 6·5. See p. 81.

In this month the Mornings increase *1h. 9m.*, and the Afternoons *51m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	11 40	...	9 1	9 39	4 37	5 20	3 55	4 17	10 16	10 51	0 4	0 35	8 59	9 28
2	Th	0 14	0 51	10 4	10 33	5 49	6 22	5 4	5 9	11 9	11 39	1 15	1 30	9 52	10 12
3	F	1 10	1 40	10 48	11 14	6 40	7 8	5 51	5 52	11 53	...	2 3	2 12	10 32	10 51
4	S	1 52	2 22	11 26	11 54	7 23	7 49	6 32	6 33	0 23	0 33	2 44	2 49	11 10	11 28
5	S	*2 30	*3 1	...	0 6	8 3	8 27	7 10	7 15	1 3	1 10	3 23	3 30	11 46	...
6	M	*3 7	*3 40	0 32	0 44	8 41	9 1	7 47	7 53	1 41	1 47	4 3	4 10	0 3	0 21
7	Tu	*3 45	4 14	1 8	1 20	9 15	9 33	8 17	8 25	2 16	2 24	4 40	4 48	0 39	0 57
8	W	4 18	4 43	1 41	1 53	9 48	10 3	8 47	8 57	2 50	2 59	5 14	5 24	1 16	1 35
9	Th	4 49	5 12	2 13	2 28	10 17	10 31	9 16	9 31	3 23	3 33	5 48	6 0	1 55	2 15
10	F	5 22	5 44	2 48	3 6	10 46	11 2	9 50	10 10	3 55	4 8	6 24	6 41	2 37	3 2
11	S	6 1	6 24	3 27	3 52	11 19	11 37	10 28	10 55	4 30	4 49	7 7	7 29	3 28	3 55
12	S	6 48	7 13	4 19	4 54	...	0 5	11 13	11 53	5 12	5 44	7 57	8 32	4 27	5 6
13	M	7 49	8 28	5 29	6 16	0 38	1 28	...	0 21	6 26	7 18	9 11	9 57	5 49	6 34
14	Tu	9 21	10 8	6 59	7 51	2 16	3 15	1 23	2 8	8 5	8 55	10 40	11 26	7 16	7 55
15	W	11 3	11 36	8 26	9 9	3 58	4 45	3 16	3 39	9 33	10 11	11 59	...	8 28	8 55
16	Th	...	0 15	9 30	10 1	5 8	5 43	4 32	4 35	10 31	10 58	0 36	0 55	9 18	9 37
17	F	0 32	1 3	10 12	10 37	5 58	6 24	5 16	5 11	11 11	11 35	1 24	1 33	9 54	10 9
18	S	1 10	1 39	10 46	11 7	6 38	7 0	5 48	5 45	11 43	...	2 0	2 5	10 23	10 37
19	S	1 44	2 12	11 16	11 36	7 14	7 32	6 19	6 18	0 6	0 13	2 32	2 34	10 51	11 6
20	M	2 16	2 41	11 48	...	7 46	8 2	6 50	6 51	0 40	0 47	3 3	3 6	11 22	11 39
21	Tu	2 48	3 12	0 8	0 21	8 18	8 34	7 21	7 27	1 13	1 23	3 36	3 44	11 56	...
22	W	3 21	3 44	0 40	0 56	8 51	9 8	7 53	8 2	1 48	1 59	4 13	4 23	0 13	0 31
23	Th	3 56	4 17	1 13	1 32	9 25	9 43	8 24	8 36	2 24	2 38	4 50	5 2	0 50	1 11
24	F	4 32	4 53	1 49	2 12	10 2	10 18	8 58	9 17	3 1	3 18	5 27	5 45	1 33	1 56
25	S	5 11	5 32	2 29	2 57	10 39	10 57	9 39	10 5	3 41	4 2	6 11	6 35	2 21	2 50
26	S	5 57	6 23	3 16	3 52	11 21	11 43	10 29	11 3	4 26	4 55	7 5	7 37	3 24	4 2
27	M	6 57	7 28	4 23	5 13	...	0 22	11 28	...	5 28	6 9	8 13	8 58	4 44	5 30
28	Tu	8 17	9 2	5 53	6 52	1 5	2 5	0 16	0 54	6 55	7 50	9 41	10 32	6 17	7 3
29	W	10 2	10 44	7 32	8 22	2 56	3 52	2 10	2 46	8 39	9 29	11 9	11 54	7 44	8 18
30	Th	11 33	11 56	8 50	9 25	4 26	5 5	3 49	3 58	9 59	10 30	...	0 19	8 45	9 8
31	F	...	0 35	9 44	10 12	5 28	6 1	4 50	4 45	10 47	11 14	0 56	1 9	9 30	9 50

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
4	5 53M	10 30M	3 7A	7 46M	2 39A	9 32A	2 14A	10 14A	6 19M	7 24M	1 32A	7 40A	11 41M	7 53A	4 9M
11	5 50M	10 37M	3 24A	7 32M	2 42A	9 52A	1 40A	9 41A	5 47M	6 58M	1 10A	7 22A	11 12M	7 25A	3 42M
18	5 44M	10 48M	3 52A	7 15M	2 45A	10 15A	1 10A	9 11A	5 16M	6 34M	0 49A	7 4A	10 45M	6 58A	3 15M
25	5 37M	11 2M	4 27A	7 3M	2 49A	10 35A	0 45A	8 44A	4 46M	6 9M	0 27A	6 45A	10 18M	6 31A	2 48M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	28	52·7	88	51	49
10	1	28	46·9	88	51	46
19	1	28	42·0	88	51	44
28	1	28	39·9	88	51	41

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, rising at first E.S.E., and later E. by S.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting W.N.W., and later N.W. by W.

♂ Mars in Cancer, southing between 9*h.* and 10*h.* P.M.; altitude about 59°.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star, setting nearly due W.

♄ Saturn souths in the early evening, a little to the N.E. of ζ Tauri.

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, from 3½′ to 4′ in diameter; it lies 2½° S.E. of 8 Ursa Majoris.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of this month. Between Virgo and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the class known as "Spiral Nebulæ," situated in R.A. 12*h.* 14*m.* and Decl. 15° 0′ N. With a large telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to be resolvable in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewed with nebulæ, which may be best observed on the evenings immediately before and after the 3rd of the month. Neptune may be observed in the early part of the month. See p. 82.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 20*d.* 10*h.* M.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	▌	S	All Fools' Day.	5 37	6 31	92	274
2	▌	S	4th Sunday in Lent. Copenhagen, 1801.	5 35	6 32	93	273
3	▌	M	*St. Richard.* Lord Loreburn born, 1846.	5 33	6 34	94	272
4	▌	Tu	*St. Ambrose.* Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 31	6 35	95	271
5	▌	W	Ld. Lister (antiseptics) b.1827; d.10 Feb.1914.	5 29	6 37	96	270
6	▌	Th	Badajos, 1812. J. Francis (*Athenæum*) d. 1882.	5 27	6 39	97	269
7	▌	F	Old Lady Day. Archb. of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 24	6 40	98	268
8	▌	S	Atbara, 1898. King of the Belgians b. 1875.	5 22	6 42	99	267
9	▌	S	5th Sunday in Lent. Appomattox, 1865.	5 20	6 44	100	266
10	▌	M	Toulouse, 1814. "General" Booth b. 1829.	5 18	6 45	101	265
11	▌	Tu	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Chas. Reade d. 1884.	5 15	6 47	102	264
12	▌	W	Lord Rodney's naval victory, 1782.	5 13	6 49	103	263
13	▌	Th	Magdala, 1868. Edict of Nantes, 1598.	5 11	6 51	104	262
14	▌	F	Princess Henry of Battenberg born, 1857.	5 8	6 52	105	261
15	▌	S	*Titanic* disaster, 1912; 1,513 lives lost.	5 6	6 54	106	260
16	▌	S	Palm Sunday. Culloden, 1746.	5 4	6 56	107	259
17	▌	M	Benjamin Franklin d. 1790; b. 17 Jan. 1706.	5 2	6 57	108	258
18	▌	Tu	Chitral, 1895. S. Francisco earthquake, 1906.	5 0	6 58	109	257
19	▌	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. *St. Alphege.*	4 58	7 0	110	256
20	▌	Th	Spanish fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657.	4 56	7 2	111	255
21	▌	F	Good Friday. Charlotte Brontë born, 1816.	4 54	7 4	112	254
22	▌	S	Order of the Garter instituted, 1344.	4 52	7 6	113	253
23	▌	S	Easter Sunday. ST. GEORGE'S DAY.	4 50	7 7	114	252
24	▌	M	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.	4 48	7 8	115	251
25	▌	Tu	Easter Tues. St. Mark. H.R.H. Prss. Mary b.	4 46	7 10	116	250
26	▌	W	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey, K.G., b.1862 (25th). [1897.	4 44	7 12	117	249
27	▌	Th	Dunbar, 1296. R. W. Emerson died, 1882.	4 42	7 14	118	248
28	▌	F	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789. [23 Feb. 1874.	4 39	7 15	119	247
29	▌	S	Shirley Brooks, editor *Punch*, b. 1816; d.	4 37	7 16	120	246
30	▌	S	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.	4 35	7 18	121	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	2*d.*	4*h.*	21*m.*	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	10	2	36	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	18	5	8	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	24	10	38	Afternoon.

Apogee 9*d.* 2*h.* A. 251,200.
Perigee 21*d.* 0*h.* A. 227,700.

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1915,

on 14 days; total fall, 1·45 inches; *below* the average, 1841-90, by 0·21 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

3. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1915-1916, for Imperial purposes ends to-day.

8. Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

The Sun.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon	Hrly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 59	0·75	0 42 2	9·11	4 31 24	57·9	0 38 3	23 18 8
2	3 41	0·74	0 45 40	9·11	4 54 31	57·7	0 41 59	23 14 12
3	3 23	0·74	0 49 19	9·12	5 17 33	57·5	0 45 56	23 10 16
4	3 6	0·73	0 52 58	9·12	5 40 29	57·2	0 49 52	23 6 20
5	2 48	0·73	0 56 37	9·13	6 3 20	57·0	0 53 49	23 2 24
6	2 31	0·72	1 0 16	9·14	6 26 4	56·7	0 57 46	22 58 28
7	2 14	0·71	1 3 56	9·15	6 48 41	56·4	1 1 42	22 54 32
8	1 57	0·70	1 7 35	9·15	7 11 11	56·1	1 5 39	22 50 36
9	1 40	0·69	1 11 15	9·16	7 33 34	55·8	1 9 35	22 46 40
10	1 23	0·68	1 14 55	9·17	7 55 49	55·5	1 13 32	22 42 44
11	1 7	0·67	1 18 35	9·19	8 17 56	55·1	1 17 28	22 38 49
12	0 51	0·66	1 22 16	9·20	8 39 55	54·8	1 21 25	22 34 53
13	0 36	0·65	1 25 57	9·21	9 1 44	54·4	1 25 21	22 30 57
14	0 20	0·63	1 29 38	9·22	9 23 25	54·0	1 29 18	22 27 1
15	0 5	0·62	1 33 20	9·24	9 44 57	53·6	1 33 14	22 23 5
16	Bef.	0·60	1 37 2	9·25	10 6 18	53·2	1 37 11	22 19 9
17	0 24	0·59	1 40 44	9·27	10 27 30	52·8	1 41 8	22 15 13
18	0 38	0·57	1 44 26	9·28	10 48 31	52·3	1 45 4	22 11 17
19	0 51	0·56	1 48 9	9·30	11 9 22	51·9	1 49 1	22 7 21
20	1 4	0·54	1 51 53	9·32	11 30 1	51·4	1 52 57	22 3 25
21	1 17	0·52	1 55 37	9·34	11 50 30	50·9	1 56 54	21 59 29
22	1 29	0·50	1 59 21	9·35	12 10 47	50·5	2 0 50	21 55 34
23	1 41	0·48	2 3 6	9·37	12 30 52	50·0	2 4 47	21 51 38
24	1 53	0·46	2 6 51	9·39	12 50 45	49·4	2 8 43	21 47 42
25	2 3	0·44	2 10 37	9·42	13 10 25	48·9	2 12 40	21 43 46
26	2 14	0·42	2 14 23	9·44	13 29 52	48·4	2 16 37	21 39 50
27	2 23	0·40	2 18 10	9·46	13 49 7	47·8	2 20 33	21 35 54
28	2 33	0·38	2 21 57	9·48	14 8 7	47·2	2 24 30	21 31 58
29	2 42	0·35	2 25 45	9·50	14 26 54	46·7	2 28 26	21 28 2
30	2 50	0·33	2 29 33	9·52	14 45 26	46·0	2 32 23	21 24 6

Meteorological Observations, April, 1915.

Day	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.	Rain-fall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	53·5	31·1	45·3	30·117	W	0·5	...	4·1
2	54·2	32·6	·7	30·055	SSW	4·4	·05	3·6
3	51·2	41·0	46·0	29·818	SW	1·6	·29	...
4	58·9	45·0	·2	29·663	SW	2·3	...	6·7
5	51·8	40·8	·3	29·595	SW	1·0	...	...
6	48·7	35·2	·3	29·296	SSW	7·0	·19	2·2
7	54·5	41·6	·3	29·085	SW	4·9	·07	8·2
8	55·0	39·0	·1	29·409	SW	9·3	·02	6·8
9	52·5	39·0	·0	29·749	W	10·0	·01	8·9
10	54·3	39·1	45·9	29·894	NW	2·1	·06	10·7
11	53·6	39·2	·8	30·105	NW	0·1	...	...
12	49·0	41·6	·9	30·028	SW	4·4	·16	...
13	44·4	39·8	46·1	29·913	N	5·5	·12	...
14	53·3	34·3	·4	29·927	N	2·5	...	6·1
15	58·0	32·1	·8	30·009	SW	1·0	...	3·5
16	62·7	43·4	47·2	30·016	W	2·5	·01	6·2
17	55·0	37·7	·6	30·094	NE	2·5	..	9·7
18	53·8	28·6	48·0	30·041	Vble	0·8	...	6·7
19	62·5	33·0	·5	29·820	W	3·3	...	11·7
20	58·3	40·2	·5	29·767	SW	3·6	·04	0·1
21	52·9	35·5	·7	29·981	N	1·7	...	10·3
22	52·7	37·2	·7	29·946	Vble	0·1	...	1·3
23	52·7	37·6	·6	29·983	E	2·0	·01	4·8
24	54·0	34·2	·6	29·910	NE	1·0	·21	4·1
25	45·0	38·4	·6	29·928	NE	3·9	·21	...
26	59·0	42·7	·6	30·093	NE	3·6	...	1·4
27	58·6	42·0	·7	30·100	NE	4·0	...	7·2
28	65·4	42·2	·8	30·055	ENE	3·1	...	13·2
29	63·2	40·2	49·0	30·013	E	2·3	...	13·3
30	72·4	40·1	·1	29·851	SW	1·0	...	9·0
Mn	55·4	38·2	47·3	29·879		Sum	1·45	159·8

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (7.31)
2. ☉ (7.32)
3. (7.34)
4. (7.35)
5. (7.37)
6. (7.39)
7. (7.40)
8. (7.42)
9. ☉ (7.44)
10. (7.45)
11. (7.47)
12. (7.49)
13. (7.51)
14. (7.52)
15. (7.54)
16. ☉ (7.56)
17. (7.57)
18. (7.58)
19. (8.0)
20. (8.2)
21. (8.4)
22. (8.6)
23. ☉ (8.7)
24. (8.8)
25. (8.10)
26. (8.12)
27. (8.14)
28. (8.15)
29. (8.16)
30. ☉ (8.18)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	4 50	5 31	11 2	23 41 44	2 17 25n	57 46	15 46	28 8	
2	5 5	6 49	11 48	0 30 12	8 12 54	57 13	15 37	29 8	
3	5 20	8 7	aft.	1 19 6	13 39 41	56 38	15 27	0 20	
4	5 37	9 25	1 22	2 9 2	18 23 7	56 2	15 18	1 20	
5	5 58	10 39	2 11	3 0 20	22 10 39	55 28	15 8	2 20	
6	6 27	11 46	3 1	3 52 55	24 52 15	54 58	15 0	3 20	
7	7 4	mrn.	3 53	4 46 18	26 21 18	54 35	14 54	4 20	
8	7 51	0 46	4 44	5 39 43	26 35 13	54 20	14 50	5 20	
9	8 49	1 33	5 34	6 32 22	25 35 27	54 14	14 48	6 20	
10	9 54	2 9	6 22	7 23 37	23 26 55	54 18	14 49	7 20	
11	11 4	2 35	7 9	8 13 8	20 16 52	54 33	14 53	8 20	
12	aft.	2 57	7 54	9 1 2	16 13 40	54 58	15 0	9 20	
13	1 30	3 13	8 38	9 47 44	11 26 21	55 32	15 9	10 20	
14	2 44	3 29	9 21	10 33 54	6 4 34	56 12	15 20	11 20	
15	4 0	3 42	10 5	11 20 23	0 19 13n	56 57	15 33	12 20	
16	5 19	3 55	10 52	12 8 10	5 36 32s	57 42	15 45	13 20	
17	6 41	4 10	11 41	12 58 17	11 26 16	58 25	15 57	14 20	
18	8 5	4 28	mrn.	13 51 39	16 49 36	59 2	16 7	15 20	
19	9 33	4 52	0 34	14 48 55	21 22 40	59 29	16 14	16 20	
20	10 56	5 23	1 32	15 50 1	24 40 30	59 46	16 19	17 20	
21	mrn.	6 7	2 33	16 53 52	26 21 56	59 51	16 20	18 20	
22	0 7	7 9	3 37	17 58 29	26 15 32	59 46	16 19	19 20	
23	1 0	8 23	4 39	19 1 35	24 23 24	59 33	16 15	20 20	
24	1 38	9 47	5 38	20 1 30	20 59 45	59 13	16 10	21 20	
25	2 5	11 13	6 33	20 57 36	16 25 32	58 49	16 3	22 20	
26	2 27	aft.	7 25	21 50 11	11 3 13	58 22	15 56	23 20	
27	2 43	1 57	8 12	22 40 4	5 13 36s	57 54	15 48	24 20	
28	2 56	3 16	8 58	23 28 19	0 44 58n	57 25	15 40	25 20	
29	3 10	4 33	9 43	0 15 57	6 36 5	56 55	15 32	26 20	
30	3 27	5 49	10 29	1 3 55	12 4 43n	56 26	15 24	27 20	

Owing to the nearness of Jupiter to the Sun, the Satellites will not be observable till the 1st of May.

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
5	0	23	51	3	48	41	8	59	37	0	47	34	6	43	55
10	0	59	13	4	11	12	9	3	13	0	52	2	6	44	59
15	1	36	44	4	33	37	9	7	41	0	56	28	6	46	14
20	2	16	5	4	55	45	9	12	55	1	0	54	6	47	39
25	2	55	54	5	17	27	9	18	49	1	5	18	6	49	13
30	3	33	55	5	38	28	9	25	20	1	9	40	6	50	56

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
5	0	33	13n	22	35	37n	20	6	18n	3	55	37n	22	47	6n
10	4	54	2	23	56	16	19	40	19	4	23	43	22	46	35
15	9	27	45	25	3	1	19	10	46	4	51	32	22	45	51
20	13	57	46	25	55	25	18	37	52	5	18	59	22	44	52
25	18	0	14	26	33	17	18	1	48	5	46	1	22	43	38
30	21	12	27n	26	56	49n	17	22	38n	6	12	35n	22	42	10n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	6 6	10 2	9 2	1 5	1 0
15	8 8	6 6	11 2	8 5	1 5	1 0
25	8 7	7 3	12 5	7 9	1 5	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 0	2 5	9 8	4 8	15 3	8 5
15 58	2 5	10 7	4 5	15 4	8 3
15 55	2 8	11 9	4 2	15 4	8 2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 304° 54′ ♈.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 37*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 12*h.* 54*m.*

Apr. 1. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 45*m. aft.* ☿ 6° 52′ S.

Apr. 2. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 23*m. aft.* ♃ 6° 17′ S.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·4*s.*

Apr. 6. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 8*m. aft.* ♀ 2° 0′ S.

Apr. 8. Occultation of 139 Tauri; magnitude 4·7. See p. 81.

Apr. 9. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 8*h.* 51*m. morn.* ☿ 0° 24′ S.

Apr. 9. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 46*m. aft.* ♄ 2° 24′ S.

Apr. 12. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 1*m. aft.* ♂ 3° 37′ N.

Apr. 14. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 9*h. aft.*

Apr. 16. Occultation of *q* Virginis; magnitude 5·3. See p. 81.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·1*s.*

Apr. 23. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 10*h. morn.*

Apr. 24. Venus at greatest elongation (45° 39′) East, 11*h. morn.*

Apr. 26. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 43*m. morn.* ♅ 2° 14′ S.

Apr. 30. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 54*m. aft.* ♃ 6° 29′ S.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 2*m.*, and the Afternoons 47*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	0 47	1 20	10 26	10 50	6 16	6 45	5 32	5 24	11 27	11 55	1 41	1 48	10 8	10 26
2	S	1 28	1 56	11 3	11 27	6 58	7 23	6 8	6 4	...	0 6	2 17	2 25	10 44	11 1
3	M	2 5	2 32	11 40	...	7 36	7 58	6 43	6 45	0 32	0 44	2 52	3 3	11 19	11 36
4	Tu	2 43	3 7	0 3	0 18	8 13	8 32	7 18	7 26	1 7	1 21	3 29	3 44	11 53	...
5	W	3 19	3 40	0 36	0 55	8 48	9 4	7 49	8 1	1 42	1 57	4 7	4 22	0 10	0 28
6	Th	3 53	4 11	1 10	1 29	9 20	9 35	8 16	8 32	2 15	2 32	4 40	4 57	0 46	1 4
7	F	4 25	4 41	1 41	2 1	9 51	10 5	8 45	9 7	2 49	3 7	5 14	5 34	1 23	1 43
8	S	4 57	5 13	2 15	2 38	10 23	10 36	9 16	9 48	3 23	3 43	5 50	6 15	2 5	2 29
9	S	5 34	5 52	2 55	3 21	10 54	11 11	9 54	10 35	4 0	4 25	6 32	7 3	2 55	3 24
10	M	6 20	6 42	3 43	4 22	11 36	...	10 39	11 33	4 44	5 16	7 23	8 3	3 55	4 29
11	Tu	7 18	7 48	4 52	5 38	0 4	0 46	11 37	...	5 44	6 31	8 30	9 19	5 8	5 50
12	W	8 38	9 14	6 14	7 5	1 28	2 20	0 44	1 2	7 9	8 2	9 48	10 41	6 31	7 10
13	Th	10 10	10 41	7 37	8 20	3 3	3 51	2 23	2 39	8 36	9 21	11 6	11 49	7 44	8 10
14	F	11 27	11 42	8 43	9 15	4 19	4 53	3 46	3 45	9 43	10 13	...	0 6	8 33	8 54
15	S	...	0 20	9 28	9 55	5 12	5 38	4 33	4 29	10 28	10 52	0 40	0 51	9 13	9 31
16	S	0 26	0 59	10 5	10 28	5 55	6 16	5 8	5 6	11 6	11 28	1 17	1 27	9 48	10 4
17	M	1 4	1 32	10 38	10 59	6 33	6 53	5 37	5 41	11 42	...	1 50	2 2	10 20	10 36
18	Tu	1 39	2 5	11 13	11 34	7 9	7 29	6 9	6 21	0 3	0 19	2 23	2 38	10 53	11 10
19	W	2 16	2 40	11 52	...	7 48	8 7	6 46	7 4	0 40	0 59	2 59	3 19	11 28	11 47
20	Th	2 56	3 16	0 11	0 32	8 26	8 46	7 25	7 45	1 20	1 41	3 41	4 5	...	0 8
21	F	3 36	3 57	0 50	1 15	9 8	9 26	8 3	8 26	2 2	2 25	4 25	4 50	0 31	0 56
22	S	4 18	4 36	1 32	1 59	9 49	10 8	8 41	9 13	2 46	3 12	5 9	5 40	1 22	1 49
23	S	5 3	5 23	2 18	2 53	10 34	10 53	9 26	10 9	3 34	4 2	6 2	6 39	2 17	2 49
24	M	5 58	6 20	3 15	3 56	11 22	11 44	10 21	11 13	4 25	4 59	7 2	7 44	3 25	4 5
25	Tu	7 2	7 27	4 25	5 17	...	0 26	11 22	...	5 27	6 11	8 11	9 3	4 48	5 32
26	W	8 21	8 52	5 52	6 48	1 4	2 0	0 26	0 40	6 48	7 39	9 32	10 22	6 13	6 51
27	Th	9 51	10 16	7 16	8 0	2 38	3 39	2 1	2 14	8 14	9 2	10 42	11 28	7 25	7 53
28	F	11 7	11 23	8 21	8 59	3 57	4 36	3 24	3 25	9 27	10 3	11 46	...	8 18	8 41
29	S	...	0 6	9 13	9 44	4 56	5 27	4 22	4 15	10 16	10 48	0 25	0 39	9 3	9 24
30	S	0 15	0 50	9 57	10 23	5 45	6 12	5 4	4 56	11 0	11 28	1 10	1 22	9 43	10 1

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 28M	11 19M	5 10A	6 51M	2 53A	10 55A	0 22A	8 18A	4 18M	5 44M	0 6A	6 28A	9 51M	6 4A	2 21M
8	5 19M	11 39M	5 59A	6 40M	2 57A	11 14A	0 3A	7 55A	3 50M	5 20M	11 45M	6 10A	9 25M	5 38A	1 55M
15	5 11M	0 4A	6 57A	6 32M	3 0A	11 28A	11 46M	7 34A	3 25M	4 55M	11 23M	5 51A	8 59M	5 12A	1 29M
22	5 4M	0 31A	7 58A	6 26M	3 4A	11 42A	11 30M	7 14A	3 0M	4 30M	11 2M	5 34A	8 35M	4 47A	1 2M
29	5 1M	0 58A	8 55A	6 22M	3 6A	11 50A	11 16M	6 55A	2 36M	4 6M	10 41M	5 16A	8 10M	4 22A	0 37M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. N. ° ′ ″
1	1 28 38·6	88 51 40
10	1 28 38·8	88 51 37
19	1 28 40·2	88 51 34
28	1 28 42·9	88 51 31

Morning and Evening Stars.

☽ At the end of the month Mercury is an evening star, setting at first W. by N., and later W.N.W.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting N.W.

♂ Mars souths in the evening; altitude about 57°.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star at the end of the month, rising E. by N.

♄ Saturn souths in the early evening; altitude about 61°.

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Bootes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici, about 4° S.W. of η Ursæ Majoris, can be observed in this month. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." In R.A. 15*h*. 14*m*., Decl. 2° 28′ N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel was able to distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-ft. reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be separated. The stars range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evenings about the 2nd are the best for observing these objects.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 60 II 21*d.* 9*h.* M.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	To end of Year.
1		M	St. Ph. & St. Jas. Duke of Connaught b. 1850.	4 34	7 20	122	244
2		Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	4 32	7 22	123	243
3		W	Ld. Anson's victory, 1747. Jamaica disc. 1494.	4 30	7 24	124	242
4		Th	Jos. Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May, 1895.	4 29	7 25	125	241
5		F	Napoleon I. d. 1821. Empress Eugénie b. 1826.	4 27	7 27	126	240
6		S	KING'S ACCESSION (1910). *St. John a. P. L.*	4 25	7 29	127	239
7		S	2nd Sunday after Easter. Ld. Rosebery b. 1847.	4 23	7 30	128	238
8		M	Treaty on the *Alabama* claims, 1871.	4 21	7 31	129	237
9		Tu	Half Quarter Day. Gustave Flaubert d. 1880.	4 20	7 32	130	236
10		W	Viscount Bryce, O.M., born, 1838.	4 18	7 34	131	235
11		Th	Earl Granville, K.G., b. 1815; d. 31 Mar. 1891.	4 16	7 36	132	234
12		F	Earl of Strafford beheaded, 1641.	4 14	7 38	133	233
13		S	Sir Arthur Sullivan b. 1842; d. 22 Nov. 1900.	4 13	7 39	134	232
14		S	3rd Sunday after Easter. Old May Day.	4 11	7 41	135	231
15		M	Daniel O'Connell d. 1847; b. 6 Aug. 1775.	4 10	7 42	136	230
16		Tu	Albuera, 1811. Charles Perrault died, 1703.	4 8	7 44	137	229
17		W	King of Spain born, 1886. Mafeking, 1900.	4 7	7 45	138	228
18		Th	Nathaniel Hawthorne, novelist, died, 1864.	4 6	7 46	139	227
19		F	*St. Dunstan.* Czar of Russia born, 1868.	4 5	7 47	140	226
20		S	John Stuart Mill b. 1806; d. 8 May, 1873.	4 3	7 49	141	225
21		S	4th Sunday after Easter.	4 2	7 50	142	224
22		M	Order of the Baronetage erected, 1611.	4 0	7 52	143	223
23		Tu	Ramillies, 1706. Tom Hood, poet, b. 1799.	3 59	7 54	144	222
24		W	EMPIRE DAY. Hy. Kingsley, novelist, d. 1876.	3 58	7 56	145	221
25		Th	Bank Holiday Act passed, 1871.	3 57	7 57	146	220
26		F	*St. Augustin.* H.M. Queen Mary born, 1867.	3 56	7 58	147	219
27		S	*Ven. Bede.* Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.	3 55	7 59	148	218
28		S	Rogation Sunday. William Pitt born, 1759.	3 54	8 0	149	217
29		M	Rogation Day. Lawrence Irving drown'd, 1914.	3 53	8 1	150	216
30		Tu	Rogation Day. Decoration Day, U.S.A.	3 51	8 3	151	215
31		W	Rogation Day. UNION DAY, South Africa (1910).	3 50	8 4	152	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	2*d.*	5*h.* 29*m.*	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	10	8 47	Morning.
○	Full Moon	17	2 11	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	24	5 16	Morning.
●	New Moon	31	7 37	Afternoon.

Apogee 7*d.* 8*h.* M. 251,700.
Perigee 19*d.* 8*h.* M. 224,500.

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1915,

on 8 days; total fall, 3·27 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by 1·27 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
5. 6 George V. ends.
7. 7 George V. begins.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

The Sun.

Day	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Eqtn. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 57	0·31	2 33 22	9·55	15 3 44	45·4	2 36 19	21 20 10
2	3 5	0·29	2 37 11	9·57	15 21 47	44·8	2 40 16	21 16 14
3	3 11	0·26	2 41 1	9·59	15 39 35	44·2	2 44 12	21 12 19
4	3 17	0·24	2 44 52	9·62	15 57 7	43·5	2 48 9	21 8 23
5	3 23	0·22	2 48 43	9·64	16 14 23	42·8	2 52 6	21 4 27
6	3 28	0·20	2 52 34	9·66	16 31 23	42·2	2 56 2	21 0 31
7	3 32	0·17	2 56 27	9·68	16 48 6	41·5	2 59 59	20 56 35
8	3 36	0·15	3 0 19	9·71	17 4 33	40·8	3 3 55	20 52 39
9	3 39	0·13	3 4 12	9·73	17 20 42	40·0	3 7 52	20 48 43
10	3 42	0·10	3 8 6	9·75	17 36 34	39·3	3 11 48	20 44 47
11	3 44	0·08	3 12 1	9·78	17 52 9	38·6	3 15 45	20 40 51
12	3 46	0·06	3 15 56	9·80	18 7 25	37·8	3 19 41	20 36 55
13	3 47	0·03	3 19 51	9·82	18 22 23	37·0	3 23 38	20 32 59
14	3 48	0·01	3 23 47	9·85	18 37 2	36·3	3 27 35	20 29 4
15	3 47	0·01	3 27 44	9·87	18 51 23	35·5	3 31 31	20 25 8
16	3 47	0·04	3 31 41	9·89	19 5 24	34·7	3 35 28	20 21 12
17	3 46	0·06	3 35 39	9·92	19 19 6	33·9	3 39 24	20 17 16
18	3 44	0·08	3 39 37	9·94	19 32 29	33·0	3 43 21	20 13 20
19	3 42	0·11	3 43 36	9·96	19 45 32	32·2	3 47 17	20 9 24
20	3 39	0·13	3 47 35	9·99	19 58 14	31·4	3 51 14	20 5 28
21	3 36	0·15	3 51 35	10·01	20 10 36	30·5	3 55 10	20 1 32
22	3 32	0·18	3 55 35	10·03	20 22 38	29·6	3 59 7	19 57 36
23	3 27	0·20	3 59 36	10·06	20 34 19	28·8	4 3 4	19 53 40
24	3 22	0·22	4 3 38	10·08	20 45 39	27·9	4 7 0	19 49 44
25	3 17	0·24	4 7 40	10·10	20 56 37	27·0	4 10 57	19 45 48
26	3 10	0·26	4 11 43	10·12	21 7 14	26·1	4 14 53	19 41 53
27	3 4	0·28	4 15 46	10·14	21 17 29	25·2	4 18 50	19 37 57
28	2 57	0·30	4 19 50	10·16	21 27 22	24·3	4 22 46	19 34 1
29	2 49	0·32	4 23 54	10·18	21 36 53	23·3	4 26 43	19 30 5
30	2 41	0·34	4 27 58	10·20	21 46 1	22·4	4 30 40	19 26 9
31	2 32	0·36	4 32 3	10·22	21 54 46	21·4	4 34 36	19 22 13

Meteorological Observations, May, 1915.

Day	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905.	Barom. Mean.	Wind. Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.	Rainfall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	67·6	47·8	49·3	29·698	SW	2·7	·02	3·6
2	60·2	41·2	·5	29·749	NE	3·0	...	3·0
3	52·7	36·7	·8	29·972	E	7·3	·01	8·2
4	57·9	45·0	50·0	29·837	E	3·9	...	4·2
5	73·1	43·2	·3	29·754	SE	0·1	...	4·3
6	74·0	47·6	·5	29·764	E	0·1	...	5·7
7	71·4	49·5	·7	29·867	E	1·8	...	10·6
8	68·4	44·7	51·0	30·033	NE	4·7	...	12·4
9	61·3	40·5	·2	30·242	NE	4·1	...	13·6
10	65·2	39·2	·5	30·085	NE	2·9	...	9·6
11	68·5	38·1	·8	29·787	NE	0·5	...	10·3
12	69·0	45·2	52·1	29·561	V'ble	1·7	·01	2·1
13	47·5	40·5	·4	29·455	NE	5·9	1·63	...
14	52·1	36·5	·6	29·845	N	4·0	·20	3·2
15	57·8	35·1	·8	29·988	V'ble	1·0	...	6·0
16	64·5	42·7	53·0	29·779	V'ble	1·0	·04	0·9
17	57·2	48·8	·1	29·503	E	2·4	·16	...
18	48·8	44·2	·3	29·663	NNE	3·3	1·20	...
19	62·7	42·8	·5	29·871	V'ble	1·2	...	13·0
20	61·3	42·5	·8	29·868	S	1·3	...	...
21	68·9	51·0	54·2	29·857	E	1·2	...	3·7
22	68·7	52·0	·6	29·937	NE	2·5	...	4·5
23	74·2	50·2	·9	30·029	NE	6·4	...	13·6
24	71·7	48·1	55·3	30·031	ENE	5·8	...	15·0
25	74·4	44·1	·5	29·899	NE	5·0	...	14·1
26	75·7	49·4	·8	29·830	NE	3·4	...	13·8
27	61·4	46·1	56·0	29·953	NE	6·3	...	13·1
28	61·4	43·3	·2	29·856	NE	4·1	...	5·2
29	63·3	37·0	·4	29·603	SW	2·4	...	3·4
30	56·1	39·7	·7	29·882	NNE	2·0	...	6·1
31	63·0	34·0	57·1	29·992	N	0·2	...	10·9
Mn	63·9	43·4	53·1	29·845		Sum	3·27	214·1

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8.20)
2. (8.22)
3. (8.24)
4. (8.25)
5. (8.27)
6. (8.29)
7. (8.30)
8. (8.31)
9. (8.32)
10. (8.34)
11. (8.36)
12. (8.38)
13. (8.39)
14. (8.41)
15. (8.42)
16. (8.44)
17. (8.45)
18. (8.46)
19. (8.47)
20. (8.49)
21. (8.50)
22. (8.52)
23. (8.54)
24. (8.56)
25. (8.57)
26. (8.58)
27. (8.59)
28. (9.0)
29. (9.1)
30. (9.3)
31. (9.4)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning	Sets Afternoon.	Southg Morning	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. 30m. A.M.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	″	′ ″	d h.	
1	3 42	7 6	11 15	1 52 59	16 56 43.0	55	56 15	16 28	○
2	4 3	8 20	aft.	2 43 33	20 58 54	55	28 15	8 0	7 ○1243
3	4 27	9 31	0 53	3 35 40	23 59 46	55	2 15	1 1	7 1○234
4	5 1	10 33	1 44	4 28 56	25 50 37	54	39 14	55 2	7 ☽23○4
5	5 45	11 26	2 36	5 22 33	26 26 51	54	22 14	50 3	7 32 ○14
6	6 40	mrn.	3 27	6 15 36	25 48 35	54	11 14	47 4	7 31 ○24
7	7 42	0 6	4 16	7 7 14	24 0 19	54	8 14	47 5	7 32 ○14
8	8 52	0 36	5 3	7 57 1	21 9 30	54	15 14	48 6	7 21 ○34
9	10 1	0 58	5 47	8 44 54	17 25 3	54	31 14	53 7	7 ○4123
10	11 12	1 17	6 31	9 31 16	12 56 8	55	57 15	0 8	7 41○23
11	aft.	1 33	7 14	10 16 45	7 51 50	55	33 15	10 9	7 42 ○31
12	1 36	1 47	7 56	11 2 13	2 21 31	56	17 15	22 10	7 432 ○1
13	2 53	2 0	8 41	11 48 40	3 24 14	57	7 15	35 11	7 431 ○2
14	4 11	2 13	9 28	12 37 15	9 12 8	58	0 15	50 12	7 43○1 ☽
15	5 35	2 31	10 19	13 29 4	14 44 44	58	52 16	4 13	7 421○3
16	7 3	2 51	11 16	14 25 3	19 39 38	59	39 16	17 14	7 4○213
17	8 30	3 20	mrn.	15 25 35	23 30 19	60	14 16	26 15	7 41○23
18	9 48	3 58	0 17	16 30 2	25 50 17	60	35 16	32 16	7 2○413
19	10 52	4 51	1 21	17 36 28	26 20 34	60	41 16	34 17	7 ●32 ○4
20	11 36	6 6	2 27	18 42 14	24 56 53	60	31 16	31 18	7 31 ○24
21	mrn.	7 30	3 29	19 44 58	21 51 12	60	7 16	25 19	7 3○214
22	0 7	9 0	4 28	20 43 28	17 26 20	59	34 16	15 20	7 21 ○34
23	0 31	10 24	5 21	21 37 46	12 8 14	58	55 16	5 21	7 ○2134
24	0 49	11 48	6 11	22 28 40	6 20 41	58	14 15	54 22	7 1○234
25	1 4	aft.	6 57	23 17 15	0 23 33	57	33 15	42 23	7 2○134
26	1 18	2 23	7 42	0 4 42	5 26 53	56	54 15	32 24	7 321○4
27	1 32	3 39	8 27	0 52 5	10 56 35	56	19 15	22 25	7 ☽34○2
28	1 48	4 53	9 12	1 40 17	15 52 49	55	47 15	14 26	7 43○12
29	2 7	6 8	9 59	2 29 55	20 3 29	55	19 15	6 27	7 421○3
30	2 30	7 20	10 48	3 21 11	23 17 17	54	55 14	59 28	7 ●34 ○13
31	3 2	8 25	11 39	4 13 52	25 24 43	54	35 14	54 29	7 41○23

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
5	4 7 46	5 58 36	9 32 22	1 13 59	6 52 47
10	4 35 44	6 17 32	9 39 53	1 18 14	6 54 46
15	4 56 30	6 34 56	9 47 47	1 22 26	6 56 53
20	5 9 8	6 50 29	9 56 3	1 26 33	6 59 6
25	5 13 10	7 3 46	10 4 37	1 30 35	7 1 25
30	5 9 11	7 14 24	10 13 28	1 34 32	7 3 49

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
5	23 23 25.1	27 6 28.0	16 40 26.1	6 38 36.0	22 40 25.1
10	24 34 31.0	27 3 5.0	15 55 19.0	7 4 0.0	22 38 25.0
15	24 53 15.0	26 47 52.0	15 7 26.0	7 28 44.0	22 36 8.0
20	24 28 7.0	26 22 16.0	14 16 52.0	7 52 45.0	22 33 35.0
25	23 27 10.0	25 47 55.0	13 23 43.0	8 15 59.0	22 30 46.0
30	21 59 53.0	25 6 36.0	12 28 21.0	8 38 23.0	22 27 41.0

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8.7	8.8	14.1	7.2	1.5	0.9
15	8.7	11.3	16.1	4.6	1.5	0.9
25	8.7	14.2	18.7	6.3	1.5	0.9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 53	3 4	13 4	3 8	15 6	8.1
15	15 51	4 3	15 4	3 6	15 8	8.0
25	15 49	5 4	17 9	3 4	16 0	7.9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 303° 19′ ♒.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 3*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 9*h.* 51*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 14*h.* 46*m.*

May 3. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 55*m. aft.* ☿ 2° 6′ S.

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

May 6. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 33*m. morn.* ♀ 1° 1′ N.

May 6. Occultation of 52 B Geminorum; magnitude 6·5. See p. 81.

May 7. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 31*m. morn.* ♄ 1° 56′ S.

May 8-9. Occultation of d^1 Caneri; magnitude 5·9. See p. 81.

May 10. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 41*m. aft.* ♂ 3° 54′ N.

May 12. Mercury at greatest elongation (21° 43′) East, 4*h. aft.*

May 12-13. Occultation of 388 B Leonis; magnitude 6·3. See p. 81.

May 17. Occultation of π Scorpii; magnitude 3·0. See p. 81.

May 18. Occultation of 48 B Scorpii; magnitude 4·9. See p. 81.

May 18. Occultation of 65 B Scorpii; magnitude 5·5. See p. 81.

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·4*s.*

May 21. Occultation of 49 Sagittarii; magnitude 5·5. See p. 81.

May 24. Occultation of 150 B Aquarii; magnitude 6·0. See p. 81.

May 26. Occultation of 22 Piscium; magnitude 5·8. See p. 81.

May 27. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 1*h. aft.*

May 28. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 20*m. morn.* ♃ 6° 41′ S.

In this month the Mornings increase 44*m.*, and the Afternoons 44*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	0 59	1 30	10 35	10 59	6 29	6 53	5 40	5 38	11 41	...	1 48	2 1	10 19	10 37
2	Tu	1 39	2 6	11 15	11 34	7 11	7 31	6 15	6 20	0 7	0 21	2 25	2 39	10 55	11 13
3	W	2 17	2 41	11 53	...	7 49	8 6	6 50	7 3	0 43	0 59	3 2	3 18	11 30	11 47
4	Th	2 56	3 14	0 10	0 30	8 24	8 41	7 23	7 40	1 19	1 35	3 39	3 57	...	0 4
5	F	3 31	3 48	0 45	1 6	8 58	9 14	7 55	8 13	1 54	2 12	4 17	4 36	0 22	0 40
6	S	4 6	4 19	1 19	1 42	9 32	9 46	8 24	8 48	2 29	2 48	4 53	5 13	0 59	1 19
7	☉	4 40	4 52	1 53	2 20	10 5	10 18	8 55	9 29	3 4	3 24	5 29	5 55	1 40	2 3
8	M	5 18	5 31	2 31	3 3	10 39	10 53	9 33	10 15	3 40	4 4	6 11	6 42	2 29	2 58
9	Tu	6 2	6 15	3 17	3 56	11 17	11 36	10 16	11 6	4 22	4 52	6 59	7 38	3 28	3 59
10	W	6 54	7 10	4 16	5 3	...	0 10	11 6	...	5 13	5 50	7 56	8 40	4 32	5 7
11	Th	7 58	8 18	5 25	6 16	0 39	1 23	0 3	0 7	6 17	7 1	8 59	9 47	5 43	6 16
12	F	9 12	9 31	6 38	7 25	1 58	2 43	1 14	1 29	7 30	8 12	10 5	10 48	6 47	7 16
13	S	10 23	10 40	7 42	8 21	3 13	3 52	2 33	2 44	8 40	9 16	11 5	11 42	7 41	8 3
14	☉	11 22	11 35	8 35	9 7	4 15	4 44	3 35	3 41	9 37	10 4	11 57	...	8 24	8 44
15	M	...	0 10	9 20	9 47	5 5	5 31	4 21	4 27	10 22	10 47	0 30	0 45	9 5	9 26
16	Tu	0 22	0 52	10 2	10 25	5 52	6 15	5 0	5 10	11 7	11 31	1 12	1 28	9 47	10 7
17	W	1 6	1 32	10 44	11 5	6 38	7 0	5 36	5 54	11 53	...	1 53	2 11	10 28	10 48
18	Th	1 50	2 13	11 27	11 47	7 23	7 46	6 18	6 42	0 16	0 39	2 33	2 56	11 9	11 31
19	F	2 36	2 58	...	0 16	8 9	8 31	7 4	7 34	1 3	1 28	3 20	3 50	11 55	...
20	S	3 24	3 43	0 35	1 7	8 57	9 19	7 47	8 24	1 50	2 17	4 13	4 44	0 20	0 47
21	☉	4 12	4 30	1 22	1 58	9 45	10 6	8 31	9 16	2 40	3 10	5 3	5 39	1 15	1 44
22	M	5 3	5 21	2 13	2 55	10 34	10 53	9 20	10 15	3 32	4 4	5 59	6 40	2 15	2 49
23	Tu	6 0	6 17	3 11	3 58	11 21	11 43	10 15	11 16	4 26	5 1	6 58	7 43	3 26	4 3
24	W	7 1	7 18	4 18	5 11	...	0 18	11 12	...	5 21	5 59	8 0	8 49	4 39	5 14
25	Th	8 5	8 24	5 32	6 24	0 46	1 30	0 16	0 13	6 21	7 5	9 6	9 54	5 48	6 20
26	F	9 18	9 36	6 44	7 30	2 3	2 49	1 22	1 32	7 31	8 18	10 9	10 53	6 50	7 19
27	S	10 28	10 45	7 46	8 24	3 17	3 57	2 39	2 49	8 45	9 25	11 9	11 50	7 45	8 9
28	☉	11 29	11 44	8 41	9 14	4 19	4 53	3 42	3 50	9 45	10 16	...	0 6	8 32	8 55
29	M	...	0 20	9 30	9 56	5 14	5 43	4 28	4 39	10 34	11 0	0 41	0 55	9 17	9 38
30	Tu	0 34	1 3	10 16	10 36	6 4	6 29	5 9	5 22	11 19	11 42	1 24	1 39	9 58	10 17
31	W	1 19	1 42	10 56	11 14	6 50	7 11	5 47	6 6	...	0 2	2 4	2 21	10 36	10 55

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	4 59M	1 18A	9 37A	6 20M	3 6A	11 52A	11 4M	6 37A	2 13M	3 42M	10 19M	4 56A	7 45M	3 57A	0 12M
13	4 59M	1 26A	9 53A	6 21M	3 5A	11 49A	10 54M	6 20A	1 49M	3 16M	9 57M	4 38A	7 21M	3 32A	11 43A
20	4 53M	1 18A	9 43A	6 20M	2 59A	11 38A	10 45M	6 4A	1 26M	2 53M	9 36M	4 19A	6 56M	3 7A	10 18A
27	4 40M	0 53A	9 6A	6 17M	2 49A	11 21A	10 37M	5 49A	1 3M	2 28M	9 14M	4 0A	6 32M	2 43A	10 54A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	28	44·5	88	51	31
10	1	28	49·5	88	51	28
19	1	28	56·4	88	51	26
28	1	29	3·4	88	51	24

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, setting N.W.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting N.W.

♂ Mars souths in the early evening; altitude about 53°.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star, rising E. by N.

♄ Saturn is an evening star towards the end of the month, setting N.W. by W.

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 16*h.* 38*m.* and Decl. 36° 41′ N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily resolved with moderate telescopic aid; and a few days about the 1st and 31st, when the Moon is absent, it may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye plainly between the stars ζ and η Herculis, rather nearer to η. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great Refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous glow at the centre has been resolved into separate points.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 21*d.* 6*h.* A.
SUMMER COMMENCES.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year
1	▮	Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. *St. Nicomede.*	3 50	8 5	153	213
2	▮	F	Gen. Buller, VC, died, 1908. Garibaldi d.	3 50	8 6	154	212
3	▮	S	THE KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). [1882.	3 49	8 7	155	211
4	▮	S	Sunday after Ascension. Magenta, 1859.	3 48	8 8	156	210
5	▮	M	*St. Boniface.* Adam Smith born, 1723.	3 47	8 9	157	209
6	▮	Tu	Theodore Watts-Dunton, author and poet, d.	3 46	8 10	158	208
7	▮	W	First Reform Bill passed, 1832. [1914.	3 46	8 11	159	207
8	▮	Th	Sir John Everett Millais, painter, born, 1829.	3 46	8 12	160	206
9	▮	F	EAST. LAW SITS. END. V.-Adm. Sturdee b. '59.	3 46	8 12	161	205
10	▮	S	Office of Garter King of Arms instituted, 1417.	3 45	8 13	162	204
11	▮	S	Whit Sun. Pentecost. St. Barnabas, A. & M.	3 45	8 14	163	203
12	▮	M	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.	3 45	8 15	164	202
13	▮	Tu	Whit Tuesday. Dr. Arnold (Rugby) b. 1795.	3 45	8 15	165	201
14	▮	W	Ember Day. Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 44	8 16	166	200
15	▮	Th	Hablot Knight Browne ("Phiz") born, 1815.	3 44	8 16	167	199
16	▮	F	Ember D. Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815.	3 44	8 16	168	198
17	▮	S	*St. Alban.* Ember Day. Bunker's Hill, 1775.	3 44	8 17	169	197
18	▮	S	Trinity Sunday. Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	8 18	170	196
19	▮	M	Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., born 1861.	3 44	8 18	171	195
20	▮	Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. *Trans. of K.*	3 44	8 18	172	194
21	▮	W	Vittoria, 1813. Longest Day. [*Edwd.*	3 44	8 19	173	193
22	▮	Th	Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897.	3 44	8 19	174	192
23	▮	F	H.R.H. Prince of Wales born, 1894. [b. 1850.	3 45	8 19	175	191
24	▮	S	St. John Bapt. Midsr. Qr. D. Ld. Kitchener	3 45	8 19	176	190
25	▮	S	1st Sunday after Trinity.	3 46	8 19	177	189
26	▮	M	Lord Kelvin b. 1824. Gilbert White d. 1793.	3 46	8 19	178	188
27	▮	Tu	Harriet Martineau, authoress, died, 1876.	3 47	8 19	179	187
28	▮	W	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.	3 47	8 19	180	186
29	▮	T	St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.	3 47	8 19	181	185
30	▮	F	Tower Bridge opened, 1894.	3 48	8 19	182	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter 8*d.* 11*h.* 59*m.* Afternoon.
○ Full Moon 15 9 42 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter 22 1 16 Afternoon.
● New Moon 30 10 43 Morning.
Apogee 3*d.* 10*h.* A. 252,300.
Perigee 16*d.* 3*h.* A. 222,500.

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1915.

on 9 days; total fall, 0·55 inch; *below* the average, 1841-90, by 1·47 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the liverymen.

28. Quarter Sessions begin.

The Sun.

Day	Before Clock.	Hrly Var of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 24	0·38	4 36 9	10·24	22 3 9	20·5	4 38 33	19 18 17
2	2 15	0·39	4 40 14	10·25	22 11 8	19·5	4 42 29	19 14 21
3	2 5	0·41	4 44 21	10·27	22 18 45	18·5	4 46 26	19 10 25
4	1 55	0·42	4 48 27	10·28	22 25 58	17·6	4 50 22	19 6 29
5	1 45	0·44	4 52 34	10·30	22 32 47	16·6	4 54 19	19 2 33
6	1 34	0·45	4 56 41	10·31	22 39 13	15·6	4 58 15	18 58 38
7	1 23	0·46	5 0 49	10·32	22 45 14	14·6	5 2 12	18 54 42
8	1 12	0·47	5 4 57	10·33	22 50 52	13·6	5 6 9	18 50 46
9	1 1	0·48	5 9 5	10·34	22 56 6	12·6	5 10 5	18 46 50
10	0 49	0·49	5 13 13	10·35	23 0 56	11·6	5 14 2	18 42 54
11	0 37	0·50	5 17 21	10·36	23 5 21	10·6	5 17 58	18 38 58
12	0 25	0·51	5 21 30	10·37	23 9 22	9·5	5 21 55	18 35 2
13	0 13	0·52	5 25 39	10·37	23 12 59	8·5	5 25 51	18 31 6
14	0 0	0·52	5 29 48	10·38	23 16 11	7·5	5 29 48	18 27 10
15	aft.	0·53	5 33 57	10·38	23 18 58	6·5	5 33 44	18 23 14
16	0 25	0·53	5 38 6	10·39	23 21 21	5·4	5 37 41	18 19 18
17	0 38	0·53	5 42 15	10·39	23 23 19	4·4	5 41 38	18 15 23
18	0 51	0·54	5 46 25	10·40	23 24 53	3·4	5 45 34	18 11 27
19	1 4	0·54	5 50 34	10·40	23 26 1	2·4	5 49 31	18 7 31
20	1 17	0·54	5 54 44	10·40	23 26 45	1·3	5 53 27	18 3 35
21	1 30	0·54	5 58 53	10·40	23 27 4	0·3	5 57 24	17 59 39
22	1 43	0·54	6 3 3	10·40	23 26 59	0·8	6 1 20	17 55 43
23	1 55	0·54	6 7 12	10·40	23 26 28	1·8	6 5 17	17 51 47
24	2 8	0·54	6 11 22	10·39	23 25 33	2·8	6 9 13	17 47 51
25	2 21	0·53	6 15 31	10·39	23 24 13	3·9	6 13 10	17 43 55
26	2 34	0·53	6 19 41	10·39	23 22 28	4·9	6 17 7	17 39 59
27	2 47	0·52	6 23 50	10·38	23 20 18	5·9	6 21 3	17 36 3
28	2 59	0·52	6 27 59	10·37	23 17 44	6·9	6 25 0	17 32 7
29	3 11	0·51	6 32 8	10·37	23 14 45	8·0	6 28 56	17 28 12
30	3 23	0·50	6 36 16	10·36	23 11 22	9·0	6 32 53	17 24 16

Meteorological Observations, June, 1915.

Day	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.	Rain-fall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	65·3	36·6	57·4	29·891	E	0·1	...	7·0
2	74·6	40·1	·8	29·884	SSW	0·8	...	10·4
3	66·9	47·5	58·1	29·875	SW	1·3	...	0·4
4	76·1	52·6	·3	30·045	SW	0·9	...	8·7
5	75·7	50·2	·4	30·002	SW	2·1	...	5·4
6	72·5	52·8	·3	29·968	SW	1·0	...	11·7
7	82·3	51·7	·2	29·846	SW	0·5	...	11·0
8	87·2	59·6	·1	29·676	SSW	2·0	·01	11·3
9	72·0	57·3	·0	29·727	E	0·6	·04	1·6
10	69·5	57·3	·1	29·760	NE	1·0	·01	1·6
11	67·8	51·1	·2	29·978	E	1·3	...	4·6
12	70·7	47·6	·4	30·088	E	0·8	...	8·6
13	72·9	43·4	·5	30·032	E	1·5	...	9·4
14	64·9	49·2	·7	30·034	ENE	3·0	...	11·7
15	66·0	48·2	·8	30·044	ENE	1·8	...	10·7
16	70·7	45·2	·9	29·980	E	0·6	...	11·2
17	68·2	48·3	59·0	29·994	NE	1·8	...	8·7
18	62·2	45·2	·2	30·018	NE	2·5	...	7·2
19	64·0	41·5	·5	30·000	NE	1·6	...	8·9
20	71·0	38·0	·9	29·898	E	1·0	...	14·7
21	76·1	42·9	60·3	29·749	E	0·6	...	12·0
22	68·1	47·9	·6	29·854	E	3·4	...	10·7
23	59·6	47·1	·9	29·771	ENE	2·6	·02	0·1
24	57·8	49·6	61·2	29·729	N	0·7	·09	...
25	73·4	53·2	·4	29·701	NE	0·4	...	3·5
26	73·5	54·2	·5	29·729	SW	1·5	...	11·6
27	69·5	51·6	·6	29·646	S	3·0	·18	7·4
28	72·0	54·5	·6	29·589	SW	4·3	·07	2·0
29	73·8	52·1	·6	29·567	SW	0·5	·01	4·7
30	73·3	54·7	·5	29·617	SW	0·7	·12	0·8
Mn	70·6	49·0	59·4	29·856		Sum	0·55	217·6

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted. (9.5)
2. (9.6)
3. (9.7)
4. ☽. (9.8)
5. (9.9)
6. (9.10)
7. (9.11)
8. (9.12)
9. (9.12)
10. (9.13)
11. ☾. (9.14)
12. (9.15)
13. (9.15)
14. (9.16)
15. (9.16)
16. (9.16)
17. (9.17)
18. ☽. (9.18)
19. (9.18)
20. (9.18)
21. (9.19)
22. (9.19)
23. (9.19)
24. (9.19)
25. ☿. (9.19)
26. (9.19)
27. (9.19)
28. (9.19)
29. (9.19)
30. (9.19)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 30m. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	3 42	9 19	0 30	5 7 18	26 19 31n	54	18 14 49	0 16	42○13
2	4 33	10 3	1 21	6 0 31	25 59 56	54	7 14 46	1 16	423☽
3	5 32	10 37	2 10	6 52 34	24 29 3	54	1 14 45	2 16	34○12
4	6 38	11 2	2 58	7 42 47	21 53 52	54	2 14 45	3 16	3○42●
5	7 48	11 21	3 43	8 30 58	18 23 38	54	10 14 47	4 16	213○4
6	8 58	11 39	4 27	9 17 14	8 20	54	27 14 52	5 16	2○134
7	10 10	11 52	5 9	10 2 18	9 17 38	54	53 14 59	6 16	1○234
8	11 21	mrn.	5 51	10 46 49	4 0 50n	55	28 15 8	7 16	☽○134
9	aft.	0 5	6 33	11 31 47	1 32 36s	56	12 15 20	8 16	213○4
10	1 47	0 17	7 18	12 18 19	7 11 50	57	3 15 34	9 16	3○124
11	3 8	0 35	8 6	13 7 35	12 43 10	57	59 15 49	10 16	●3○24
12	4 30	0 51	8 58	14 0 45	17 48 27	58	56 16 5	11 16	☽23○4
13	5 59	1 15	9 57	14 58 40	22 4 14	59	49 16 20	12 16	42○13
14	7 23	1 47	11 0	16 1 24	25 3 19	60	33 16 32	13 16	41○23
15	8 34	2 34	mrn.	17 7 46	26 20 23	61	3 16 40	14 16	4○213
16	9 28	3 40	0 6	18 15 17	25 40 47	61	15 16 43	15 16	421○☽
17	10 6	5 3	1 1	19 21	4 23 7	22	61 8 16	41 16 16	43○21
18	10 33	6 33	2 14	20 23	3 18 59	27	60 42 16	34 17 16	431○2
19	10 54	8 4	3 12	21 20	32 13 45	10	60 3 16	24 18 16	432○☽
20	11 10	9 31	4 5	22 13	58 7 53	1	59 16 16	10 19 16	24○13
21	11 25	10 52	4 53	23 4	20 1 47	26s	58 24 15	56 20 16	1○423
22	11 39	aft.	5 40	23 52	52 4 12	19n	57 32 15	42 21 16	○2134
23	11 56	1 28	6 25	0 40	44 9 51	2	56 44 15	29 22 16	21○34
24	mrn.	2 44	7 11	1 28	53 14 56	9	56 2 15	18 23 16	3○14●
25	0 12	3 59	7 57	2 18	5 19 16	34	55 26 15	8 24 16	31○24
26	0 34	5 10	8 45	3 8	44 22 42	1	54 56 15	0 25 16	32○14
27	1 3	6 18	9 35	4 0	49 25 3	34	54 33 14	53 26 16	●2○34
28	1 39	7 17	10 26	4 53	50 26 14	32	54 16 14	49 27 16	1○243
29	2 26	8 3	11 17	5 46	59 26 11	57	54 4 14	45 28 16	○4213
30	3 25	8 39	aft.	6 39	18 24 57	18n	53 58 14	44 0 1	421○3

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D	☿ Mercury. H. M. S.	♀ Venus. H. M. S.	♂ Mars. H. M. S.	♃ Jupiter. H. M. S.	♄ Saturn. H. M. S.
4	4 59 39	7 21 52	10 22 34	1 38 21	7 6 18
9	4 48 43	7 25 42	10 31 54	1 42 4	7 8 51
14	4 40 56	7 25 25	10 41 25	1 45 39	7 11 28
19	4 39 27	7 20 48	10 51 7	1 49 5	7 14 8
24	4 45 39	7 12 7	11 0 59	1 52 22	7 16 50
29	4 59 46	7 0 16	11 11 1	1 55 28	7 19 35

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury. ° ′ ″	♀ Venus. ° ′ ″	♂ Mars. ° ′ ″	♃ Jupiter. ° ′ ″	♄ Saturn. ° ′ ″
4	20 21 11n	24 20 8n	11 29 55n	8 59 54n	22 24 18n
9	18 52 23	23 30 14	10 29 28	9 20 27	22 20 40
14	17 56 16	22 38 24	9 26 52	9 40 0	22 16 45
19	17 45 5	21 45 37	8 22 15	9 58 30	22 12 36
24	18 17 40	20 52 33	7 15 42	10 15 54	22 8 11
29	19 23 16n	20 0 11n	6 7 21n	10 32 8n	22 3 31n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	16 0	22 3	6 0	1 6	0 9
15	8 7	14 7	26 1	5 7	1 6	0 9
25	8 7	11 8	29 3	5 4	1 7	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 47	6 1	21 3	3 2	16 4	7 8
15	15 46	5 6	24 8	3 0	16 7	7 7
25	15 45	4 5	28 0	2 8	17 1	7 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 301° 40′ 22″.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

June 1. There is no real night in this month, but either daylight or twilight, the length of the Day being 16*h.* 15*m.*

June 1. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 22*m. morn.* ☿ 4° 57′ S.

June 3. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 18*m. aft.* ♄ 1° 29′ S.

June 4. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 38*m. morn.* ♀ 1° 16′ N.

June 4. Occultation of 217 B Geminorum; magnitude 6·3. See p. 81.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·4*s.*

June 8. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 32*m. morn.* ♂ 4° 38′ N.

June 11. Venus stationary, 4*h. aft.*

June 16. Occultation of 4 G Sagittarii; magnitude 6·2. See p. 81.

June 17. Occultations of 127 G Sagittarii, magnitude 6·4; 172 B Sagittarii, magnitude 5·8. See p. 81.

June 18. Mercury stationary, 1*h. morn.*

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·7*s.*

June 21. Sun enters the sign Cancer, 6*h.* 24*m. aft.*

June 22. Occultation of λ Piscium; magnitude 4·6. See p. 81.

June 22. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 0*h.* 17*m. aft.* ♀ 0° 56′ S.

June 24. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 41*m. aft.* ♃ 6° 52′ S.

June 26 27. Occultations of ε Arietis, magnitude 4·6; 23 Tauri, magnitude 4·3; 27 Tauri, magnitude 3·7; 28 Tauri, magnitude 5·2 See p. 81.

June 28. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 11*m. aft.* ☿ 7° 7′ S.

June 30. Mercury at greatest elongation (21° 5c′) W., 6*h. morn.*

June 30. Venus in conjunction with the Moon 8*h.* [illegible] *aft.* ♀ 4° 30′ S.

In this month the Mornings increase 2*m.*, and the Afternoons 14 *m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	2 1	2 21	11 37	11 52	7 31	7 50	6 26	6 47	0 22	0 42	2 41	3 0	11 13	11 31
2	F	2 40	2 57	...	0 15	8 9	8 25	7 2	7 28	1 0	1 21	3 20	3 41	11 49	...
3	S	3 18	3 30	0 26	0 53	8 44	8 58	7 33	8 5	1 36	1 57	3 58	4 21	0 6	0 24
4	S	3 54	4 1	1 1	1 29	9 18	9 31	8 1	8 41	2 10	2 34	4 34	5 0	0 43	1 3
5	M	4 29	4 33	1 33	2 5	9 51	10 5	8 32	9 19	2 46	3 12	5 11	5 39	1 24	1 46
6	Tu	5 6	5 8	2 9	2 45	10 23	10 38	9 7	10 0	3 21	3 50	5 48	6 22	2 9	2 33
7	W	5 47	5 48	2 51	3 30	10 58	11 14	9 47	10 43	3 59	4 32	6 30	7 10	2 58	3 24
8	Th	6 30	6 33	3 38	4 21	11 35	11 57	10 32	11 28	4 42	5 14	7 16	7 59	3 52	4 21
9	F	7 16	7 24	4 35	5 21	...	0 24	11 21	...	5 29	6 4	8 8	8 53	4 51	5 22
10	S	8 10	8 27	5 39	6 24	0 55	1 30	0 16	0 18	6 27	7 5	9 7	9 53	5 52	6 21
11	S	9 15	9 37	6 46	7 27	2 7	2 44	1 17	1 35	7 34	8 14	10 10	10 50	6 49	7 17
12	M	10 21	10 44	7 46	8 19	3 16	3 50	2 30	2 50	8 46	9 20	11 9	11 43	7 44	8 9
13	Tu	11 21	11 45	8 40	9 9	4 18	4 49	3 31	3 54	9 49	10 17	...	0 6	8 33	8 56
14	W	...	0 16	9 33	9 58	5 16	5 45	4 23	4 47	10 43	11 8	0 35	1 2	9 20	9 45
15	Th	0 42	1 8	10 24	10 46	6 13	6 41	5 12	5 38	11 33	11 56	1 27	1 55	10 10	10 34
16	F	1 33	1 57	11 14	11 36	7 8	7 33	6 0	6 35	...	0 24	2 16	2 49	10 59	11 24
17	S	2 26	2 47	...	0 7	8 1	8 24	6 50	7 33	0 48	1 19	3 7	3 46	11 49	...
18	S	3 19	*3 35	0 26	1 0	8 51	9 13	7 37	8 24	1 41	2 13	4 1	4 43	0 15	0 42
19	M	4 10	4 21	1 15	1 52	9 40	10 0	8 21	9 15	2 32	3 6	4 52	5 38	1 9	1 37
20	Tu	5 1	5 11	2 6	2 46	10 28	10 47	9 6	10 9	3 23	3 58	5 45	6 32	2 6	2 36
21	W	5 53	5 59	2 59	3 40	11 13	11 30	9 57	11 1	4 11	4 46	6 39	7 25	3 7	3 37
22	Th	6 45	6 50	3 54	4 38	11 54	...	10 48	11 49	4 57	5 31	7 35	8 17	4 8	4 39
23	F	7 35	7 45	4 55	5 40	0 15	0 44	11 39	...	5 45	6 20	8 31	9 10	5 10	5 41
24	S	8 29	8 48	6 0	6 43	1 13	1 53	0 35	0 38	6 43	7 23	9 29	10 8	6 11	6 40
25	S	9 33	10 0	7 4	7 43	2 25	3 7	1 39	1 58	7 55	8 37	10 31	11 7	7 9	7 38
26	M	10 43	11 12	8 6	8 42	3 38	4 16	2 55	3 17	9 13	9 48	11 35	...	8 6	8 33
27	Tu	11 46	...	9 6	9 35	4 45	5 17	3 59	4 21	10 18	10 45	0 8	0 37	8 58	9 22
28	W	0 15	0 41	9 59	10 21	5 44	6 9	4 48	5 10	11 8	11 28	1 3	1 27	9 44	10 4
29	Th	1 5	1 24	10 42	11 0	6 33	6 55	5 30	5 53	11 50	...	1 46	2 11	10 23	10 42
30	F	1 50	2 2	11 21	11 37	7 16	7 34	6 7	6 35	0 6	0 29	2 23	2 51	11 0	11 18

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
3	4 17M	0 15A	8 13A	6 9M	2 34A	10 59A	10 30M	5 34A	0 40M	2 3M	8 52M	3 41A	6 9M	2 19A	10 29A
10	3 48M	11 33M	7 18A	5 56M	2 12A	10 28A	10 22M	5 19A	0 18M	1 37M	8 29M	3 21A	5 46M	1 55A	10 4A
17	3 19M	10 58M	6 37A	5 33M	1 41A	9 49A	10 16M	5 5A	11 54A	1 13M	8 7M	3 1A	5 22M	1 31A	9 40A
24	2 54M	10 37M	6 20A	5 4M	1 3A	9 2A	10 11M	4 51A	11 31A	0 48M	7 44M	2 40A	5 0M	1 8A	9 16A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	29	7·5	88	51	24
10	1	29	15·7	88	51	23
19	1	29	25·5	88	51	22
28	1	29	35·8	88	51	22

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury near the Sun early in the month; a morning star towards the end, rising N.E. by E.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting N.W. by W.

♂ Mars souths in the early afternoon: near Regulus at beginning of the month.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star, rising E. by N.

♄ Saturn is an evening star, setting N.W. by W.

In the last week of June the constellations Draco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum Sobieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south about midnight.

In Sagittarius there is a notable and very extensive Nebula, somewhat like a horseshoe in shape. It will be found in R.A. 18*h.* 15*m.*, and Decl. 16° 15′ S. The spectroscope shows this Nebula to consist of a mass of incandescent gas. Professor Holden says that one arm of the Nebula has changed its position since Herschel's time. In good weather it can be well seen with a small telescope.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of λ, is a globular cluster of very minute stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing it except when southing.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days.—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° 0′ 23d. 4h. M.	The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
1		S	Dominion Day. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	3 49	8 19	183	183
2		S	2nd Sunday after Trinity. *Visitation B.V.M.*	3 49	8 19	184	182
3		M	Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866.	3 50	8 18	185	181
4		Tu	Independence Day, U.S.A. Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	8 17	186	180
5		W	Cecil John Rhodes b. 1853; d. 26 Mar. 1902.	3 51	8 17	187	179
6		Th	King Geo. V. m. '93. Rt. Hon. R. McKenna b. '63.	3 52	8 16	188	178
7		F	Treaty of Tilsit, 1807. R. B. Sheridan d. 1816.	3 54	8 16	189	177
8		S	Joseph Chamberlain b. 1836; d. 2 July, 1914.	3 54	8 16	190	176
9		S	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Sempach, 1386.	3 55	8 15	191	175
10		M	Capt. Marryat, novelist, b. 1792; d. 9 Aug. 1848.	3 56	8 14	192	174
11		Tu	Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded, 1882.	3 57	8 13	193	173
12		W	H.R.H. Prince John born, 1905. [1851.	3 58	8 12	194	172
13		Th	Berlin Treaty, 1878. J. Lingard, historian, d.	3 59	8 11	195	171
14		F	Bastille stormed, 1789. French Holiday.	4 1	8 11	196	170
15		S	*St. Swithun.* Cardinal Manning born, 1808.	4 2	8 10	197	169
16		S	4th Sunday after Trinity.	4 3	8 9	198	168
17		M	War between France and Prussia, 1870.	4 5	8 7	199	167
18		Tu	Dr. W. G. Grace, famous cricketer, born, 1848.	4 6	8 6	200	166
19		W	Matthew Flinders, navigator, died, 1814.	4 7	8 5	201	165
20		Th	*St. Margaret.* Andrew Lang died, 1912.	4 8	8 4	202	164
21		F	Robert Burns died, 1796; born, 25 Jan. 1759.	4 9	8 3	203	163
22		S	*St. Mary Magdalene.* Salamanca, 1812.	4 11	8 1	204	162
23		S	5th Sunday after Trinity. Ghuznee, 1839.	4 12	8 0	205	161
24		M	Gibraltar captured, 1704. Dumas père b. 1803.	4 14	7 58	206	160
25		Tu	St. James, A. and M. Arthur Balfour b. 1848.	4 15	7 57	207	159
26		W	Irish Church disestablished, 1869.	4 16	7 56	208	158
27		Th	Killiecrankie, 1689. Talavera, 1809.	4 17	7 55	209	157
28		F	*Alabama* sailed from the Mersey, 1862.	4 19	7 53	210	156
29		S	Samuel Warren, novelist, died, 1877.	4 20	7 52	211	155
30		S	6th Sun. after Trinity. Lord Haldane b. 1850.	4 21	7 51	212	154
31		M	Trinity Law Sittings end.	4 23	7 49	213	153

Phases of the Moon.

☽ First Quarter	8d.	11h.	55m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	15	4	40	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	21	11	33	Afternoon.
● New Moon	30	2	15	Morning.

Apogee 1d. 4h. M. 252,600.
Perigee 15d. 0h. M. 222,000.
Apogee 28d. 7h. M. 252,500.

Rain fell in July, 1915,

on 15 days; total fall, 3·09 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by 0·52 inch.

Monthly Notes.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5. Dividends due.

8. Old Quarter Day.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. (○)'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 35	0·49	6 40 25	10·35	23 7 35	10·0	6 36 49	17 20 20
2	3 47	0·48	6 44 33	10·34	23 3 23	11·0	6 40 46	17 16 24
3	3 58	0·46	6 48 41	10·32	22 58 47	12·0	6 44 42	17 12 28
4	4 9	0·45	6 52 48	10·31	22 53 46	13·0	6 48 39	17 8 32
5	4 20	0·44	6 56 55	10·30	22 48 22	14·0	6 52 36	17 4 36
6	4 30	0·42	7 1 2	10·28	22 42 35	15·0	6 56 32	17 0 40
7	4 40	0·41	7 5 9	10·26	22 36 23	16·0	7 0 29	16 56 44
8	4 50	0·39	7 9 15	10·25	22 29 49	16·9	7 4 25	16 52 48
9	4 59	0·37	7 13 21	10·23	22 22 50	17·9	7 8 22	16 48 52
10	5 7	0·35	7 17 26	10·21	22 15 29	18·9	7 12 18	16 44 57
11	5 16	0·34	7 21 31	10·19	22 7 45	19·8	7 16 15	16 41 1
12	5 23	0·32	7 25 35	10·17	21 59 38	20·8	7 20 12	16 37 5
13	5 31	0·30	7 29 39	10·15	21 51 9	21·7	7 24 8	16 33 9
14	5 38	0·28	7 33 42	10·13	21 42 17	22·6	7 28 5	16 29 13
15	5 44	0·26	7 37 45	10·11	21 33 3	23·6	7 32 1	16 25 17
16	5 50	0·23	7 41 48	10·09	21 23 27	24·5	7 35 58	16 21 21
17	5 55	0·21	7 45 50	10·07	21 13 29	25·4	7 39 54	16 17 25
18	6 0	0·19	7 49 51	10·05	21 3 10	26·3	7 43 51	16 13 29
19	6 4	0·17	7 53 52	10·03	20 52 29	27·2	7 47 47	16 9 33
20	6 8	0·15	7 57 52	10·01	20 41 27	28·0	7 51 44	16 5 37
21	6 12	0·13	8 1 52	9·98	20 30 4	28·9	7 55 41	16 1 42
22	6 14	0·10	8 5 51	9·96	20 18 20	29·8	7 59 37	15 57 46
23	6 16	0·08	8 9 50	9·94	20 6 16	30·6	8 3 34	15 53 50
24	6 18	0·06	8 13 48	9·91	19 53 52	31·4	8 7 30	15 49 54
25	6 19	0·03	8 17 46	9·89	19 41 7	32·3	8 11 27	15 45 58
26	6 20	0·01	8 21 43	9·86	19 28 3	33·1	8 15 23	15 42 2
27	6 20	0·02	8 25 39	9·84	19 14 39	33·9	8 19 20	15 38 6
28	6 19	0·04	8 29 35	9·82	19 0 57	34·7	8 23 16	15 34 10
29	6 18	0·07	8 33 31	9·79	18 46 55	35·5	8 27 13	15 30 14
30	6 16	0·09	8 37 25	9·77	18 32 35	36·2	8 31 10	15 26 18
31	6 13	0·12	8 41 19	9·74	18 17 56	37·0	8 35 6	15 22 22

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1915.

Day	TEMPERATURE Maximum.	TEMPERATURE Minimum.	TEMPERATURE Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	WIND. Pressure.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs. 0·2	inch.	hours.
1	66·4	52·4	61·5	29·974	N		...	3·3
2	80·2	51·1	·6	30·060	WSW	1·4	...	6·8
3	85·9	58·8	·8	30·005	SW	1·0	...	9·5
4	87·1	60·1	62·1	29·726	SSW	1·3	...	8·4
5	80·6	58·6	·3	29·818	W	2·1	...	9·1
6	79·2	52·5	·4	29·720	S	1·7	·36	7·0
7	69·7	56·1	·4	29·430	SSW	7·5	·11	4·4
8	64·6	55·8	·4	29·798	WSW	3·0	·02	...
9	71·4	54·6	·4	29·953	W	2·0	·06	6·9
10	71·2	51·0	·5	29·859	W	3·3	...	8·9
11	64·9	54·4	·7	29·662	WSW	2·0	...	...
12	70·4	52·0	·9	29·636	WSW	3·2	...	9·2
13	69·5	45·2	63·1	29·597	SW	0·2	...	3·4
14	69·5	49·6	·3	29·575	SW	1·4	·19	4·7
15	69·4	51·2	·4	29·510	W	4·0	·02	11·9
16	63·0	48·2	·4	29·433	SSW	5·5	·64	0·2
17	62·8	51·5	·4	29·402	W	6·7	·03	2·6
18	69·1	49·0	·3	30·021	W	0·2	...	5·4
19	72·5	53·1	·2	29·906	SW	3·2	...	3·6
20	71·0	55·0	·2	29·761	WSW	4·7	·05	10·6
21	71·5	52·8	·2	29·810	SW	2·0	...	9·6
22	60·9	56·6	·1	29·536	SSW	3·9	·53	...
23	65·5	55·2	·0	29·379	SW	4·7	·47	6·2
24	73·5	51·2	62·9	29·547	WSW	1·6	·08	7·6
25	70·6	53·0	·7	29·636	WSW	2·6	·13	7·3
26	71·6	49·9	·5	29·662	SW	1·4	...	10·9
27	69·8	50·4	·4	29·571	SSW	3·4	·28	6·5
28	70·7	51·5	·3	29·856	WSW	3·0	...	11·8
29	73·2	48·8	·3	29·972	SW	3·9	·12	9·9
30	72·5	50·1	·1	29·915	SW	0·4	...	10·5
31	75·4	52·6	·2	29·721	SW	0·2	...	3·0
Mn	71·4	52·7	62·7	29·724		Sum	3·09	199·2

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (9.19)
2. ☽ (9.19)
3. (9.18)
4. (9.17)
5. (9.17)
6. (9.16)
7. (9.16)
8. (9.16)
9. ☽ (9.15)
10. (9.14)
11. (9.13)
12. (9.12)
13. (9.11)
14. (9.11)
15. (9.10)
16. ☽ (9.9)
17. (9.7)
18. (9.6)
19. (9.5)
20. (9.4)
21. (9.3)
22. (9.1)
23. ☽ (9.0)
24. (8.58)
25. 8.57)
26. (8.56)
27. (8.55)
28. (8.53)
29. (8.52)
30. ☽ (8.51)
31. (8.49)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Southis Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. 30m. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	4 29	9 7	0 55	7 30 1	22 36 22n	53 57	14 43	1 1	●43○1
2	5 38	9 28	1 41	8 18 43	19 17 58	54 1	14 45	2 1	431○2
3	6 48	9 45	2 25	9 5 25	15 12 23	54	12 14 48	3 1	432○1
4	7 58	9 59	3 7	9 50 32	10 30 8	54	29 14 52	4 1	●421○
5	9 10	10 14	3 49	10 34 42	5 21 22n	54	54 14 59	5 1	4○23
6	10 21	10 25	4 30	11 18 48	0 4 6s	55	26 15 8	6 1	4○123
7	11 33	10 39	5 13	12 3 50	5 36 2	56	7 15 19	7 1	214○3
8	aft.	10 55	5 58	12 50 53	11 2 45	56	54 15 32	8 1	32○41
9	2 8	11 17	6 47	13 41 7	16 9 38	57	46 15 46	9 1	31○24
10	3 30	11 41	7 40	14 35 34	20 37 52	58	42 16 1	10 1	3○14
11	4 55	mrn.	8 40	15 34 48	24 11 59	59	36 16 16	11 1	213 4
12	6 12	0 20	9 44	16 38 31	26 3 22	60	25 16 29	12 1	○1234
13	7 14	1 14	10 49	17 45 3	26 14 32	61	1 16 39	13 1	○234●
14	7 59	2 28	11 54	18 51 49	24 29 26	61	21 16 45	14 1	21○34
15	8 31	3 58	mrn.	19 56 16	20 20 57	61	21 16 45	15 1	23○14
16	8 56	5 30	0 55	20 56 52	16 0 56	61	1 16 39	16 1	314○2
17	9 15	7 3	1 52	21 53 21	10 10 42	60	25 16 29	17 1	34○21
18	9 30	8 29	2 44	22 46 23	3 55 29s	59	36 16 16	18 1	421○3
19	9 45	9 53	3 33	23 37 0	2 20 12n	58	40 16 1	19 1	4 213
20	10 2	11 12	4 20	0 26 22	8 17 4	57	43 15 45	20 1	●4 23
21	10 19	aft.	5 7	1 15 29	13 40 14	56	49 15 30	21 1	42○3
22	10 39	1 48	5 54	2 5 11	18 17 46	56	1 15 17	22 1	423○1
23	11 5	3 1	6 42	2 55 57	21 59 44	55	20 15 6	23 1	341○2
24	11 39	4 9	7 31	3 47 55	24 37 53	54	48 14 57	24 1	34 21
25	mrn.	5 12	8 22	4 40 47	26 6 2	54	24 14 51	25 1	231○4
26	0 23	6 2	9 13	5 33 53	26 21 2	54	8 14 47	26 1	●○○134
27	1 17	6 41	10 3	6 26 22	25 23 33	54	0 14 44	27 1	1○234
28	2 19	7 11	10 52	7 17 30	23 18 9	53	58 14 44	28 1	2○34
29	3 27	7 35	11 39	8 6 46	20 12 37	54	2 14 45	29 1	2○314
30	4 39	7 53	aft.	8 54 5	16 16 45	54	11 14 47	0 10	31○24
31	5 49	8 8	1 7	9 39 43	11 41 13n	54	25 14 51	1 10	3○214

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
4	5 21 43	6 46 53	11 21 13	1 58 24	7 22 20
9	5 51 21	6 33 57	11 31 33	2 1 7	7 25 6
14	6 28 12	6 23 20	11 42 2	2 3 38	7 27 53
19	7 10 44	6 16 19	11 52 40	2 5 55	7 30 39
24	7 55 56	6 13 27	12 3 26	2 7 58	7 33 24
29	8 40 18	6 14 40	12 14 22	2 9 45	7 36 7

Apparent Declination of the Above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
4	20 46 3n	19 10 41n	4 57 19n	10 47 9n	21 58 38n
9	22 6 37	18 27 25	3 45 48	11 0 54	21 53 33
14	23 1 57	17 54 0	2 32 57	11 13 20	21 48 16
19	23 8 10	17 32 42	1 18 59	11 24 25	21 42 49
24	22 9 41	17 23 29	0 4 11n	11 34 6	21 37 13
29	20 8 8n	17 24 31n	1 11 47s	11 42 19n	21 31 30n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	9 2	30 2	5 2	1 7	0 9
15	8 7	7 5	28 3	5 0	1 8	0 9
25	8 7	6 7	24 6	4 7	1 8	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 45	3 5	28 8	2 7	17 6	7 7
15 46	2 8	27 1	2 7	18 1	7 7
15 46	2 5	23 7	2 5	18 7	7 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 300° 5′ ♈.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

July 1. In this month there is no real night till after the 20th, the length of the Day being 16*h.* 30*m.*

July 1. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 28*m. morn.* ♄ 1° 6′ S.

July 3. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 6*h. morn.*

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·4*s.*

July 6. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* 41*m. aft.* ♂ 5° 22′ N.

July 11 12. Occultation of 65 B Scorpii; magnitude 5·5. See p. 81.

July 14. Occultation of 49 Sagittarii; magnitude 5·5. See p. 81.

July 16. Occultation of υ Capricorni; magnitude 5·3. See p. 81.

July 16. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 54*m. aft.* ♅ 2° 44′ S.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·4*s.*

July 21. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction, 8*h.* 36*m. aft.* ☿ 1 8′ N.

July 22. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 58*m. aft.* ♃ 6° 57′ S.

July 25. Venus stationary, 11*h. morn.*

July 27. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 8*m. morn.* ♀ 8° 21′ S.

July 28. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 48*m. aft.* ♄ 0° 44′ S.

July 30. Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 78.

July 30. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 41*m. morn.* ☿ 2° 50′ N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m.*, and the Afternoons 30*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	2 30	2 37	11 59	...	7 54	8 10	6 43	7 17	0 43	1 8	2 59	3 30	11 36	11 53
2	☽	3 8	3 10	0 13	0 38	8 29	8 44	7 17	7 55	1 19	1 44	3 34	4 11	...	0 9
3	M	3 44	3 42	0 47	1 13	9 3	9 17	7 48	8 28	1 52	2 19	4 11	4 49	0 26	0 43
4	Tu	4 18	4 14	1 20	1 46	9 35	9 50	8 16	9 0	2 25	2 54	4 46	5 24	1 1	1 21
5	W	4 50	4 47	1 52	2 21	10 6	10 21	8 49	9 34	3 0	3 28	5 23	6 0	1 40	2 1
6	Th	5 22	5 23	2 27	2 59	10 37	10 54	9 25	10 9	3 35	4 2	6 2	6 37	2 22	2 45
7	F	5 58	6 3	3 8	3 40	11 10	11 28	10 6	10 48	4 13	4 39	6 44	7 19	3 9	3 34
8	S	6 38	6 47	3 53	4 28	11 44	...	10 50	11 29	4 53	5 19	7 30	8 3	4 1	4 29
9	☾	7 22	7 37	4 46	5 25	0 7	0 31	11 38	...	5 37	6 6	8 21	8 56	4 58	5 29
10	M	8 15	8 42	5 51	6 30	1 4	1 40	0 16	0 37	6 36	7 15	9 22	9 59	6 1	6 33
11	Tu	9 23	9 57	7 2	7 38	2 20	3 1	1 20	2 1	7 52	8 34	10 29	11 4	7 6	7 38
12	W	10 41	11 18	8 10	8 42	3 41	4 19	2 47	3 27	9 16	9 55	11 40	...	8 9	8 39
13	Th	11 53	...	9 15	9 43	4 54	5 27	4 1	4 35	10 29	10 57	0 14	0 49	9 8	9 36
14	F	0 25	0 54	10 14	10 35	5 58	6 27	4 58	5 33	11 28	11 51	1 13	1 47	10 3	10 29
15	S	1 25	1 47	11 5	11 27	6 58	7 24	5 47	6 29	...	0 22	2 4	2 42	10 54	11 18
16	☽	2 18	*2 38	11 59	...	7 53	8 17	6 39	7 27	0 41	1 14	2 56	3 39	11 41	...
17	M	*3 12	*3 28	0 20	0 52	8 43	9 3	7 28	8 17	1 30	2 5	3 49	4 34	0 4	0 28
18	Tu	*4 2	*4 11	1 7	1 37	9 29	9 46	8 9	9 0	2 17	2 53	4 38	5 21	0 52	1 17
19	W	*4 47	*4 52	1 52	2 23	10 11	10 27	8 51	9 43	3 1	3 37	5 24	6 6	1 42	2 7
20	Th	5 32	5 33	2 38	3 9	10 49	11 5	9 36	10 28	3 45	4 17	6 12	6 50	2 33	2 58
21	F	6 14	6 16	3 24	3 53	11 25	11 41	10 20	11 5	4 25	4 54	6 59	7 35	3 24	3 51
22	S	6 55	7 3	4 10	4 44	...	0 1	11 5	11 45	5 7	5 36	7 47	8 21	4 19	4 49
23	☾	7 41	7 58	5 10	5 46	0 24	0 54	11 55	...	5 56	6 30	8 42	9 18	5 20	5 52
24	M	8 38	9 8	6 16	6 55	1 29	2 10	0 36	1 4	7 3	7 46	9 47	10 26	6 25	6 59
25	Tu	9 55	10 35	7 31	8 8	2 54	3 37	1 56	2 41	8 30	9 13	11 2	11 39	7 35	8 9
26	W	11 16	11 52	8 44	9 14	4 17	4 52	3 25	4 2	9 53	10 21	...	0 15	8 39	9 5
27	Th	...	0 25	9 43	10 6	5 27	5 52	4 32	4 59	10 50	11 9	0 44	1 15	9 29	9 51
28	F	0 51	1 11	10 32	10 47	6 19	6 39	5 15	5 44	11 35	11 49	1 30	1 59	10 11	10 29
29	S	1 37	1 49	11 10	11 21	7 3	7 18	5 50	6 23	...	0 15	2 9	2 38	10 46	11 2
30	☾	2 15	2 23	11 44	11 55	7 39	7 52	6 23	7 1	0 24	0 51	2 43	3 12	11 18	11 33
31	M	2 50	2 53	...	0 19	8 11	8 25	6 55	7 36	0 57	1 26	3 14	3 47	11 48	...

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southes h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southes h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southes h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southes h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southes h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
1	2 39M	10 31M	6 23A	4 27M	0 18A	8 9A	10 6M	4 38A	11 10A	0 23M	7 21M	2 19A	4 37M	0 44A	8 51A
8	2 34M	10 40M	6 46A	3 47M	11 32M	7 17A	10 1M	4 25A	10 49A	11 54A	6 57M	1 57A	4 14M	0 20A	8 26A
15	2 49M	11 4M	7 19A	3 10M	10 50M	6 30A	9 56M	4 12A	10 28A	11 28A	6 33M	1 34A	3 50M	11 56M	8 2A
22	3 26M	11 38M	7 50A	2 38M	10 15M	5 52A	9 52M	3 59A	10 6A	11 2A	6 8M	1 11A	3 28M	11 33M	7 38A
29	4 19M	0 13A	8 7A	2 11M	9 48M	5 25A	9 49M	3 47A	9 45A	10 36A	5 44M	0 48A	3 5M	11 9M	7 13A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	29	39·0	88	51	22
10	1	29	49·1	88	51	22
19	1	29	59·0	88	51	23
28	1	30	9·6	88	51	24

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, rising N.E. by E.
♀ Venus is a morning star in the latter half of the month, rising N.E. by E.
♂ Mars is an evening star, setting a little N. of W.
♃ Jupiter in Aries; rises between 11*h.* and 12*h.* P.M., E.N.E.
♄ Saturn too near the Sun for observation.

In the middle of July the constellations Cygnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian about midnight.

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between β and γ, is the best example of the Annular Nebulæ; the heavens containing, as far as is at present known, comparatively few examples of this class. It requires a rather good telescope to see it well: it is in R.A. 18*h.* 50*m.* and Decl. 32° 54′ N. It exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas. There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyræ and β Cygni. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the 29th.

Uranus may be well observed in this month. See p. 82.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 23′ 0h. A.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year	to end of Year
1	▮	Tu	*Lammas Day.* Nile, 1798. Bank Rate 10%, 1914.	4 25	7 47	214	152
2	▮	W	Blenheim, 1704. Thos. Gainsborough d. 1788.	4 26	7 45	215	151
3	▮	Th	Grinling Gibbons d. 1721. Eugène Sue d. 1857.	4 28	7 43	216	150
4	▮	F	England declared war against Germany, 1914.	4 30	7 42	217	149
5	▮	S	First British-American cable worked, 1858.	4 32	7 40	218	148
6	▮	S	7th Sunday after Trinity. *Transfiguration.*	4 33	7 38	219	147
7	▮	M	*Name of Jesus.* Old St. James's Day. Bank Hol.	4 34	7 37	220	146
8	▮	Tu	Madame Vestris d. 1856. Canning d. 1827.	4 35	7 35	221	145
9	▮	W	Heligoland ceded to Germany, 1890.	4 37	7 33	222	144
10	▮	Th	*St. Lawrence.* Otterburn (Chevy Chase), 1388.	4 38	7 32	223	143
11	▮	F	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman d. 1890.	4 40	7 30	224	142
12	▮	S	England dec. war agst. Austria-Hungary, 1914.	4 42	7 28	225	141
13	▮	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.	4 44	7 26	226	140
14	▮	M	Old Lammas Day. Relief of Peking, 1900.	4 46	7 24	227	139
15	▮	Tu	Sir Walter Scott b. 1771; d. 21 Sept. 1832.	4 47	7 22	228	138
16	▮	W	Thomas De Quincey b. 1785; d. 8 Dec. 1859.	4 48	7 20	229	137
17	▮	Th	John Timbs, antiquarian, born, 1801.	4 50	7 18	230	136
18	▮	F	Gravelotte, 1870.	4 52	7 16	231	135
19	▮	S	Balzac died, 1850; born, 20 May, 1799.	4 54	7 14	232	134
20	▮	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.	4 55	7 12	233	133
21	▮	M	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts captured, 1860.	4 56	7 10	234	132
22	▮	Tu	Bosworth, 1485. Warren Hastings died, 1818.	4 58	7 8	235	131
23	▮	W	Treaty of Prague, 1866.	5 0	7 6	236	130
24	▮	Th	St. Bartholomew, Ap. & M. Mons, 1914.	5 1	7 3	237	129
25	▮	F	Capt. Eyre Massey Shaw died, 1908.	5 3	7 1	238	128
26	▮	S	Crecy, 1346. First Treaty with Japan, 1858.	5 4	6 59	239	127
27	▮	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 5	6 57	240	126
28	▮	M	*St. Augustin.* Kassassin, 1882.	5 7	6 55	241	125
29	▮	Tu	*Beheading of John the Baptist.*	5 9	6 53	242	124
30	▮	W	Plevna, 1877. John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 11	6 51	243	123
31	▮	Th	Kandahar, 1880. Q. of Netherlands b. 1880.	5 12	6 50	244	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	6d.	9h.	6m.	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	13	0	0	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	20	0	53	Afternoon.
● New Moon	28	5	25	Afternoon.

Perigee 12d. 9h. M. 223,300.
Apogee 24d. 5h. A. 252,000.

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1915,
on 13 days; total fall, 3·19 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by 0·84 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.

5. Oyster Season opens.

12. Grouse Shooting begins.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of voting claims and objections in counties and boroughs.

22. Dublin Horse Show begins.

25. Last day for publishing claims and objections to vote in elections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors.

The Sun.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon	Hrly Var. of ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 10	0·14	8 45 13	9·71	18 3 0	37·7	8 39 3	15 18 26
2	6 6	0·17	8 49 6	9·69	17 47 46	38·5	8 42 59	15 14 31
3	6 2	0·19	8 52 58	9·66	17 32 15	39·2	8 46 56	15 10 35
4	5 57	0·22	8 56 49	9·64	17 16 26	39·9	8 50 52	15 6 39
5	5 51	0·25	9 0 40	9·61	17 0 21	40·6	8 54 49	15 2 43
6	5 45	0·27	9 4 31	9·59	16 43 59	41·2	8 58 45	14 58 47
7	5 38	0·30	9 8 20	9·56	16 27 22	41·9	9 2 42	14 54 51
8	5 31	0·32	9 12 10	9·53	16 10 28	42·6	9 6 39	14 50 55
9	5 23	0·35	9 15 58	9·51	15 53 19	43·2	9 10 35	14 46 59
10	5 14	0·37	9 19 46	9·48	15 35 55	43·8	9 14 32	14 43 3
11	5 5	0·40	9 23 33	9·46	15 18 16	44·4	9 18 28	14 39 7
12	4 55	0·42	9 27 20	9·44	15 0 22	45·0	9 22 25	14 35 11
13	4 45	0·44	9 31 6	9·41	14 42 14	45·6	9 26 21	14 31 16
14	4 34	0·47	9 34 52	9·39	14 23 52	46·2	9 30 18	14 27 20
15	4 23	0·49	9 38 37	9·37	14 5 16	46·8	9 34 14	14 23 24
16	4 11	0·51	9 42 22	9·35	13 46 27	47·3	9 38 11	14 19 28
17	3 58	0·53	9 46 6	9·33	13 27 24	47·9	9 42 8	14 15 32
18	3 45	0·55	9 49 50	9·31	13 8 8	48·4	9 46 4	14 11 36
19	3 32	0·57	9 53 33	9·29	12 48 40	48·9	9 50 1	14 7 40
20	3 18	0·59	9 57 15	9·27	12 29 0	49·4	9 53 57	14 3 44
21	3 4	0·61	10 0 58	9·25	12 9 7	49·9	9 57 54	13 59 48
22	2 49	0·63	10 4 39	9·23	11 49 3	50·4	10 1 50	13 55 52
23	2 34	0·64	10 8 21	9·21	11 28 47	50·9	10 5 47	13 51 56
24	2 18	0·66	10 12 2	9·19	11 8 21	51·3	10 9 43	13 48 1
25	2 2	0·68	10 15 42	9·18	10 47 44	51·8	10 13 40	13 44 5
26	1 46	0·69	10 19 22	9·16	10 26 56	52·2	10 17 37	13 40 9
27	1 29	0·71	10 23 2	9·14	10 5 58	52·6	10 21 33	13 36 13
28	1 11	0·73	10 26 41	9·13	9 44 51	53·0	10 25 30	13 32 17
29	0 54	0·74	10 30 20	9·11	9 23 35	53·4	10 29 26	13 28 21
30	0 36	0·76	10 33 59	9·10	9 2 9	53·7	10 33 23	13 24 25
31	0 18	0·77	10 37 37	9·09	8 40 35	54·1	10 37 19	13 20 29

Meteorological Observations, August, 1915.

Day.	Temperature Maximum.	Temperature Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Wind. Pr'ssure	Rain-fall	Sun-shine.
	°	°	°	inches.	Directn.	lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	77·3	54·4	62·2	29·520	S	1·9	...	11·8
2	72·3	54·1	·1	29·376	SW	3·6	·19	7·3
3	66·9	57·1	·1	29·481	WSW	2·7	·68	0·5
4	69·0	54·3	·1	29·743	SW	1·7	·43	3·9
5	69·5	51·4	·1	29·810	S	0·4	...	4·9
6	74·6	58·7	·2	29·743	WSW	2·0	·01	3·5
7	73·7	58·2	·2	29·883	SW	2·4	·02	1·4
8	75·4	62·1	·3	29·879	SW	1·4	...	3·8
9	74·4	61·3	·3	29·848	SW	0·2	·40	0·3
10	77·1	59·9	·3	29·818	SE	1·0	·76	6·5
11	76·1	59·3	·4	29·870	WSW	2·0	...	7·7
12	74·1	57·9	·5	29·803	SSW	3·8	·04	3·7
13	73·8	53·4	·5	29·718	SSW	0·5	·05	6·5
14	72·5	52·2	·5	29·747	WSW	4·4	·01	10·4
15	68·5	53·3	·4	29·704	SW	0·9	·15	6·1
16	70·0	51·8	·3	29·758	W	2·9	·31	5·2
17	72·7	50·2	·1	29·844	SW	0·4	...	7·1
18	70·0	50·2	61·9	29·885	NNE	0·5	...	4·8
19	69·1	49·7	·7	29·913	N	0·9	...	8·7
20	71·6	50·0	·5	29·971	N	1·4	...	8·7
21	69·0	55·0	·3	29·968	W	2·0	...	4·4
22	67·4	54·5	·1	30·123	N	0·3	...	0·7
23	73·0	56·8	60·9	30·126	S	0·3	...	2·2
24	71·0	54·6	·8	30·061	Vble	0·2	...	1·3
25	72·0	53·6	·7	30·029	N	0·3	...	7·6
26	73·8	49·9	·7	29·970	NE	0·2	...	9·5
27	73·1	51·4	·6	29·864	NE	0·1	...	7·7
28	71·6	50·1	·4	29·689	N	0·5	...	5·8
29	65·0	48·4	·3	29·635	N	2·7	·14	0·3
30	63·4	43·6	·1	29·881	NW	4·6		8·9
31	65·7	51·2	59·9	29·951	W	1·1	...	0·9
Mn	71·4	53·8	61·6	29·826		Sum	3·19	162·1

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8.47)
2. (8.45)
3. (8.43)
4. (8.42)
5. (8.40)
6. ☾. (8.38)
7. (8.37)
8. (8.35)
9. (8.33)
10. (8.32)
11. (8.30)
12. (8.28)
13. ☽. (8.26)
14. (8.24)
15. (8.22)
16. (8.20)
17. (8.18)
18. (8.16)
19. (8.14)
20. ☽. (8.12)
21. (8.10)
22. (8.8)
23 (8.6)
24. (8.3)
25. (8.1)
26. (7.59)
27. ☽. (7.57)
28. (7.55)
29. (7.53)
30. (7.51)
31. (7.48)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi diameter at Noon	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. 0m. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	6 59	8 21	1 48	10 24 13	6 36 49N	54 44	14 56	2 10	23 O 4
2	8 11	8 34	2 30	11 8 17	1 14 14N	55 8	15 3	3 10	● 4 O 3 1
3	9 22	8 46	3 11	11 52 48	4 15 41S	55 38	15 11	4 10	41 O 23
4	10 36	9 1	3 55	12 38 46	9 41 17	56 13	15 21	5 10	42 O 13
5	11 52	9 19	4 41	13 27 11	14 49 14	56 53	15 31	6 10	● 42 O 3
6	aft.	9 43	5 32	14 19 2	19 23 29	57 37	15 44	7 10	43 1 O 2
7	2 32	10 15	6 27	15 15 3	23 4 44	58 25	15 57	8 10	43 O 12
8	3 51	11 0	7 27	16 15 18	25 31 24	59 13	16 10	9 10	43 2 1 O
9	4 58	mrn.	8 30	17 18 56	26 23 5	59 57	16 22	10 10	42 O 31
10	5 51	0 3	9 34	18 24 5	25 26 38	60 33	16 32	11 10	14 O 23
11	6 29	1 23	10 36	19 28 22	23 41 44	60 56	16 38	12 10	O 143
12	6 56	2 54	11 35	20 30 14	18 22 18	61 3	16 40	13 10	● 2 O 34
13	7 17	4 27	mrn.	21 28 36	12 52 41	60 52	16 36	14 10	3 O 24
14	7 36	5 57	0 29	22 23 42	6 41 21	60 23	16 29	15 10	3 O 124
15	7 50	7 23	1 21	23 16 18	0 15 55S	59 41	16 20	16 10	32 1 O 4
16	8 6	8 49	2 10	0 7 24	5 59 45N	58 49	16 7	17 10	23 O 14
17	8 24	10 9	2 58	0 57 56	11 46 17	57 53	15 48	18 10	1 O 234
18	8 43	11 29	3 47	1 48 44	16 48 28	56 57	15 33	19 10	O 2413
19	9 8	aft.	4 36	2 40 18	20 54 29	56 7	15 19	20 10	241 O 3
20	9 39	1 58	5 26	3 32 50	23 55 24	55 24	15 7	21 10	43 O 12
21	10 20	3 2	6 16	4 26 5	25 45 7	54 50	14 58	22 10	43 1 2
22	11 10	3 57	7 8	5 19 30	26 20 44	54 25	14 51	23 10	43 2 1 O
23	mrn.	4 40	7 58	6 12 20	25 42 55	54 10	14 47	24 10	● 42 O 1
24	0 11	5 14	8 48	7 3 52	23 55 48	54 4	14 45	25 10	41 O 23
25	1 17	5 39	9 36	7 53 40	21 6 23	54 6	14 46	26 10	4 O 213
26	2 27	5 58	10 21	8 41 35	17 23 37	54 15	14 48	27 10	241 O 3
27	3 37	6 16	11 5	9 27 50	12 57 31	54 30	14 52	28 10	● 3 O 14
28	4 49	6 29	11 47	10 12 54	7 58 38	54 49	14 58	29 10	● 3 O 24
29	5 59	6 46	aft.	10 57 26	2 37 54N	55 12	15 4	0 19	32 1 O 4
30	7 12	6 55	1 11	11 42 13	2 53 14S	55 38	15 11	1 19	23 O 14
31	8 24	7 10	1 54	12 28 8	8 22 21S	56 6	15 19	2 19	1 O 234

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
3	9	21	31	6	19	36	12	25	28	2	11	15	7	38	49
8	9	58	50	6	27	44	12	36	43	2	12	29	7	41	27
13	10	32	25	6	38	37	12	48	9	2	13	25	7	44	3
18	11	2	45	6	51	50	12	59	46	2	14	2	7	46	35
23	11	30	17	7	6	58	13	11	34	2	14	20	7	49	3
28	11	55	18	7	23	41	13	23	34	2	14	20	7	51	25

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
3	17	18	44N	17	32	48N	2	28	13S	11	49	1N	21	25	40N
8	13	59	37	17	44	59	3	45	3	11	54	11	21	19	47
13	10	25	20	17	57	45	5	2	3	11	57	47	21	13	52
18	6	46	12	18	8	2	6	19	0	11	59	47	21	7	58
23	3	9	32N	18	13	11	7	35	42	12	0	9	21	2	5
28	0	18	58S	18	11	7N	8	51	55S	11	58	54N	20	56	16N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	6 6	20 9	4 6	1 9	0 9
15	8 7	6 9	17 9	4 5	1 9	0 9
25	8 7	7 6	15 6	4 4	2 0	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 43	2 5	19 8	2 4	19 3	7 7
15	15 49	2 6	17 0	2 4	19 9	7 7
25	15 51	2 9	14 9	2 3	20 6	7 8

Mean longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 298° 27′ ☋.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 31*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 10*h.* 41*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 15*h.* 22*m.*

Aug. 4. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 2*m. morn.* ♂ 5° 42′ N.

Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

Aug. 5. Occultation of 87 Virginis; magnitude 5·8. See p. 81.

Aug. 9. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 4*h. aft.*

Aug. 9. Occultation of 4 G Sagittarii; magnitude 6·2. See p. 81.

Aug. 10-11. Occultation of 127 G Sagittarii; magnitude 6·4. See p. 81.

Aug. 11. Occultation of 172 B Sagittarii; magnitude 5·8. See p. 81.

Aug. 13. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 53*m. morn.* ♅ 2° 37′ S.

Aug. 15. Occultation of λ Piscium; magnitude 4·6. See p. 81.

Aug. 17. Occultation of 136 B Piscium; magnitude 6·5. See p. 81.

Aug. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 51*m. aft.* ♃ 6° 58′ S.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·9*s.*

Aug. 24. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* 13*m. aft.* ♀ 5° 23′ S.

Aug. 25. Occultation of Saturn; magnitude 0·4. See p. 81.

Aug. 25. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 11*m. morn.* ♄ 0° 21′ S.

Aug. 25. Saturn stationary, 7*h. aft.*

Aug. 31. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 7*m. morn.* ☿ 3° 54′ N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoons 59*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	3 23	3 23	0 27	0 50	8 42	8 56	7 26	8 7	1 28	1 57	3 47	4 23	0 4	0 19
2	W	3 55	3 51	0 57	1 21	9 11	9 26	7 55	8 36	1 59	2 27	4 22	4 57	0 35	0 51
3	Th	4 26	4 21	1 29	1 53	9 40	9 57	8 25	9 4	2 32	2 58	4 56	5 28	1 8	1 26
4	F	4 56	4 53	2 1	2 26	10 10	10 28	8 57	9 35	3 6	3 31	5 30	6 2	1 45	2 5
5	S	5 26	5 27	2 36	3 0	10 39	10 59	9 34	10 10	3 41	4 5	6 7	6 38	2 26	2 49
6	Sn	6 0	6 8	3 13	3 41	11 13	11 34	10 15	10 50	4 19	4 43	6 50	7 24	3 14	3 41
7	M	6 42	6 59	4 3	4 38	11 53	...	11 3	11 38	5 2	5 29	7 43	8 17	4 10	4 43
8	Tu	7 34	8 1	5 8	5 44	0 20	0 54	...	0 1	5 59	6 37	8 44	9 23	5 20	5 59
9	W	8 43	9 28	6 25	7 9	1 37	2 28	0 38	1 26	7 21	8 9	10 3	10 45	6 39	7 19
10	Th	10 16	11 3	7 51	8 28	3 18	4 2	2 21	3 13	8 57	9 39	11 27	...	7 57	8 30
11	F	11 43	...	9 7	9 37	4 46	5 21	3 50	4 32	10 18	10 47	0 4	0 44	9 0	9 29
12	S	0 22	0 47	10 9	10 30	5 55	6 21	4 50	5 28	11 19	11 40	1 9	1 42	9 56	10 20
13	Sn	1 21	1 38	10 58	11 16	6 52	7 13	5 36	6 20	...	0 11	1 58	2 31	10 42	11 3
14	M	2 11	*2 23	11 46	...	7 41	8 0	6 23	7 10	0 28	0 59	2 43	3 18	11 24	11 45
15	Tu	*2 58	*3 7	0 3	0 31	8 25	8 44	7 8	7 55	1 12	1 43	3 29	4 8	...	0 6
16	W	*3 43	*3 46	0 47	1 14	9 6	9 23	7 49	8 34	1 53	2 26	4 15	4 53	0 28	0 50
17	Th	*4 23	*4 24	1 28	1 53	9 42	10 0	8 27	9 8	2 34	3 5	4 57	5 31	1 11	1 31
18	F	5 0	*5 0	2 6	2 30	10 17	10 34	9 3	9 43	3 12	3 39	5 38	6 10	1 52	2 14
19	S	5 33	5 38	2 46	3 10	10 49	11 7	9 43	10 20	3 49	4 15	6 19	6 49	2 38	3 4
20	Sn	6 11	6 21	3 28	3 54	11 22	11 41	10 26	11 0	4 29	4 53	7 4	7 35	3 31	3 59
21	M	6 53	7 12	4 20	4 52	...	0 5	11 16	11 47	5 12	5 42	7 57	8 32	4 30	5 4
22	Tu	7 48	8 24	5 26	6 8	0 38	1 19	...	0 21	6 18	7 2	9 5	9 46	5 42	6 22
23	W	9 9	9 56	6 52	7 33	2 6	2 56	1 6	2 1	7 49	8 37	10 27	11 8	7 3	7 42
24	Th	10 44	11 27	8 16	8 51	3 47	4 26	2 50	3 38	9 22	9 57	11 50	...	8 16	8 45
25	F	11 59	...	9 26	9 47	5 4	5 29	4 7	4 43	10 29	10 49	0 21	0 54	9 10	9 32
26	S	0 32	0 49	10 12	10 26	5 57	6 15	4 53	5 25	11 14	11 26	1 10	1 38	9 52	10 10
27	Sn	1 16	1 25	10 48	10 58	6 39	6 53	5 27	6 0	11 50	11 58	1 46	2 13	10 25	10 39
28	M	1 52	1 57	11 19	11 28	7 13	7 27	5 57	6 35	...	0 23	2 17	2 46	10 52	11 6
29	Tu	2 26	2 27	11 52	11 59	7 45	7 59	6 29	7 6	0 29	0 56	2 46	3 17	11 21	11 36
30	W	2 56	2 54	...	0 21	8 13	8 28	7 0	7 38	1 0	1 28	3 17	3 50	11 51	...
31	Th	3 27	*3 24	0 30	0 52	8 43	8 59	7 32	8 5	1 31	1 57	3 53	4 24	0 5	0 20

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	5 13M	0 42A	8 11A	1 49M	9 28M	5 7A	9 46M	3 35A	9 24A	10 9A	5 18M	0 23A	2 42M	10 45M	6 48A
12	6 3M	1 4A	8 5A	1 34M	9 14M	4 54A	9 44M	3 23A	9 2A	9 42A	4 52M	11 58M	2 19M	10 21M	6 23A
19	6 45M	1 19A	7 53A	1 23M	9 5M	4 47A	9 42M	3 12A	8 42A	9 16A	4 25M	11 34M	1 56M	9 57M	5 58A
26	7 19M	1 28M	7 37A	1 17M	8 59M	4 41A	9 40M	3 1A	8 22A	8 48A	3 58M	11 4M	1 33M	9 33M	5 32A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	30	13·4	88	51	24
10	1	30	23·5	88	51	26
19	1	30	32·0	88	51	28
28	1	30	39·9	88	51	31

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, setting N.W. by W., and at end of the month nearly due W.

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising N.E. by E.

♂ Mars is an evening star, setting W. by S.

♃ Jupiter rises between 9*h.* and 10*h.* in the evening, E.N.E.

♄ Saturn is a morning star, rising N.E. by E.

At the beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at midnight.

In Vulpecula, 3½° due north of γ Sagittæ, is the "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. 19*h.* 55*m* and Decl. 22° 26′ N., and gives a spectrum of bright lines.

There is a little bright globular cluster 4° due south of ε Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars; ε Delphini is situated in R.A. 20*h.* 29*m.* 12*s.* and Decl. 11° 1′ N.—a tiny star, 9th mag., precedes it. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evenings immediately before and after the 28th of this month. Uranus may be observed in this month. See p. 82.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 23*d.* 9*h.* M.
AUTUMN COMMENCES.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1	▮	F	*St. Giles.* Partridge Shooting begins.	5 14	6 46	245	121
2	▮	S	Omdurman, 1898. Sedan capitulated, 1870.	5 16	6 44	246	120
3	▮	S	11th Sunday after Trinity. Dunbar, 1650.	5 17	6 41	247	119
4	▮	M	France declared a Republic, 1870.	5 19	6 39	248	118
5	▮	Tu	Battle of the Marne, 1914.	5 21	6 37	249	117
6	▮	W	*Mayflower* sailed from England, 1620.	5 22	6 35	250	116
7	▮	Th	*St. Evurtius.* Copenhagen surrendered, 1807.	5 23	6 33	251	115
8	▮	F	*Nativity B.V.M.* Sebastopol, 1855.	5 25	6 30	252	114
9	▮	S	Admiral Sir P. Broke (*Shannon*) born, 1776.	5 26	6 28	253	113
10	▯	S	12th Sunday after Trinity. Pinkie, 1547.	5 28	6 26	254	112
11	▯	M	Malplaquet, 1709. Brandywine, 1777.	5 30	6 24	255	111
12	▯	Tu	Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith born, 1852.	5 31	6 21	256	110
13	▯	W	Capt. of Quebec: death of Gen. Wolfe, 1759.	5 33	6 19	257	109
14	▯	Th	*Holy Cross.* Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	5 35	6 17	258	108
15	▯	F	J. Fenimore Cooper, b. 1789; d. 14 Sept. 1851.	5 36	6 14	259	107
16	▯	S	Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law born, 1858.	5 38	6 12	260	106
17	▯	S	13th Sunday after Trinity. *St. Lambert.*	5 39	6 10	261	105
18	▯	M	Wm. Hazlitt, essayist, d. 1830; b. 10 Apr. 1778.	5 42	6 7	262	104
19	▯	Tu	Poictiers, 1356.	5 42	6 5	263	103
20	▯	W	Ember Day. Alma, 1854. DELHI DAY (1857).	5 44	6 3	264	102
21	▯	Th	St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist, and Martyr.	5 46	6 0	265	101
22	▯	F	Ember Day. Zutphen, 1586. [1889.	5 47	5 58	266	100
23	▯	S	Ember Day. Assaye, 1803. Wilkie Collins d.	5 48	5 56	267	99
24	▮	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 54	268	98
25	▮	M	LUCKNOW DAY (1857).	5 52	5 52	269	97
26	▮	Tu	*St. Cyprian.* Charles Bradlaugh born, 1833.	5 53	5 49	270	96
27	▮	W	Busaco, 1810. George Cruikshank b. 1792.	5 55	5 47	271	95
28	▮	Th	Strasburg capit., '70. F.-M. Sir J. French b. '52.	5 57	5 45	272	94
29	▮	F	St. Michael and All Angels. Quarter Day.	5 58	5 42	273	93
30	▮	S	F.-M. Earl Roberts, VC, b. 1832; d. 14 Nov. 1914.	6 0	5 40	274	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	5*d.*	4*h.*	27*m.*	Morning.
○ Full Moon	11	8	31	Afternoon
☾ Last Quarter	19	5	35	Morning.
● New Moon	27	7	34	Morning.

Perigee 9*d.* 1*h.* A. 225,800.
Apogee 21*d.* 10*h.* M. 251,400.

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1915.

on 7 days; total fall, 2·02 inches; *below* the average, 1841-90, by 0·23 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

3. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

28. Jewish New Year (5677).

29. Michaelmas—Quarter Day.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

The Sun.

Day	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa of Time	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (N) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 1	0·78	10 41 15	9·07	8 18 53	54·4	10 41 16	13 16 33
2	0 20	0·79	10 44 53	9·06	7 57 2	54·7	10 45 12	13 12 37
3	0 39	0·81	10 48 30	9·05	7 35 4	55·1	10 49 9	13 8 41
4	0 59	0·82	10 52 7	9·04	7 12 59	55·4	10 53 6	13 4 46
5	1 18	0·83	10 55 44	9·03	6 50 47	55·6	10 57 2	13 0 50
6	1 38	0·84	10 59 20	9·02	6 28 28	55·9	11 0 59	12 56 54
7	1 59	0·85	11 2 57	9·01	6 6 3	56·2	11 4 55	12 52 58
8	2 19	0·86	11 6 33	9·00	5 43 33	56·4	11 8 52	12 49 2
9	2 40	0·86	11 10 9	8·99	5 20 56	56·6	11 12 48	12 45 6
10	3 0	0·87	11 13 44	8·99	4 58 14	56·8	11 16 45	12 41 10
11	3 21	0·88	11 17 20	8·98	4 35 27	57·0	11 20 41	12 37 14
12	3 42	0·88	11 20 56	8·98	4 12 35	57·2	11 24 38	12 33 18
13	4 4	0·88	11 24 31	8·97	3 49 39	57·4	11 28 34	12 29 22
14	4 25	0·89	11 28 6	8·97	3 26 38	57·6	11 32 31	12 25 27
15	4 46	0·89	11 31 42	8·97	3 3 34	57·7	11 36 28	12 21 31
16	5 7	0·89	11 35 17	8·97	2 40 26	57·9	11 40 24	12 17 35
17	5 29	0·89	11 38 52	8·97	2 17 15	58·0	11 44 21	12 13 39
18	5 50	0·89	11 42 27	8·97	1 54 1	58·1	11 48 17	12 9 43
19	6 11	0·88	11 46 3	8·97	1 30 44	58·2	11 52 14	12 5 47
20	6 32	0·88	11 49 38	8·97	1 7 26	58·3	11 56 10	12 1 51
21	6 53	0·88	11 53 13	8·98	0 44 5	58·4	12 0 7	11 57 55
22	7 14	0·87	11 56 49	8·98	0 20 43	58·4	12 4 3	11 53 59
23	7 35	0·87	12 0 25	8·99	South.	58·5	12 8 0	11 50 3
24	7 56	0·86	12 4 0	8·99	0 26 5	58·5	12 11 57	11 46 7
25	8 17	0·86	12 7 36	9·00	0 49 30	58·5	12 15 53	11 42 12
26	8 37	0·85	12 11 13	9·01	1 12 55	58·5	12 19 50	11 38 16
27	8 57	0·84	12 14 49	9·02	1 36 19	58·5	12 23 46	11 34 20
28	9 17	0·83	12 18 25	9·02	1 59 43	58·5	12 27 43	11 30 24
29	9 37	0·82	12 22 2	9·03	2 23 6	58·4	12 31 39	11 26 28
30	9 57	0·81	12 25 39	9·04	2 46 27	58·3	12 35 36	11 22 32

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (7.46)
2. (7.44)
3. ☽ (7.41)
4. (7.39)
5. (7.37)
6. (7.35)
7. (7.33)
8. (7.30)
9. (7.28)
10. ☽ (7.26)
11. (7.24)
12. (7.21)
13. (7.19)
14. (7.17)
15. (7.14)
16. (7.12)
17. (7.10)
18. (7.7)
19. (7.5)
20. (7.3)
21. (7.0)
22. (6.58)
23. (6.56)
24. ☽ (6.54)
25. (6.52)
26. (6.49)
27. (6.47)
28. (6.45)
29. (6.42)
30 (6.40)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Day	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to sq. ft.) Direction	Pressure.	Rain-fall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	67·9	46·6	59·8	29·581	SW	2·7	·07	3·9
2	61·1	45·2	·7	29·493	N	2·6	...	0·7
3	61·2	45·0	·6	29·541	N	4·3	·01	6·9
4	63·6	44·5	·5	29·827	N	3·3	...	11·0
5	67·7	39·8	·4	30·109	W	0·5	...	10·2
6	71·4	42·2	·2	30·199	SW	0·8	...	7·7
7	72·0	46·4	·0	30·140	SW	0·4	...	9·5
8	72·9	45·1	58·8	30·101	ESE	1·1	...	10·9
9	70·9	53·5	·6	30·108	E	2·6	...	9·1
10	67·9	50·0	·4	30·113	E	3·7	...	10·7
11	64·9	48·4	·1	30·011	E	5·0	...	10·8
12	74·1	48·2	·0	29·861	SE	1·7	...	9·6
13	75·7	45·1	57·8	29·749	SW	1·6	...	6·1
14	63·9	53·5	·7	29·817	WSW	1·9	·03	0·1
15	73·9	56·1	·6	29·999	SW	1·4	...	8·0
16	77·0	63·2	·5	30·155	SW	1·1	...	1·5
17	79·0	59·0	·2	30·116	SW	1·4	...	7·2
18	74·2	54·8	56·9	30·032	ENE	1·8	...	7·3
19	65·3	48·7	·5	30·068	E	5·2	...	8·0
20	65·2	44·5	·2	30·040	E	6·8	...	10·6
21	67·2	48·3	55·9	30·025	E	1·8	...	9·7
22	72·6	48·1	·6	29·988	SE	0·6	...	7·3
23	73·4	54·9	·4	29·758	S	1·5	·03	0·4
24	72·3	55·3	·3	29·524	SW	4·2	·22	2·8
25	66·9	50·3	·2	29·391	SW	0·5	...	2·2
26	67·6	46·1	·2	29·248	SW	0·6	...	6·0
27	58·3	47·4	·1	29·473	N	2·0	...	0·2
28	59·2	39·2	54·9	29·434	W	3·9	1·28	2·4
29	53·1	39·7	·7	29·332	N	7·5	·38	4·4
30	50·8	36·8	·4	29·592	N	2·9	...	0·5
Mn	67·7	48·2	57·2	29·826		Sum	2·02	185·8

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 0h. 15m A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	9 41	7 27	2 40	13 16 5	13 35 39S	56 37	15 27	3 19	○ ◉ 1 3 4
2	10 58	7 49	3 29	14 6 55	18 17 24	57 10	15 36	4 19	2 1 ○ 3 4
3	aft.	8 16	4 22	15 1 17	22 9 46	57 44	15 45	5 19	2 3 ○ 1 4
4	1 37	8 57	5 19	15 59 20	24 53 39	58 19	15 55	6 19	3 1 ○ 4 2
5	2 47	9 51	6 19	17 0 29	26 11 6	58 54	16 5	7 19	3 4 2 ○ 1
6	3 43	11 1	7 20	18 3 20	25 49 23	59 27	16 14	8 19	4 2 3 ○ 1
7	4 25	mrn.	8 21	19 6 2	23 45 15	59 54	16 21	9 19	4 1 ○ 2 3
8	4 56	0 25	9 20	20 6 57	20 6 38	60 13	16 26	10 19	4 ◉ 1 2 3
9	5 20	1 56	10 15	21 5 11	15 11 2	60 20	16 28	11 19	4 2 1 ○ 3
10	5 39	3 25	11 7	22 0 39	9 21 44	60 14	16 26	12 19	4 2 ○ 3 1
11	5 54	4 51	11 57	22 53 53	3 4 28	59 53	16 21	13 19	4 3 1 ○ 2
12	6 10	6 18	mrn.	23 45 44	3 17 35N	59 20	16 12	14 19	3 4 ○ 1 2
13	6 27	7 40	0 46	0 37 3	9 20 56	58 37	16 0	15 19	2 3 ○ 4 ◉
14	6 47	9 2	1 35	1 28 39	14 47 5	57 48	15 47	16 19	1 ○ 2 3 4
15	7 9	10 22	2 25	2 21 2	19 20 31	56 57	15 33	17 19	1 ○ 2 3 4
16	7 38	11 39	3 16	3 14 22	22 49 28	56 10	15 20	18 19	2 1 ○ 3 4
17	8 16	aft.	4 8	4 8 25	25 6 2	55 28	15 8	19 19	2 ○ 3 1 4
18	9 3	1 48	5 0	5 2 35	26 6 32	54 54	14 59	20 19	3 1 ○ 2 4
19	10 1	2 36	5 51	5 50 7	25 51 32	54 29	14 52	21 19	3 ○ 2 1 4
20	11 4	3 14	6 42	6 48 18	24 25 19	54 15	14 49	22 19	◉ 3 2 ○ 4
21	mrn.	3 43	7 30	7 38 39	21 54 58	54 11	14 47	23 19	4 1 ○ 2 3
22	0 12	4 4	8 16	8 27 4	18 29 7	54 17	14 49	24 19	4 ○ 1 2 3
23	1 24	4 21	9 1	9 13 45	14 17 9	54 31	14 53	25 19	4 1 2 ○ 3
24	2 33	4 36	9 43	9 59 13	9 28 46	54 52	14 59	26 19	4 2 ○ 3 1
25	3 45	4 51	10 26	10 44 0	4 14 41	55 18	15 6	27 19	4 3 1 ○ 2
26	4 58	5 3	11 8	11 29 12	1 15 58S	55 48	15 14	28 19	4 3 ○ 1 2
27	6 10	5 17	11 51	12 15 23	6 49 0	56 19	15 22	0 4	4 3 2 1 ○
28	7 28	5 34	aft.	1 3 30	12 10 39	56 50	15 31	1 4	◉ 4 ○ 3 ◉
29	8 46	5 55	1 26	13 54 22	17 4 18	57 20	15 39	2 4	4 ○ 1 2 3
30	10 4	6 21	2 18	14 48 35	21 11 16S	57 48	15 47	3 4	1 2 ○ 4 3

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
2	12	17	53	7	41	41	13	35	47	2	13	59	7	53	43
7	12	37	45	8	0	43	13	48	14	2	13	20	7	55	54
12	12	54	12	8	20	33	14	0	54	2	12	22	7	57	59
17	13	5	53	8	41	2	14	13	49	2	11	5	7	59	57
22	13	10	41	9	1	59	14	27	0	2	9	32	8	1	47
27	13	6	5	9	23	16	14	40	26	2	7	43	8	3	29

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
2	3	33	59S	18	0	10N	10	7	21S	11	56	0N	20	50	35N
7	6	29	36	17	39	6	11	21	43	11	51	30	20	45	3
12	8	57	50	17	6	59	12	34	43	11	45	26	20	39	43
17	10	46	42	16	23	14	13	46	4	11	37	53	20	34	38
22	11	37	19	15	27	39	14	55	27	11	28	55	20	29	49
27	11	2	37S	14	20	23N	16	2	34S	11	18	40N	20	25	21N

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 7*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 53*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 13*h.* 32*m.*

Sept. 1. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 44*m. aft.* ♂ 5° 25′ N.

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·0*s.*

Sept. 9. Occultation of *v* Capricorni; magnitude 5·3. See p. 81.

Sept. 9. Mercury at greatest elongation (26° 54′) East, 5*h. aft.*

Sept. 9. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 5*m. aft.* ♅ 2° 33′ S.

Sept. 10-11. Occultation of 186 B Aquarii; magnitude 6·1. See p. 81.

Sept. 12. Venus at greatest elongation (46° 1′) West, 2*h. aft.*

Sept. 15. Occultation of 47 B Arietis; magnitude 6·5. See p. 81.

Sept. 15. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 45*m. morn.* ♃ 6° 55′ S.

Sept. 16. Occultation of ε Arietis; magnitude 4·6. See p. 81.

Sept. 17. Occultations of 27 Tauri, magnitude 3·7; 28 Tauri, magnitude 5·2. See p. 81.

Sept. 20. Occultation of 52 B Geminorum; magnitude 6·5. See p. 81.

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 3·9*s.*

Sept. 21. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 15*m. aft.* ♄ 0° 6′ N.

Sept. 22. Mercury stationary, 6*h. aft.*

Sept. 23. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 41*m. morn.* ♀ 0° 12′ N.

Sept. 23. Sun enters the sign Libra, 9*h.* 16*m. morn.*

Sept. 28. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 11*m. aft.* ☿ 1° 30′ N.

Sept. 30. Mars in conjunction with the Moon 0*h.* 11*m. aft.* ♂ 4° 30′ N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 46*m.*, and the Afternoons 1*h.* 6*m.*

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	8 6	13 6	4 3	2 1	0 9
15	8 8	10 2	12 1	4 2	2 1	0 9
25	8 8	12 3	11 0	4 1	2 1	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 54	3 3	12 9	3 3	21 3	7 9
15	15 56	3 9	11 6	2 2	21 8	8 0
25	15 59	4 7	10 5	2 2	22 3	8 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 256° 47′ ♈.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Earl.) Morn.	Dublin (Earl.) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	3 57	*3 56	1 2	1 21	9 13	9 31	8 2	8 32	2 3	2 28	4 28	4 57	0 36	0 53
2	S	4 26	4 28	1 33	1 53	9 42	10 2	8 35	9 2	2 38	3 1	5 3	5 29	1 11	1 30
3	S	4 55	5 3	2 8	2 27	10 13	10 32	9 11	9 33	3 13	3 35	5 39	6 6	1 50	2 12
4	M	5 28	5 44	2 47	3 9	10 47	11 7	9 52	10 16	3 51	4 14	6 23	6 52	2 37	3 7
5	Tu	6 10	6 35	3 35	4 4	11 28	11 55	10 43	11 8	4 37	5 5	7 16	7 48	3 40	4 17
6	W	7 5	7 41	4 43	5 20	...	0 32	11 45	...	5 38	6 20	8 24	9 6	4 58	5 43
7	Th	8 24	9 20	6 10	6 57	1 21	2 16	0 18	1 22	7 11	8 1	9 55	10 38	6 29	7 13
8	F	10 10	11 3	7 49	8 24	3 14	4 0	2 8	3 17	8 55	9 36	11 26	11 59	7 53	8 26
9	S	11 36	...	9 5	9 28	4 41	5 11	3 38	4 32	10 15	10 36	...	0 38	8 55	9 20
10	S	0 17	0 35	10 1	10 15	5 45	6 7	4 33	5 21	11 7	11 22	0 56	1 29	9 42	10 3
11	M	1 10	*1 18	10 44	10 57	6 35	6 54	5 16	6 4	11 52	...	1 40	2 14	10 23	10 43
12	Tu	*1 53	*1 59	11 26	11 40	7 19	7 37	6 1	6 45	0 4	0 34	2 21	2 56	11 2	11 20
13	W	*2 36	*2 40	...	0 6	7 59	8 16	6 45	7 24	0 44	1 14	3 2	3 36	11 39	11 58
14	Th	*3 14	*3 19	0 20	0 43	8 36	8 54	7 26	7 59	1 24	1 53	3 45	4 17	...	0 17
15	F	*3 50	*3 57	0 58	1 21	9 12	9 30	8 3	8 31	2 3	2 30	4 27	4 55	0 37	0 57
16	S	4 24	4 33	1 36	1 56	9 46	10 4	8 39	9 2	2 41	3 4	5 6	5 32	1 17	1 38
17	S	4 57	5 10	2 14	2 33	10 18	10 36	9 17	9 38	3 18	3 39	5 46	6 12	2 0	2 23
18	M	5 32	5 51	2 54	3 14	10 50	11 11	9 59	10 19	3 56	4 17	6 30	6 57	2 49	3 18
19	Tu	6 13	6 38	3 43	4 10	11 28	...	10 47	11 7	4 39	5 5	7 22	7 52	3 49	4 22
20	W	7 7	7 46	4 49	5 25	0 0	0 34	11 48	...	5 40	6 21	8 27	9 6	5 0	5 42
21	Th	8 25	9 18	6 14	6 54	1 25	2 12	0 15	1 22	7 12	7 57	9 52	10 32	6 26	7 7
22	F	10 1	10 56	7 44	8 15	3 5	3 44	2 1	3 8	8 47	9 20	11 17	11 46	7 44	8 15
23	S	11 22	...	8 54	9 13	4 18	4 43	3 26	4 16	9 57	10 16	...	0 22	8 41	9 3
24	S	0 1	0 12	9 44	9 53	5 16	5 36	4 14	5 0	10 43	10 55	0 38	1 7	9 22	9 39
25	M	0 47	0 51	10 21	10 27	6 5	6 20	4 51	5 32	11 20	11 28	1 15	1 43	9 54	10 8
26	Tu	1 24	1 25	10 51	10 56	6 41	6 54	5 23	6 1	11 51	11 58	1 47	2 14	10 21	10 35
27	W	1 53	1 54	11 17	11 25	7 11	7 24	5 55	6 30	...	0 20	2 14	2 43	10 49	11 4
28	Th	2 21	*2 26	11 48	11 58	7 41	7 57	6 30	7 1	0 30	0 52	2 44	3 14	11 19	11 35
29	F	*2 52	*2 59	...	0 20	8 13	8 30	7 5	7 32	1 3	1 24	3 21	3 48	11 52	...
30	S	*3 22	*3 33	0 32	0 52	8 44	9 3	7 39	8 2	1 38	2 0	3 59	4 25	0 9	0 27

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
2	7 47M	1 33A	7 19A	1 16M	8 57M	4 38A	9 38M	2 50A	8 2A	8 21A	3 30M	10 35M	1 9M	9 9M	5 9A
9	8 7M	1 32A	6 57A	1 18M	8 56M	4 34A	9 37M	2 40A	7 43A	7 53A	3 2M	10 7M	0 46M	8 44M	4 42A
16	8 14M	1 24A	6 34A	1 25M	8 57M	4 29A	9 38M	2 31A	7 24A	7 24A	2 33M	9 37M	0 23M	8 20M	4 17A
23	7 58M	1 2A	6 6A	1 33M	8 58M	4 23A	9 38M	2 22A	7 6A	6 57A	2 3M	9 5M	11 54A	7 55M	3 52A
30	7 9M	0 23A	5 37A	1 46M	9 1M	4 16A	9 37M	2 13A	6 49A	6 28A	1 33M	8 34M	11 30A	7 30M	3 26A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	30	43·2	88	51	32
10	1	30	50·1	88	51	35
19	1	30	56·4	88	51	38
28	1	31	0·5	88	51	41

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, setting W. by S. at first, and later W.S.W.

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising E.N.E.

♂ Mars is an evening star, setting W.S.W.

♃ Jupiter rises in the evening between 7*h*. and 8*h*., E.N.E.

♄ Saturn in Cancer; sets in the early afternoon, N.W. by W.

On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Piscis Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus is a fine globular cluster of very small stars, 3½′ in diameter, 4½ north-west of ε Pegasi, much condensed towards the centre, where the stars cannot be resolved; there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 21*h*. 28*m*. and Decl. 1° 20′ S.

In the early evening at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21*h*. 35*m*. and Decl. 23° 40′ S., can be observed. The best evenings for observation are those immediately before and after the 26th.

Uranus may be observed in this month. See p. 82.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° ♏ 23*d.* 6*h.* A.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		S	15th Sunday after Trinity. *St. Remigius.*	6 2	5 38	275	91
2		M	Pheasant Shooting begins.	6 3	5 36	276	90
3		Tu	John Lyon, founder of Harrow, died, 1592.	6 4	5 34	277	89
4		W	Guizot, French statesman & historian, b. 1787.	6 6	5 31	278	88
5		Th	Sir Frederick Macmillan, publisher, b. 1851.	6 8	5 29	279	87
6		F	*St. Faith.* Jenny Lind, vocalist, born, 1820.	6 10	5 27	280	86
7		S	Lepanto, 1571. Edgar Allan Poë died, 1849.	6 12	5 24	281	85
8		S	16th Sunday after Trinity.	6 14	5 22	282	84
9		M	*St. Denis.* Pres. Krüger's Ultimatum, 1899.	6 15	5 19	283	83
10		Tu	Panama Canal completed, 1913.	6 17	5 17	284	82
11		W	Camperdown, 1797. Archbp. Benson d. 1896.	6 19	5 15	285	81
12		Th	MICH. LAW S. BEGIN. Old Michaelmas Day.	6 21	5 13	286	80
13		F	*Translation of King Edward the Confessor.*	6 22	5 11	287	79
14		S	Hastings, 1066. Jena, 1806.	6 24	5 8	288	78
15		S	17th Sunday after Trinity.	6 26	5 6	289	77
16		M	John Hunter, eminent surgeon, died, 1793.	6 27	5 4	290	76
17		Tu	Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, 1777.	6 29	5 2	291	75
18		W	St. Luke, Evang. Last English Lottery, 1826.	6 30	5 0	292	74
19		Th	Leipzig, 1813. Yorktown capitulated, 1781.	6 32	4 58	293	73
20		F	Navarino, 1827. Lord Palmerston b. 1784.	6 34	4 56	294	72
21		S	TRAFALGAR DAY. Death of Ld. Nelson, 1805.	6 36	4 54	295	71
22		S	18th Sun. aft. Trin. Sarah Bernhardt b. 1845.	6 37	4 52	296	70
23		M	Edgehill, 1642. Lord St. Aldwyn born, 1837.	6 39	4 50	297	69
24		Tu	J. S. Sherman b. 1855. Daniel Webster d. 1852.	6 40	4 48	298	68
25		W	*St. Crispin.* Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 42	4 46	299	67
26		Th	William Hogarth d. 1764; b. 10 Nov. 1697.	6 44	4 44	300	66
27		F	Metz, 1870. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.	6 46	4 42	301	65
28		S	St. Simon and St. Jude. Merida, 1811.	6 48	4 40	302	64
29		S	19th Sunday after Trinity.	6 49	4 38	303	63
30		M	Admiral Lord Dundonald died, 1860.	6 51	4 36	304	62
31		Tu	Hallowmas Eve. John Evelyn, diarist, d. 1620.	6 53	4 34	305	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	4*d.*	11*h.*	1*m.*	Morning.
○ Full Moon	11	7	1	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	19	1	9	Morning.
● New Moon	26	8	37	Afternoon.

Perigee 6*d.* 11*h.* A. 229,000.
Apogee 19*d.* 5*h.* M. 251,200.
Perigee 31*d.* 7*h.* A. 229,600.

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1915,
on 10 days; total fall, 1·41 inch; *below* the average, 1841–90, by 1·40 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
14. Fire Insurances must be paid.
18. Quarter Sessions begin.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

The Sun.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 16	0·80	12 29 16	9·06	3 9 47	58·3	12 39 32	11 18 36
2	10 35	0·79	12 32 54	9·07	3 33 4	58·2	12 43 29	11 14 40
3	10 54	0·78	12 36 32	9·08	3 56 19	58·1	12 47 26	11 10 44
4	11 12	0·76	12 40 10	9·09	4 19 31	57·9	12 51 22	11 6 48
5	11 30	0·75	12 43 48	9·11	4 42 40	57·8	12 55 19	11 2 52
6	11 48	0·73	12 47 27	9·12	5 5 45	57·6	12 59 15	10 58 57
7	12 6	0·72	12 51 6	9·14	5 28 46	57·5	13 3 12	10 55 1
8	12 23	0·70	12 54 46	9·16	5 51 43	57·3	13 7 8	10 51 5
9	12 39	0·68	12 58 26	9·17	6 14 36	57·1	13 11 5	10 47 9
10	12 55	0·66	13 2 6	9·19	6 37 23	56·9	13 15 1	10 43 13
11	13 11	0·64	13 5 47	9·21	7 0 5	56·6	13 18 58	10 39 17
12	13 26	0·62	13 9 28	9·23	7 22 42	56·4	13 22 55	10 35 21
13	13 41	0·60	13 13 10	9·25	7 45 12	56·1	13 26 51	10 31 25
14	13 55	0·58	13 16 53	9·28	8 7 37	55·9	13 30 48	10 27 29
15	14 9	0·56	13 20 36	9·30	8 29 54	55·6	13 34 44	10 23 33
16	14 22	0·53	13 24 19	9·32	8 52 4	55·3	13 38 41	10 19 37
17	14 34	0·51	13 28 3	9·35	9 14 7	55·0	13 42 37	10 15 42
18	14 46	0·48	13 31 48	9·38	9 36 2	54·6	13 46 34	10 11 46
19	14 57	0·45	13 35 33	9·40	9 57 49	54·3	13 50 30	10 7 50
20	15 8	0·43	13 39 19	9·43	10 19 27	53·9	13 54 27	10 3 54
21	15 18	0·40	13 43 6	9·46	10 40 56	53·5	13 58 24	9 59 58
22	15 27	0·37	13 46 53	9·49	11 2 16	53·1	14 2 20	9 56 2
23	15 35	0·34	13 50 41	9·51	11 23 26	52·7	14 6 17	9 52 6
24	15 43	0·31	13 54 30	9·54	11 44 25	52·3	14 10 13	9 48 10
25	15 50	0·28	13 58 19	9·57	12 5 14	51·8	14 14 10	9 44 14
26	15 57	0·25	14 2 10	9·60	12 25 52	51·3	14 18 6	9 40 18
27	16 2	0·22	14 6 0	9·64	12 46 18	50·8	14 22 3	9 36 22
28	16 7	0·19	14 9 52	9·67	13 6 32	50·3	14 25 59	9 32 27
29	16 11	0·16	14 13 44	9·70	13 26 34	49·8	14 29 56	9 28 31
30	16 15	0·13	14 17 38	9·73	13 46 23	49·3	14 33 53	9 24 35
31	16 18	0·10	14 21 32	9·76	14 5 59	48·7	14 37 49	9 20 39

Meteorological Observations, October, 1915.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure	Rainfall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	56·0	34·3	54·1	29·814	NW	0·9	...	8·8
2	53·9	36·4	53·7	29·875	SE	0·5	·07	...
3	61·3	39·6	·3	30·097	SE	0·4	...	6·9
4	58·9	39·1	·0	30·117	NNE	2·8	...	4·1
5	56·0	41·9	52·8	30·048	N	2·8	...	0·4
6	59·4	48·9	·5	30·054	NNE	0·7	·02	0·7
7	59·3	47·2	·3	29·995	SE	0·6	...	1·1
8	60·1	45·1	·0	29·682	ESE	0·9	...	5·3
9	57·0	40·0	51·6	29·679	E	0·8	·05	...
10	57·5	49·0	·3	29·654	E	2·5	...	2·4
11	60·9	48·2	50·9	29·634	E	0·7	...	2·7
12	67·9	48·2	·6	29·692	SSW	1·9	...	6·1
13	61·7	45·4	·3	29·890	SW	0·5	·01	0·5
14	65·1	43·7	·1	29·990	SW	0·2	...	5·5
15	55·3	43·6	49·9	29·961	E	0·3	...	0·1
16	58·4	48·2	·8	29·923	NNE	0·3	...	...
17	59·1	47·6	·6	30·004	NNE	0·2	...	...
18	58·9	40·5	·3	30·143	NE	0·5	...	2·0
19	56·6	45·1	·1	30·082	NNE	1·6	...	2·1
20	55·4	42·5	48·8	29·934	ENE	1·1	...	4·0
21	52·7	36·3	·6	29·878	SE	1·2	·01	...
22	59·3	43·2	·3	29·978	SE	0·5	·01	2·5
23	58·2	40·8	·1	29·856	SE	1·6	·17	1·1
24	50·4	47·7	47·9	29·689	E	7·2	·36	...
25	51·1	42·5	·7	29·964	NE	12·5	...	1·5
26	49·8	41·1	·6	30·088	N	2·8	...	2·0
27	46·1	39·5	·5	29·829	Vble	0·6	...	...
28	55·4	41·0	·4	29·308	SSW	3·6	·53	1·2
29	54·0	33·1	·3	29·589	SW	0·2	...	4·4
30	56·0	32·1	·2	29·703	S	0·4	...	5·1
31	49·5	40·2	·1	29·206	ESE	3·9	·18	...
Mn	56·8	42·6	50·0	29·850		Sum	1·41	70·5

Memoranda.

1. ☽. Lamps to be lighted (6.38)
2. (6.36)
3. (6.34)
4. (6.31)
5. (6.29)
6. (6.27)
7. (6.24)
8. ☽. (6.22)
9. (6.19)
10. (6.17)
11. (6.15)
12. (6.13)
13. (6.11)
14. (6.8)
15. ☽. (6.6)
16. (6.4)
17. (6.2)
18. (6.0)
19. (5.58)
20. (5.56)
21. (5.54)
22. ☽. (5.52)
23. (5.50)
24. (5.48)
25. (5.46)
26. (5.44)
27. (5.42)
28. (5.40)
29. ☽. (5.38)
30. (5.36)
31. (5.34)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. 30m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	11 25	6 57	3 14	15 46 13	24 12 18	58 13	15 53	4 14	13○24
2	aft.	7 47	4 13	16 46 41	25 48 56	58 36	16 0	5 4	3○214
3	1 38	8 53	5 14	17 48 38	25 50 4	58 55	16 5	6 4	321○4
4	2 24	10 11	6 14	18 50 20	24 12 32	59 11	16 9	7 4	23○14
5	2 57	11 35	7 11	19 50 15	21 3 23	59 23	16 12	8 4	○234●
6	3 22	mrn.	8 6	20 47 34	16 37 42	59 29	16 14	9 4	12 43
7	3 42	1 3	8 57	21 42 14	11 15 11	59 28	16 14	10 4	24○13
8	4 0	2 27	9 47	22 34 44	5 17 16S	59 20	16 12	11 4	413○2
9	4 16	3 51	10 36	23 25 57	0 44 29N	59 2	16 7	12 4	43○12
10	4 32	5 14	11 24	0 16 45	6 59 16	58 36	16 0	13 4	4321○
11	4 51	6 35	mrn.	1 7 59	12 37 35	58 2	15 50	14 4	423○1
12	5 10	7 56	0 14	2 0 14	17 31 45	57 22	15 40	15 4	41○32
13	5 37	9 15	1 4	2 53 45	21 26 51	56 41	15 28	16 4	1○413
14	6 12	10 28	1 56	3 48 18	24 11 40	56 0	15 17	17 4	24○13
15	6 56	11 34	2 49	4 43 15	25 39 47	55 23	15 7	18 4	13○42
16	7 49	aft.	3 42	5 37 44	25 50 7	54 52	14 59	19 4	3○124
17	8 54	1 10	4 33	6 30 50	24 46 29	54 30	14 53	20 4	321○4
18	9 59	1 42	5 23	7 21 58	22 36 15	54 17	14 49	21 4	32○14
19	11 9	2 6	6 10	8 10 57	19 28 39	54 15	14 48	22 4	1○324
20	mrn.	2 25	6 55	8 57 57	15 33 19	54 23	14 51	23 4	○234☽
21	0 19	2 41	7 38	9 43 29	10 59 38	54 41	14 56	24 4	2○134
22	1 30	2 55	8 20	10 28 15	5 56 44	55 8	15 3	25 4	☽1○24
23	2 39	3 10	9 2	11 13 7	0 34 12N	55 42	15 12	26 4	34 ☽12
24	3 52	3 23	9 45	11 58 58	4 57 8S	56 20	15 23	27 4	3421○
25	5 8	3 39	10 30	12 46 46	10 24 3	57 0	15 34	28 4	432○1
26	6 25	3 59	11 18	13 37 27	15 30 15	57 39	15 44	29 4	41○32
27	7 47	4 23	aft.	14 31 40	19 56 5	58 14	15 54	0 15	4○123
28	9 9	4 56	1 6	15 29 40	23 19 53	58 42	16 1	1 15	42○3●
29	10 26	5 43	2 6	16 30 50	25 21 5	59 3	16 7	2 15	41○3●
30	11 33	6 45	3 8	17 33 44	25 45 9	59 16	16 11	3 15	43○12
31	aft.	8 2	4 9	18 36 22	24 27 59S	59 21	16 12	4 15	3124○

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
2	12	51	32	9	44	47	14	54	9	2	5	40	8	5	2
7	12	32	51	10	6	25	15	8	9	2	3	26	8	6	26
12	12	21	42	10	28	9	15	22	25	2	1	2	8	7	40
17	12	25	28	10	49	56	15	36	58	1	58	31	8	8	44
22	12	42	27	11	11	46	15	51	48	1	55	57	8	9	38
27	13	7	17	11	33	39	16	6	56	1	53	22	8	10	20

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
2	8	41	22S	13	1	53N	17	7	28	11	7	15N	20	21	14N
7	5	6	5	11	32	48	18	8	29	10	54	54	20	17	33
12	2	5	57	9	53	52	19	6	34	10	41	48	20	14	19
17	1	11	23	8	6	4	20	0	55	10	28	11	20	11	35
22	2	23	2	6	10	30	20	51	10	10	14	18	20	9	21
27	4	54	31S	4	8	27N	21	36	57S	10	0	25N	20	7	42N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉		☿		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	″		″		″		″		″		″	
5	8	8	13	3	10	0	4	1	2	2	0	9
15	8	8	10	6	9	3	4	0	2	2	1	0
25	8	9	8	0	8	6	3	9	2	2	1	0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉		☿		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	′	″	″		″		″		″		″	
5	16	2	5	1	9	6	2	2	22	7	8	
15	16	4	4	0	8	8	2	1	22	8	8	
25	16	7	3	1	8	2	2	1	22	9	8	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1. 295° 13′ ♈.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 8*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 7*h.* 32*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 11*h.* 36*m.*

Oct. 1. Occultation of 48 Scorpii; magnitude 4.9. See p.

Oct. 4. Occultation of 208 B Sagittarii: magnitude 6·1. See p. 81

Oct. 5. Mean time of Su semidiameter passing the me dian, 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

Oct. 6. Uranus in conjuncti with the Moon, 11*h.* 40*m. aft.* 2° 39′ S.

Oct. 9. Occultation of 22 Piscium magnitude 5·8. See p. 81.

Oct. 11. Occultation of 101 P cium; magnitude 6·2. See p. 8

Oct. 12. Jupiter in conjuncti with the Moon, 0*h.* 21*m. aft.* 6° 54′ S.

Oct. 13. Mercury stationa 7*h. aft.*

Oct. 14. Occultation of 66 Ar tis; magnitude 6·1. See p. 81.

Oct. 19. Occultation of 217 Geminorum; magnitude 6·3. S p. 81.

Oct. 19. Saturn in conjuncti with the Moon, 11*h.* 5*m. morn.* 0° 34′ N.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Su semidiameter passing the me dian, 1*m.* 5·4*s.*

Oct. 21. Mercury at great elongation (18° 17′) West, 0*h. mo*

Oct. 23. Venus in conjunct with the Moon, 1*h.* 47*m. aft.* 5° 35′ N.

Oct. 25. Mercury in conjunct with the Moon, 5*h.* 24*m. aft.* 7° 41′ N.

Oct 29. Mars in conjunct with the Moon, 4*h.* 46*m. mo* ♂ 3° 3′ N.

In this month the Morni decrease 51*m.*, and the Afterno 1*h.* 4*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	3 53	4 9	1 7	1 26	9 18	9 38	8 15	8 33	2 15	2 36	4 38	5 2	0 46	1 7
2	M	4 27	4 46	1 45	2 4	9 53	10 16	8 52	9 12	2 54	3 16	5 20	5 45	1 30	1 55
3	Tu	5 5	5 31	2 30	2 50	10 31	10 55	9 39	9 59	3 38	4 0	6 9	6 36	2 24	2 56
4	W	5 53	6 27	3 24	3 50	11 15	11 51	10 36	10 54	4 27	4 54	7 7	7 39	3 31	4 10
5	Th	6 54	7 42	4 40	5 15	...	0 27	11 44	...	5 35	6 15	8 23	9 2	4 54	5 40
6	F	8 20	9 23	6 13	6 51	1 24	2 13	0 10	1 37	7 13	7 56	9 55	10 31	6 27	7 9
7	S	10 1	10 59	7 47	8 12	3 10	3 47	2 0	3 13	8 50	9 20	11 8	11 41	7 44	8 12
8	S	11 17	...	8 55	9 9	4 29	4 53	3 21	4 17	9 59	10 14	...	0 23	8 37	8 59
9	M	0 3	0 11	9 44	9 54	5 25	5 46	4 14	5 0	10 46	10 57	0 35	1 11	9 20	9 40
10	Tu	0 52	0 56	10 24	10 34	6 13	6 31	4 57	5 37	11 27	11 39	1 19	1 50	10 0	10 19
11	W	1 32	*1 36	11 0	11 14	6 53	7 12	5 38	6 16	...	0 7	1 58	2 28	10 38	10 56
12	Th	*2 10	*2 17	11 39	11 55	7 33	7 52	6 22	6 55	0 21	0 47	2 40	3 7	11 14	11 31
13	F	*2 47	*2 56	...	0 15	8 10	8 28	7 3	7 30	1 1	1 24	3 22	3 47	11 49	...
14	S	*3 21	*3 33	0 33	0 51	8 44	9 4	7 41	7 59	1 39	1 59	4 2	4 24	0 8	0 28
15	S	3 54	4 10	1 9	1 26	9 19	9 37	8 16	8 32	2 15	2 35	4 41	5 1	0 49	1 10
16	M	4 27	4 46	1 47	2 3	9 50	10 10	8 53	9 6	2 54	3 12	5 21	5 40	1 32	1 55
17	Tu	5 2	5 25	2 28	2 43	10 23	10 45	9 35	9 44	3 30	3 48	6 4	6 22	2 19	2 45
18	W	5 41	6 12	3 12	3 34	11 0	11 30	10 22	10 30	4 11	4 32	6 53	7 15	3 14	3 46
19	Th	6 32	7 12	4 15	4 42	11 55	...	11 20	11 30	5 5	5 36	7 56	8 21	4 23	5 3
20	F	7 37	8 31	5 32	6 4	0 39	1 19	...	0 34	6 21	7 0	9 11	9 38	5 43	6 21
21	S	9 2	10 1	6 56	7 23	2 12	2 52	0 55	2 11	7 51	8 23	10 29	10 49	6 57	7 29
22	S	10 25	11 15	8 9	8 26	3 36	4 5	2 27	3 27	9 8	9 29	11 36	11 48	7 56	8 19
23	M	11 26	...	9 2	9 10	4 37	4 58	3 33	4 15	9 59	10 11	...	0 27	8 39	8 57
24	Tu	0 6	0 8	9 43	9 46	5 21	5 40	4 15	4 50	10 37	10 49	0 32	1 4	9 14	9 30
25	W	0 44	0 46	10 15	10 19	5 58	6 16	4 50	5 21	11 12	11 23	1 8	1 36	9 45	10 1
26	Th	1 15	1 21	10 44	10 54	6 34	6 53	5 25	5 53	11 44	11 58	1 42	2 8	10 18	10 34
27	F	1 47	*1 57	11 18	11 32	7 11	7 30	6 2	6 27	...	0 21	2 17	2 42	10 51	11 9
28	S	*2 20	*2 36	11 53	...	7 47	8 8	6 44	7 5	0 38	1 0	2 56	3 42	11 28	11 48
29	S	2 57	3 16	0 12	0 32	8 24	8 47	7 24	7 41	1 18	1 41	3 40	4 4	...	0 9
30	M	3 34	3 56	0 52	1 9	9 2	9 26	8 2	8 15	2 2	2 24	4 23	4 46	0 31	0 55
31	Tu	4 11	4 39	1 35	1 51	9 43	10 9	8 46	8 58	2 47	3 10	5 10	5 35	1 21	1 49

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	5 33M	11 30M	5 7A	2 0M	9 3M	4 6A	9 38M	2 5A	6 32A	5 59A	1 2M	8 1M	11 5A	7 4M	2 59A
14	4 55M	10 51M	4 47A	2 15M	9 6M	3 57A	9 38M	1 57A	6 16A	5 29A	0 31M	7 29M	10 39A	6 38M	2 33A
21	4 46M	10 40M	4 34A	2 32M	9 9M	3 46A	9 39M	1 50A	6 1A	4 59A	11 56A	6 57M	10 14A	6 12M	2 6A
28	5 12M	10 47M	4 22A	2 50M	9 12M	3 34A	9 40M	1 44A	5 48A	4 30A	11 25A	6 24M	9 48A	5 46M	1 40A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	31	2·2	88	51	42
10	1	31	4·7	88	51	45
19	1	31	6·8	88	51	49
28	1	31	7·0	88	51	52

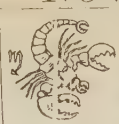
Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, rising nearly due E.
♀ Venus is a morning star, rising at first E.N.E., and later E. by N.
♂ Mars is an evening star, setting S.W. by W.
♃ Jupiter souths about midnight; altitude about 49°.
♄ Saturn nearly in the same position as in last month.

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.

In Andromeda, near to the 4th mag. star ν, is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated ellipse. It is situated in R.A. $0h.\ 37m.$ and Decl. 40° 43′ N. In Sept., 1885, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in R.A. $0h.\ 36m.\ 31s.$, Decl. 40° 38′ N., probably unconnected with the Nebula. Very many minute stars can be seen within the Nebula.

A fine double cluster of stars, situated midway on a line joining α Persei and γ Cassiopeiæ, may be observed in this month. The northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, 30′ in diameter, ranging in magnitude from the 6th to 14th. The smaller southern cluster, 15′ in diameter, is less rich in stars, and much condensed toward the centre. On fine nights about the 26th these objects afford one of the most beautiful subjects for observation.



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days--Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° ♐ 22*d.* 3*h.* A.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAY of the Year.
1		W	All Saints. Hallowmas. Fox Hunting begins.	6 55	4 33	306
2		Th	All Souls' Day. Melton Prior, war artist, d. '10.	6 57	4 31	307
3		F	Acre, 1840. Adm. Sir H. Rawson died, 1910.	6 59	4 29	308
4		S	Admiral John Benbow died, 1702.	7 1	4 27	309
5		S	20th Sunday after Trinity. Inkermann, 1854.	7 2	4 26	310
6		M	*St. Leonard.* Samuel Phelps, actor, d. 1878.	7 4	4 24	311
7		Tu	Sir Martin Frobisher, navigator, died, 1549.	7 6	4 22	312
8		W	John Milton d. 1674. W. Clark Russell d. 1912.	7 8	4 20	313
9		Th	Lord Mayor's Day. King Edward VII. b. 1841.	7 9	4 19	314
10		F	Lord Russell of Killowen, L.C.J., born, 1832.	7 11	4 17	315
11		S	*St. Martin.* Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	4 16	316
12		S	21st Sunday after Trinity.	7 14	4 14	317
13		M	*St. Brice.* William Etty, painter, died, 1849.	7 16	4 12	318
14		Tu	Earl of Elgin (Elgin Marbles) died, 1841.	7 17	4 11	319
15		W	*St. Machutus.* Earl of Chatham born, 1708.	7 19	4 10	320
16		Th	Cracow incorporated with Austria, 1846.	7 21	4 9	321
17		F	*St. Hugh.* Queen Elizabeth's Accession, 1558.	7 23	4 7	322
18		S	Sir W. S. Gilbert, playwright, born, 1836.	7 24	4 6	323
19		S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	7 26	4 5	324
20		M	*St. Edmund.* Count Leo Tolstoy died, 1910.	7 28	4 4	325
21		Tu	Sir John Hawkins, navigator, died, 1595.	7 29	4 3	326
22		W	*St. Cecilia.* "George Eliot" born, 1819.	7 31	4 1	327
23		Th	*St. Clement.* Perkin Warbeck hanged, 1499.	7 32	4 0	328
24		F	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 34	3 59	329
25		S	*St. Catherine.* Sir Francis Chantrey d. 1841.	7 36	3 58	330
26		S	23rd Sun. a. Trin. H.M. Queen Maud b. 1869.	7 37	3 57	331
27		M	Wm. Cowper, poet, b. 1731; d. 25 Apr. 1800.	7 39	3 56	332
28		Tu	Mandalay occup. 1885. Wash'n Irving d. 1859.	7 41	3 55	333
29		W	Sir Francis Cowley Burnand born, 1836.	7 43	3 53	334
30		Th	St. Andrew. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill b. 1874.	7 44	3 53	335

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	2*d.*	5*h.*	51*m.*	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	9	8	18	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	17	10	1	Afternoon.
● New Moon	25	8	50	Morning.

Apogee 16*d.* 2*h.* M. 251,400.
Perigee 27*d.* 8*h.* A. 226,400.

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1914,

on 18 days; total fall, 2·62 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by 0·35 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving cor tions for Whitaker's Almanack.
– Salmon-fishing with rod and line (with some local exceptions).
– Ordinary day of election of Borough Co cillors.
– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to elected and Sheriffs appointed.
12. County Sheriffs for next year nominate
15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sw clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15
26. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.

The Sun.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 19	0·06	14 25 26	9·79	14 25 21	48·1	14 41 46	9 16 43
2	16 21	0·03	14 29 22	9·83	14 44 29	47·5	14 45 42	9 12 47
3	16 21	0·00	14 33 18	9·86	15 3 23	46·9	14 49 39	9 8 51
4	16 20	0·04	14 37 15	9·89	15 22 2	46·3	14 53 35	9 4 55
5	16 19	0·07	14 41 13	9·93	15 40 25	45·7	14 57 32	9 0 59
6	16 17	0·10	14 45 11	9·96	15 58 33	45·0	15 1 28	8 57 3
7	16 14	0·14	14 49 11	10·00	16 16 26	44·3	15 5 25	8 53 7
8	16 10	0·17	14 53 11	10·03	16 34 1	43·6	15 9 22	8 49 12
9	16 6	0·21	14 57 12	10·07	16 51 20	42·9	15 13 18	8 45 16
10	16 0	0·24	15 1 14	10·10	17 8 22	42·2	15 17 15	8 41 20
11	15 54	0·28	15 5 17	10·14	17 25 6	41·5	15 21 11	8 37 24
12	15 47	0·31	15 9 21	10·17	17 41 32	40·7	15 25 8	8 33 28
13	15 39	0·35	15 13 25	10·21	17 57 40	40·0	15 29 4	8 29 32
14	15 30	0·39	15 17 31	10·24	18 13 29	39·2	15 33 1	8 25 36
15	15 20	0·42	15 21 37	10·28	18 28 59	38·4	15 36 57	8 21 40
16	15 10	0·46	15 25 44	10·32	18 44 10	37·5	15 40 54	8 17 44
17	14 58	0·49	15 29 52	10·35	18 59 1	36·7	15 44 51	8 13 48
18	14 46	0·53	15 34 1	10·39	19 13 31	35·9	15 48 47	8 9 52
19	14 33	0·56	15 38 11	10·42	19 27 41	35·0	15 52 44	8 5 57
20	14 19	0·60	15 42 21	10·46	19 41 29	34·1	15 56 40	8 2 1
21	14 4	0·63	15 46 33	10·49	19 54 57	33·2	16 0 37	7 58 5
22	13 49	0·67	15 50 45	10·53	20 8 2	32·3	16 4 33	7 54 9
23	13 32	0·70	15 54 58	10·56	20 20 45	31·4	16 8 30	7 50 13
24	13 15	0·73	15 59 11	10·59	20 33 6	30·4	16 12 26	7 46 17
25	12 57	0·77	16 3 26	10·62	20 45 4	29·4	16 16 23	7 42 21
26	12 38	0·80	16 7 41	10·66	20 56 38	28·5	16 20 20	7 38 25
27	12 19	0·83	16 11 57	10·69	21 7 49	27·5	16 24 16	7 34 29
28	11 59	0·86	16 16 14	10·71	21 18 36	26·5	16 28 13	7 30 33
29	11 38	0·88	16 20 31	10·74	21 28 59	25·5	16 32 9	7 26 37
30	11 16	0·91	16 24 50	10·77	21 38 58	24·4	16 36 6	7 22 42

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.33)
2. (5.31)
3. (5.29)
4. (5.27)
5. (5.26)
6. (5.24)
7. (5.22)
8. (5.20)
9. (5.19)
10. (5.17)
11. (5.16)
12. (5.14)
13. (5.12)
14. (5.11)
15. (5.10)
16. (5.9)
17. (5.7)
18. (5.6
19. (5.5)
20. (5.4)
21. (5.3)
22. (5.1)
23. (5.0)
24. (4.59)
25. (4.58)
26. (4.57)
27. (4.56)
28. (4.55)
29. (4.53)
30. (4.53)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1914.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905.	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.	RAIN-FALL inch.	SUN-SHINE hours.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.		
1	59·0	45·8	47·0	29·262	SE	1·4	...	3·8
2	55·7	46·9	46·8	29·283	SE	3·1	·03	0·1
3	60·1	46·2	·6	29·528	SSW	2·2	·07	5·6
4	53·6	41·1	·4	29·573	E	1·4	·19	...
5	61·2	50·3	·1	29·481	S	1·3	·08	7·0
6	61·5	48·0	45·8	29·693	SW	0·8	·05	3·8
7	53·4	41·2	·4	29·947	WSW	0·1	...	3·5
8	56·0	39·6	·0	30·049	WSW	1·0	...	2·1
9	58·2	49·1	44·6	30·040	SW	2·7	...	0·4
10	58·0	49·1	·3	30·022	W	3·2	·01	1·9
11	59·0	42·9	·0	29·654	WSW	9·3	·28	...
12	48·8	40·2	43·7	29·759	W	9·5	·02	3·6
13	55·7	41·4	·5	29·301	WSW	14·5	·08	...
14	48·1	29·0	·3	29·511	N	4·6	...	5·0
15	53·7	30·0	·1	28·963	SSW	8·2	·21	2·3
16	48·1	37·0	42·8	29·530	NNE	6·6	·35	2·7
17	43·0	32·2	·6	30·158	N	1·3	...	5·1
18	46·0	31·4	·4	30·385	N	0·5	..	3·9
19	44·3	28·9	·3	30·026	V'ble	1·5	·18	...
20	39·0	33·0	·2	30·123	E	1·2	...	4·1
21	38·5	32·1	·1	29·846	ENE	1·1	...	0·6
22	40·1	34·2	·1	29·614	NE	4·5	...	1·5
23	38·5	35·9	·0	29·656	NNE	2·7	...	...
24	44·0	33·6	·0	29·691	SW	0·5	·10	2·4
25	46·5	37·3	41·9	29·684	SW	2·5	·02	2·6
26	52·0	44·8	·8	29·547	SW	4·9	·13	...
27	49·0	40·9	·7	29·808	SW	5·2	·04	2·1
28	51·8	42·0	·5	29·645	SW	8·7	·37	...
29	53·9	44·1	·2	29·735	SW	5·7	...	...
30	55·7	50·8	·0	29·425	SSW	13·3	·41	...
Mn	51·1	40·0	43·5	29·698		Sum	2·62	64·1

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. 00m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	0 59	9 25	5 7 19	36 58	21 37 5	59	20 16	12 5	15	32○14
2	1 27	10 50	5 52 20	34 33	17 28 39	59	13 16	10 6	15	1○324
3	1 47	mrn.	6 53 21	29 0	12 22 59	59	2 16	7 7	15	1234
4	2 5	0 13	7 42 22	20 55	6 40 54	58	47 16	3 8	15	21○34
5	2 21	1 35	8 30 23	11 12	0 42	48	58 29	15 58	9 15	☽2○34
6	2 36	2 56	9 17	0 0 51	5 15	9m	58 6	15 52	10 15	3○124
7	2 53	4 16	10 5	0 50 50	10 53	21	57 41	15 45	11 15	312 4
8	3 14	5 35	10 55	1 41	55 15	55	59 57	12 15	37 12	15	32○41
9	3 38	6 53	11 46	2 34	30 20	7	34 56	40 15	28 13	15	14 32
10	4 8	8 10	mrn.	3 28	34 23	14	51 56	8 15	19 14	15	4○ 123
11	4 48	9 18	0 38	4 23	35 25	8	24 55	36 15	11 15	15	421○3
12	5 39	10 17	1 31	5 18	37 25	44	0 55	6 15	2 16	15	42○13
13	6 36	11 4	2 24	6 12	37 25	3	19 54	42 14	56 17	15	43○ 2●
14	7 45	11 39	3 14	7 4	43 23	12	56 54	23 14	51 18	15	☽431○
15	8 54	aft.	4 3	7 54	29 20	22	28 54	13 14	48 19	15	432○ 1
16	10 2	0 27	4 48	8 41	58 16	42	28 54	12 14	48 20	15	●41○2
17	11 12	0 46	5 32	9 27	34 12	23	5 54	22 14	50 21	15	○4123
18	mrn.	1 0	6 14	10 12	0 7	33	36 54	42 14	56 22	15	21○43
19	0 20	1 15	6 55	10 56	7 2	22	48 55	12 15	4 23	15	2○134
20	1 32	1 27	7 37	11 40	52 3	0	10 55	51 15	15 24	15	●3○24
21	2 44	1 43	8 20	12 27	19 8	24	35 56	36 15	27 25	15	31○24
22	4 0	2 0	9 6	13 16	31 13	36	43 57	25 15	40 26	15	32○14
23	5 19	2 24	9 57	14 9	25 18	18	48 58	15 15	54 27	15	13 24
24	6 43	2 53	10 52	15 6	36 22	8	56 58	59 16	6 28	15	☾1234
25	8 4	3 33	11 51	16 7	53 24	43	22 59	36 16	16 0	3	21○43
26	9 17	4 31	aft.	17 12	0 25	41	39 60	1 16	23 1	3	42○13
27	10 15	5 45	1	58 18	16 48	24	53 27	60	12 16	26 2	3	431○2
28	10 58	7 8	2	59 19	19 58	22	22 40	60	9 16	25 3	3	☽43 2
29	11 29	8 36	3	57 20	19 54	18	25 47	59	55 16	21 4	3	432○1
30	11 53	10 1	4	50 21	16 8	13	25 59	58	59 32	16 15	5	3	413○●

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 35 50	11 55 34	16 22 19	1 50 49	8 10 51
6	14 5 56	12 17 30	10 37 57	1 48 21	8 11 11
11	14 36 48	12 39 45	16 53 50	1 46 1	8 11 19
16	15 8 12	13 2 7	17 9 56	1 43 51	8 11 15
21	15 40 10	13 24 43	17 26 13	1 41 55	8 11 0
26	16 12 46	13 47 38	17 42 41	1 40 13	8 10 33

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ ° ′ ″	♀ ° ′ ″	♂ ° ′ ″	Jupiter. ° ′ ″	♄ ° ′ ″
1	8 1 55S	2 1 17N	22 17 52S	9 46 49N	20 6 38N
6	11 17 23	0 9 38S	22 53 36	9 33 48	20 6 9
11	14 25 41	2 22 53	23 23 47	9 21 37	20 6 17
16	17 18 28	4 37 1	23 48 7	9 10 29	20 7 2
21	19 50 41	6 50 27	24 6 21	9 0 38	20 8 24
26	21 58 44S	9 1 36S	24 18 17S	8 52 17N	20 10 23N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	Jupiter.	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	6 7	8 0	3 9	2 2	1 0
15	8 9	6 2	7 6	3 9	2 2	1 0
25	8 9	6 1	7 2	3 8	2 1	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	Jupiter.	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 10	2 5	7 7	2 1	22 8	8 8
16 12	2 4	7 2	2 1	22 5	8 9
16 14	2 3	6 9	2 0	22 1	9 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 293° 22′ ♈.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 1*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 27*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 38*m.*

Nov. 2. Occultation of 94 B Capricorni; magnitude 5·7. See p. 81.

Nov. 3. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 14*m. morn.* ♅ 2° 53′ S.

Nov. 3. Occultation of λ Capricorni; magnitude 5·5. See p. 81.

Nov. 3. Occultation of 96 B Aquarii; magnitude 6·5. See p. 81.

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·1*s.*

Nov. 8. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 31*m. aft.*, ☽ 6 56′ S.

Nov. 9. Occultation of 1 Arietis; magnitude 4·6. See p. 81.

Nov. 10. Occultation of 104 B Tauri; magnitude 5·5. See p. 81.

Nov. 11. Occultation of 36 Tauri; magnitude 5·6. See p. 81.

Nov. 12. Saturn stationary, 10*h. morn.*

Nov. 14. Occultation of 87 B Geminorum; magnitude 5·8. See p. 81.

Nov. 14. Occultation of 63 Geminorum; magnitude 5·3. See p. 81.

Nov. 15. Occultation of 79 Geminorum; magnitude 6·3. See p. 81.

Nov. 15. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 22*m. aft.* ♄ 0° 56′ N.

Nov. 20. Occultation of 388 B Leonis; magnitude 6·3. See p. 81.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·9*s.*

Nov. 22. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 32*m. aft.* ♀ 7 33′ N.

Nov. 25. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 17*m. morn.* ☿ 3° 6′ N.

Nov. 26. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 57*m. aft.* ♂ 1° 12′ N.

Nov. 30. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 54*m. morn.* ♅ 3° 10′ S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m.*, and the Afternoons 40*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar)	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 53	5 30	2 25	2 42	10 25	10 54	9 40	9 50	3 35	3 38	6 6	6 31	2 20	2 54
2	Th	5 47	6 31	3 25	3 45	11 13	11 49	10 41	10 46	4 27	4 54	7 9	7 34	3 30	4 9
3	F	6 49	7 43	4 41	5 9	...	0 23	11 50	11 57	5 33	6 8	8 24	8 50	4 50	5 33
4	S	8 6	9 10	6 9	6 34	1 15	1 55	...	1 13	6 57	7 34	9 44	10 4	6 13	6 48
5	S	9 33	10 33	7 28	7 45	2 46	3 22	1 30	2 46	8 22	8 51	10 57	11 12	7 19	7 46
6	M	10 49	11 36	8 30	8 42	4 1	4 26	2 53	3 49	9 30	9 49	11 57	...	8 11	8 35
7	Tu	11 46	...	9 17	9 29	4 57	5 19	3 49	4 35	10 21	10 35	0 9	0 46	8 57	9 18
8	W	0 26	0 34	10 1	10 12	5 47	6 7	4 36	5 15	11 3	11 18	0 56	1 28	9 38	9 58
9	Th	1 8	1 17	10 39	10 53	6 30	6 51	5 18	5 53	11 44	...	1 39	2 6	10 17	10 36
10	F	1 45	1 58	11 16	11 35	7 11	7 30	6 1	6 32	0 1	0 24	2 19	2 44	10 54	11 12
11	S	2 22	2 38	11 53	...	7 49	8 8	6 46	7 8	0 41	1 2	3 0	3 24	11 30	11 49
12	S	2 58	3 16	0 14	0 30	8 25	8 45	7 25	7 42	1 20	1 39	3 43	4 3	..	0 8
13	M	3 33	3 54	0 52	1 5	9 0	9 19	8 0	8 10	1 57	2 15	4 23	4 39	0 27	0 47
14	Tu	4 6	4 30	1 29	1 40	9 33	9 54	8 37	8 41	2 35	2 52	5 3	5 15	1 8	1 30
15	W	4 39	5 8	2 7	2 18	10 6	10 26	9 18	9 17	3 14	3 29	5 44	5 55	1 53	2 18
16	Th	5 15	5 50	2 50	3 2	10 39	11 2	10 5	9 58	3 54	4 9	6 31	6 41	2 45	3 15
17	F	5 59	6 42	3 42	3 58	11 21	11 53	10 55	10 46	4 38	4 54	7 25	7 35	3 47	4 20
18	S	6 52	7 42	4 49	5 6	...	0 22	11 51	11 44	5 30	5 56	8 26	8 38	4 53	5 25
19	S	7 55	8 51	5 59	6 18	1 2	1 38	...	0 56	6 40	7 10	9 29	9 44	5 56	6 26
20	M	9 9	10 3	7 8	7 22	2 18	2 53	1 1	2 15	7 52	8 21	10 30	10 47	6 57	7 27
21	Tu	10 20	11 5	8 6	8 17	3 30	3 58	2 23	3 18	8 59	9 24	11 26	11 43	7 52	8 13
22	W	11 19	11 54	8 55	9 3	4 26	4 51	3 25	4 5	9 52	10 10	...	0 15	8 33	8 52
23	Th	...	0 8	9 35	9 45	5 14	5 37	4 11	4 43	10 32	10 52	0 33	0 56	9 11	9 31
24	F	0 37	0 51	10 14	10 26	5 59	6 22	4 55	5 19	11 13	11 35	1 14	1 34	9 51	10 11
25	S	1 16	1 34	10 50	11 10	6 42	7 7	5 39	6 1	11 57	...	1 56	2 14	10 31	10 51
26	S	1 56	2 18	11 32	11 56	7 27	7 51	6 26	6 43	0 20	0 41	2 41	2 57	11 12	11 34
27	M	2 39	3 4	...	0 15	8 10	8 37	7 16	7 25	1 8	1 28	3 31	3 46	11 58	...
28	Tu	3 32	3 52	0 43	1 0	8 56	9 23	8 5	8 5	1 57	2 15	4 24	4 34	0 23	0 49
29	W	4 6	4 40	1 33	1 51	9 41	10 8	8 54	8 48	2 46	3 4	5 17	5 25	1 16	1 45
30	Th	4 51	5 30	2 24	2 38	10 26	10 53	9 47	9 39	3 37	3 54	6 11	6 20	2 16	2 49

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
4	5 47M	11 0M	4 13A	3 8M	9 15M	3 22A	9 40M	1 38A	5 36A	4 1A	10 54A	5 51M	9 21A	5 19M	1 13A
11	6 27M	11 16M	4 5A	3 27M	9 19M	3 11A	9 40M	1 33A	5 26A	3 31A	10 23A	5 19M	8 53A	4 51M	0 45A
18	7 6M	11 32M	3 58A	3 47M	9 22M	2 57A	9 38M	1 28A	5 18A	3 2A	9 53A	4 48M	8 26A	4 24M	0 18A
25	7 44M	11 50M	3 56A	4 7M	9 27M	2 47A	9 36M	1 23A	5 10A	2 34A	9 23A	4 16M	7 58A	3 56M	11 50M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	31	6·8	88	51	54
10	1	31	4·9	88	51	57
19	1	31	1·3	88	52	0
28	1	30	57·3	88	52	3

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star in the first half of the month, rising at first E. by S., and later E.S.E., at end of month S.E. by E.

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising nearly due E., and later E. by S.

♂ Mars is an evening star, setting S.E.

♃ Jupiter very near to o Piscium on the 24th.

♄ Saturn rises in the late evening, N.E. by E.

On the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the East of γ Andromedæ may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, 15′ long by 3′ broad, with a cleft, dark in the middle and suggests the idea of a vast flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. *2h. 16m.* and Decl. 41° 49′ N. The best evenings for observing it are those about the 24th.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° 𝌑 22d. 4h. M.

WINTER COMMENCES.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		F	H.M. Queen Alexandra born, 1844.	7 45	3 53	336	30
2		S	Austerlitz, 1805. Mercator, geographer, d. 1594.	7 46	3 52	337	29
3		S	1st Sunday in Advent. Hohenlinden, 1800.	7 48	3 52	338	28
4		M	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795; died, 4 Feb. 1881.	7 49	3 52	339	27
5		Tu	Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G.C.B., born, 1859.	7 51	3 51	340	26
6		W	*St. Nicholas.* Mrs. Abigail Masham d. 1734.	7 52	3 50	341	25
7		Th	Marshal Ney executed in Paris, 1815.	7 53	3 50	342	24
8		F	*Conception B.V.M.* Sir G. Birdwood b. 1832.	7 54	3 50	343	23
9		S	Sierra Leone founded, 1786.	7 55	3 50	344	22
10		S	2nd Sunday in Advent. Stormberg, 1899.	7 56	3 50	345	21
11		M	Magersfontein, 1899. R. Doyle, caricaturist, d.	7 57	3 49	346	20
12		Tu	Plevna, 1877. Robt. Browning d. 1889. [1883.	7 58	3 49	347	19
13		W	*St. Lucy.* "John Strange Winter" d. 1911.	7 59	3 49	348	18
14		Th	H.R.H. Prince Albert born, 1895.	8 0	3 50	349	17
15		F	Colenso, 1899. Izaak Walton died, 1683.	8 1	3 50	350	16
16		S	Amundsen reached the South Pole, 1911.	8 2	3 50	351	15
17		S	3rd Sunday in Advent.	8 2	3 50	352	14
18		M	Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1862.	8 3	3 50	353	13
19		T	Emily Brontë, novelist, died, 1848.	8 4	3 50	354	12
20		W	Ember Day. H.R.H. Prince George b. 1902.	8 5	3 51	355	11
21		Th	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 6	3 51	356	10
22		F	Ember Day. Lord Alverstone, L.C.J., b. 1842.	8 6	3 51	357	9
23		S	Ember Day. Sir Richard Arkwright b. 1732.	8 6	3 52	358	8
24		S	4th Sunday in Advent. Viscount Morley b. 1838.	8 7	3 53	359	7
25		M	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.	8 7	3 53	360	6
26		Tu	St. Stephen. Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	3 54	361	5
27		W	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.	8 7	3 55	362	4
28		Th	Innocents' Day. Childermas.	8 8	3 56	363	3
29		F	W. E. Gladstone b. 1809; d. 19 May, 1898.	8 8	3 57	364	2
30		S	Rudyard Kipling b. 1865. Macaulay d. 1859.	8 8	3 58	365	1
31		S	1st Sunday after Christmas. *St. Silvester.*	8 8	3 58	366	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter 2d. 1h. 56m. Morning.
○ Full Moon 9 0 44 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter 17 6 6 Afternoon.
● New Moon 24 8 31 Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter 31 0 7 Afternoon.

Apogee 13d. 9h. A. 252,000.
Perigee 26d. 1h. M. 223,300.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1914,

on 27 days; total fall, 6·02 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by 4·25 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.

25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 24th.

27. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 27th are not payable till the 28th.

31. Various Licences expire.

The Sun.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. (-) Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 54	0·94	16 29 8	10·80	21 48 31	23·4	16 40 2	7 18 46
2	10 31	0·96	16 33 28	10·82	21 57 39	22·3	16 43 59	7 14 50
3	10 8	0·99	16 37 48	10·85	22 6 22	21·3	16 47 55	7 10 54
4	9 44	1·01	16 42 8	10·87	22 14 40	20·2	16 51 52	7 6 58
5	9 19	1·03	16 46 29	10·89	22 22 31	19·1	16 55 49	7 3 2
6	8 54	1·06	16 50 51	10·92	22 29 57	18·0	16 59 45	6 59 6
7	8 29	1·08	16 55 13	10·94	22 36 56	16·9	17 3 42	6 55 10
8	8 3	1·10	16 59 36	10·96	22 43 28	15·8	17 7 38	6 51 14
9	7 36	1·12	17 3 59	10·98	22 49 34	14·7	17 11 35	6 47 18
10	7 9	1·13	17 8 22	10·99	22 55 13	13·6	17 15 31	6 43 22
11	6 42	1·15	17 12 46	11·01	23 0 25	12·4	17 19 28	6 39 26
12	6 14	1·17	17 17 11	11·03	23 5 9	11·3	17 23 24	6 35 31
13	5 46	1·18	17 21 35	11·04	23 9 26	10·1	17 27 21	6 31 35
14	5 17	1·19	17 26 0	11·05	23 13 15	9·0	17 31 18	6 27 39
15	4 48	1·21	17 30 26	11·07	23 16 37	7·8	17 35 14	6 23 43
16	4 19	1·22	17 34 51	11·08	23 19 30	6·7	17 39 11	6 19 47
17	3 50	1·23	17 39 17	11·09	23 21 56	5·5	17 43 7	6 15 51
18	3 20	1·23	17 43 43	11·09	23 23 54	4·3	17 47 4	6 11 55
19	2 51	1·24	17 48 10	11·10	23 25 23	3·1	17 51 0	6 7 59
20	2 21	1·25	17 52 36	11·11	23 26 24	2·0	17 54 57	6 4 3
21	1 51	1·25	17 57 3	11·11	23 26 57	0·8	17 58 53	6 0 7
22	1 21	1·25	18 1 29	11·11	23 27 2	0·4	18 2 50	5 56 11
23	0 51	1·25	18 5 56	11·11	23 26 38	1·6	18 6 47	5 52 16
24	0 21	1·25	18 10 22	11·11	23 25 46	2·8	18 10 43	5 48 20
25	Aft.	1·25	18 14 49	11·11	23 24 26	3·9	18 14 40	5 44 24
26	0 39	1·24	18 19 15	11·10	23 22 37	5·1	18 18 36	5 40 28
27	1 9	1·24	18 23 42	11·10	23 20 20	6·3	18 22 33	5 36 32
28	1 38	1·23	18 28 8	11·09	23 17 36	7·5	18 26 29	5 32 36
29	2 8	1·22	18 32 34	11·08	23 14 23	8·6	18 30 26	5 28 40
30	2 37	1·21	18 37 0	11·07	23 10 42	9·8	18 34 23	5 24 44
31	3 6	1·20	18 41 25	11·06	23 6 33	10·9	18 38 19	5 20 48

Meteorological Observations, December, 1914.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn	Pressure.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	53·0	45·6	40·9	29·637	SSW	6·2	·06	3·0
2	55·1	45·6	·9	29·646	SSW	15·5	·02	1·7
3	50·2	42·5	41·1	29·684	SSW	15·0	·20	6·2
4	51·2	41·5	·3	29·287	SSW	21·2	·27	...
5	42·2	35·3	·5	29·333	SW	9·7	·01	5·4
6	56·0	33·2	·5	29·465	S	6·5	·09	...
7	56·2	47·1	·3	29·221	SW	7·3	·05	...
8	50·7	43·6	·0	29·456	SSW	5·5	·01	3·0
9	46·0	42·1	40·6	29·325	E	4·1	·84	...
10	45·3	38·9	·4	29·473	N	6·1	·21	...
11	43·4	35·1	·2	29·290	E	4·8	·23	...
12	46·8	41·3	·3	29·144	E	0·2	·33	0·3
13	49·0	43·2	·5	28·727	SE	5·5	·66	...
14	50·9	44·3	·7	28·707	SSW	3·9	·32	4·3
15	44·3	38·6	·8	29·010	SW	1·5	·20	...
16	44·8	35·3	·7	29·677	SW	5·2	...	1·0
17	49·0	35·1	·4	29·895	SW	7·6	·01	1·0
18	50·7	42·3	·0	29·391	SSW	6·6	·31	...
19	46·2	38·1	39·5	29·293	SW	7·8	·39	0·9
20	43·8	32·1	·0	29·277	S	0·9	...	5·0
21	43·3	34·2	38·7	29·304	SW	2·2	·02	3·0
22	39·8	34·2	·4	29·569	NNW	2·1	·03	...
23	37·5	30·4	·2	29·599	NNW	0·3	·01	...
24	39·2	27·0	·2	30·017	N	0·2	·01	...
25	39·0	26·9	·4	30·090	S	0·3	...	1·4
26	44·3	30·3	·6	29·918	S	3·3	·27	...
27	53·0	42·8	·8	29·464	S	8·2	·27	2·5
28	51·9	33·1	·9	28·890	SW	26·3	1·07	...
29	43·9	32·5	39·0	29·605	SW	8·2	·04	1·5
30	45·6	30·3	38·9	29·662	SSE	6·5	...	...
31	44·0	32·8	·7	29·292	S	4·0	·00	0·2
Mn	47·0	37·3	39·9	29·431	Sum	0·02	4·3	

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (4.53)
2. (4.52)
3. ☾ (4.52)
4. (4.52)
5. (4.51)
6. (4.50)
7. (4.50)
8. (4.50)
9. (4.50)
10. ☾ (4.50)
11. (4.49)
12. (4.49)
13. (4.49)
14. (4.50)
15. (4.50)
16. (4.50)
17. ☾ (4.50)
18. (4.50)
19. (4.50)
20. (4.51)
21. (4.51)
22. (4.51)
23. (4.52)
24. ☾ (4.53)
25. (4.53)
26. (4.54)
27. (4.55)
28. (4.56)
29. (4.57)
30. (4.58)
31. ☾ (4.58)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 0m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	0 11	11 24	5 40	22 9 5	7 47 12S	59	3 16	7 6	3 4 ○ 1 2 3 2
2	0 27	mrn.	6 28	22 59 41	1 51 2S	58	31 15	58 7	3 4 1 2 ○ 3
3	0 43	0 46	7 15	23 49 2	4 3 59N	57	58 15	49 8	3 2 4 ○ 1 3
4	1 0	2 6	8 2	0 38 12	9 41 41	57	26 15	40 9	3 1 3 ○ 4 2
5	1 18	3 22	8 50	1 28 6	14 47 23	56	54 15	32 10	3 ○ 1 2 4
6	1 40	4 39	9 39	2 19 23	19 7 15	56	24 15	24 11	3 2 ○ 4
7	2 7	5 54	10 30	3 12 16	22 28 40	55	56 15	16 12	3 1 2 ○ 4
8	2 45	7 4	11 23	4 6 28	24 41 14	55	29 15	9 13	3 ○ 1 3 2 4
9	3 31	8 7	mrn.	5 1 14	25 38 31	55	4 15	2 14	3 1 2 ○ 3 4
10	4 28	8 59	0 16	5 55 32	25 19 24S	54	42 14	56 15	3 2 ○ 1 3 4
11	5 31	9 38	1 7	6 48 19	23 48 17	54	24 14	51 16	3 1 ○ 3 2 4
12	6 39	10 8	1 56	7 38 55	21 13 49	54	11 14	47 17	3 3 4 ○ 1 2
13	7 48	10 32	2 43	8 27 7	17 46 52	54	5 14	46 18	3 3 4 2 1 ○
14	8 57	10 50	3 27	9 13 7	13 38 33	54	6 14	46 19	3 4 3 2 1 ○
15	10 5	11 6	4 9	9 57 31	8 59 16	54	16 14	49 20	3 4 ○ 1 3 2
16	11 14	11 20	4 50	10 41 4	3 58 20N	54	35 14	54 21	3 1 4 ○ 3
17	mrn.	11 33	5 31	11 24 41	1 15 26S	55	5 15	2 22	3 4 2 ○ 1 3
18	0 25	11 45	6 12	12 9 24	6 32 51	55	44 15	13 23	3 4 1 3 2 ○
19	1 37	aft.	6 56	12 56 18	11 43 2	56	32 15	26 24	3 4 3 ○ 1 2
20	2 52	0 22	7 43	13 46 29	16 31 55	57	26 15	41 25	3 2 1 4 ○ 3
21	4 13	0 47	8 35	14 40 53	20 41 10	58	23 15	56 26	3 2 ○ 4 1
22	5 34	1 22	9 31	15 39 55	23 48 17	59	18 16	11 27	3 ○ 1 3 2 4
23	6 52	2 11	10 33	16 43 4	25 29 34	60	6 16	24 28	3 1 ○ 2 3 4
24	7 59	3 15	11 37	17 48 41	25 26 31	60	41 16	34 29	3 2 ○ 1 3 4
25	8 50	4 39	aft.	18 54 15	23 33 13	61	0 16	39 0	15 1 ○ 2 3 4
26	9 27	6 9	1	43 19	57 29 19	59	44	61 0 16	39 1 15 3 ○ 1 2 4
27	9 55	7 40	2	41 20	57 6 15	8 29	60	43 16	34 2 15 3 2 1 ○ 4
28	10 16	9 8	3	34 21	52 58 9	27	8	60 11 16	26 3 15 3 2 ○ 1 4
29	10 34	10 31	4	24 22	45 47 3	22	16S	59 30 16	14 4 15 4 2 ○ 3
30	10 49	11 52	5	12 23	36 35 2	43	28N	58 43 16	2 5 15 4 1 ○ 2 3
31	11 6	mrn.	6	0 0 26	28 8 31	39N	57 50	15 49 6	15 4 2 ○ 1 3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 46 3	14 10 55	17 59 17	1 38 47	8 9 55
6	17 20 0	14 34 35	18 15 59	1 37 40	8 9 5
11	17 54 27	14 58 43	18 32 45	1 36 51	8 8 6
16	18 29 3	15 23 20	18 49 33	1 36 21	8 6 58
21	19 3 9	15 48 26	19 6 20	1 36 11	8 5 40
26	19 35 32	16 14 2	19 23 6	1 36 21	8 4 15
31	20 4 0	16 40 5	19 39 48	1 36 50	8 2 44

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	23 39 30S	11 8 47S	24 23 28S	8 45 34N	20 12 56N
6	24 50 4	13 10 24	24 22 2	8 40 38	20 16 2
11	25 27 31	15 4 47	24 13 48	8 37 32	20 19 37
16	25 29 13	16 50 18	23 58 44	8 36 19	20 23 40
21	24 53 19	18 25 18	23 36 49	8 37 2	20 28 7
26	23 40 3	19 48 12	23 8 8	8 39 38	20 32 55
31	21 54 39S	20 57 32S	22 32 51S	8 44 9N	20 37 57N

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	6 2	6 9	3 8	2 1	1 1
15	8 9	6 6	6 6	3 8	2 0	1 1
25	9 0	7 4	6 3	3 8	1 9	1 1

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	16 16	2 3	6 5	2 0	21 5	9 2
15	16 17	2 5	6 3	2 0	20 9	9 3
25	16 17	2 8	6 0	2 0	20 3	9 4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 291° 46′ ♈.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 41*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 5*h.* 57*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 8*h.* 8*m.*

Dec. 1. Occultation of 170 B Aquarii; magnitude 6·0. See p. 81.

Dec. 2. Occultation of 22 B Piscium; magnitude 6·4. See p. 81.

Dec. 3. Occultation of 9 Piscium; magnitude 6·4. See p. 81.

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·4*s.*

Dec. 5. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 36*m. aft.* ♈ 7° 0′ S.

Dec. 6. Occultation of μ Arietis: magnitude 5·7. See p. 81.

Dec. 7. Occultation of ϵ Arietis; magnitude 4·6. See p. 81.

Dec. 8. Occultation of 62 Tauri; magnitude 6·1. See p. 81.

Dec. 9. Occultation of 118 Tauri; magnitude 5·4. See p. 81.

Dec. 10. Occultation of 132 Tauri; magnitude 5·0. See p. 81.

Dec. 11–12. Occultation of δ Geminorum; magnitude 3·5. See p. 81.

Dec. 12. Occultations of 149 B Geminorum, magnitude 6·4; and 63 Geminorum, magnitude 5·3. See p. 81.

Dec. 13. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 13*m. morn.* ♄ 1° 4′ N.

Dec. 13. Occultation of 54 Cancri; magnitude 6·3. See p. 81.

Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 11·0*s.*

Dec. 22. Sun enters the sign Capricornus. Winter commences, 3*h.* 59*m. morn.*

Dec. 22. Occultation of 153 B Librae; magnitude 6·3. See p. 81.

Dec. 22. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 11*h.* 2*m. morn.* ☿ ♂ 1° 10′ S.

Dec. 22. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 46*m. aft.* ♀ 5° 34′ N.

Dec. 24. Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 78.

Dec. 25. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 4*m. aft.* ♂ 0° 57′ S.

Dec. 26. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon 2*h.* 35*m. morn.* ☿ ♂ 2° 13′ S.

Dec. 31. Occultations of 136 B Piscium; magnitude 6·5. See p. 81.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m.*, and the Afternoons increase 5*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	5 42	6 28	3 21	3 38	11 13	11 43	10 44	10 35	4 29	4 45	7 10	7 21	3 23	3 58
2	S	6 39	7 30	4 29	4 51	...	0 9	11 42	11 35	5 25	5 43	8 12	8 26	4 33	5 8
3	☉	7 43	8 37	5 43	6 4	0 47	1 18	...	0 41	6 25	6 52	9 15	9 31	5 42	6 15
4	M	8 52	9 48	6 52	7 10	2 4	2 37	0 46	1 56	7 38	8 9	10 18	10 35	6 47	7 17
5	Tu	10 7	10 58	7 54	8 12	3 19	3 49	2 11	3 8	8 54	9 21	11 18	11 36	7 45	8 11
6	W	11 13	11 55	8 49	9 6	4 22	4 49	3 22	4 5	9 56	10 16	...	0 16	8 35	8 58
7	Th	...	0 11	9 38	9 56	5 19	5 45	4 19	4 51	10 44	11 3	0 34	1 6	9 20	9 41
8	F	0 45	1 1	10 20	10 40	6 10	6 33	5 5	5 31	11 27	11 45	1 21	1 48	10 2	10 22
9	S	1 27	1 45	11 0	11 21	6 55	7 16	5 49	6 11	...	0 6	2 6	2 27	10 41	10 59
10	☉	2 6	2 26	11 39	...	7 35	7 56	6 32	6 51	0 27	0 47	2 46	3 5	11 18	11 37
11	M	2 44	3 5	0 1	0 16	8 12	8 32	7 13	7 26	1 7	1 24	3 29	3 45	11 55	...
12	Tu	3 18	3 43	0 39	0 52	8 47	9 8	7 52	7 57	1 46	2 1	4 12	4 22	0 14	0 33
13	W	3 52	4 18	1 16	1 27	9 21	9 41	8 27	8 26	2 24	2 36	4 51	4 56	0 52	1 12
14	Th	4 24	4 53	1 52	2 2	9 53	10 13	9 5	8 58	3 1	3 11	5 30	5 32	1 33	1 54
15	F	4 55	5 30	2 30	2 39	10 26	10 44	9 44	9 32	3 37	3 44	6 10	6 10	2 16	2 39
16	S	5 30	6 10	3 10	3 20	10 58	11 17	10 24	10 13	4 13	4 20	6 51	6 53	3 3	3 28
17	☉	6 11	6 54	3 56	4 10	11 34	...	11 5	10 58	4 52	5 1	7 35	7 43	3 54	4 21
18	M	7 0	7 45	4 51	5 10	0 0	0 26	11 49	11 50	5 35	5 52	8 26	8 39	4 50	5 21
19	Tu	7 56	8 42	5 54	6 14	0 56	1 31	...	0 42	6 33	7 0	9 21	9 40	5 53	6 24
20	W	9 2	9 50	6 56	7 18	2 7	2 44	0 56	1 55	7 43	8 15	10 20	10 44	6 54	7 23
21	Th	10 15	11 0	7 57	8 20	3 22	3 58	2 19	3 10	8 56	9 28	11 21	11 49	7 51	8 18
22	F	11 25	...	8 55	9 16	4 28	5 0	3 33	4 10	10 0	10 27	...	0 20	8 43	9 6
23	S	0 0	0 25	9 43	10 7	5 27	5 57	4 31	4 57	10 53	11 19	0 48	1 12	9 29	9 53
24	☉	0 52	1 16	10 29	10 55	6 21	6 49	5 20	5 43	11 42	...	1 39	1 58	10 17	10 41
25	M	1 39	2 6	11 17	11 47	7 13	7 41	6 12	6 30	0 9	0 29	2 29	2 45	11 4	11 28
26	Tu	2 27	2 56	...	0 5	8 2	8 30	7 8	7 17	0 59	1 17	3 22	3 35	11 52	...
27	W	3 13	3 46	0 35	0 52	8 49	9 16	8 0	7 58	1 50	2 6	4 17	4 27	0 17	0 42
28	Th	3 58	4 33	1 25	1 41	9 35	10 2	8 49	8 41	2 42	2 54	5 9	5 17	1 8	1 35
29	F	4 44	5 23	2 14	2 32	10 21	10 47	9 40	9 27	3 32	3 42	6 1	6 9	2 3	2 32
30	S	5 30	6 12	3 5	3 22	11 4	11 28	10 30	10 14	4 18	4 25	6 49	7 2	3 1	3 30
31	☉	6 16	7 1	3 56	4 17	11 45	...	11 19	11 4	5 0	5 11	7 40	7 56	3 59	4 27

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	8 19M	0 9A	3 59A	4 28M	9 32M	2 36A	9 33M	1 19A	5 5A	2 5A	8 53A	3 45M	7 29A	3 27M	11 21M
9	8 50M	0 29A	4 8A	4 48M	9 37M	2 26A	9 27M	1 14A	5 1A	1 36A	8 24A	3 16M	6 59A	2 59M	10 54M
16	9 13M	0 50A	4 27A	5 9M	9 44M	2 19A	9 21M	1 10A	4 59A	1 9A	7 56A	2 47M	6 29A	2 29M	10 25M
23	9 25M	1 10A	4 55A	5 30M	9 52M	2 14A	9 13M	1 6A	4 59A	0 42A	7 28A	2 19M	5 59A	2 0M	9 57M
30	9 24M	1 25A	5 26A	5 49M	10 0M	2 11A	9 4M	1 2A	5 0A	0 13A	7 1A	1 53M	5 29A	1 31M	9 28M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	30	55·0	88	52	4
10	1	30	49·2	88	52	6
19	1	30	41·2	88	52	8
28	1	30	33·1	88	52	10

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, setting S.W.

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising E.S.E.

♂ Mars is an evening star, setting S.W.

♃ Jupiter souths in the evening; altitude about 47°.

♄ Saturn rises in the evening, N.E. by E.

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour 1½° North-west of ζ Tauri. Lord Rosse compared its appearance to that of a crab, and it is generally known as the "Crab Nebula."

About the middle of December Orion souths at midnight, and can be best observed in this month.

This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulæ, situated in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through ζ, the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye on any clear night. Evenings about the 24th are the best.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.	FESTIVALS, PHENOMENA, etc.	THE SUN Rises H. M.	Sets H. M.	After Clock M. S.	THE MOON Rises Morn. H. M.	Sets Morn. H. M.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
1		M	☿ Sets 5*h.* 31*m. aft.*	8 8	4 0	3 34	11 24	1 11	7 25	7 48
2		Tu		8 8	4 0	4 3	11 44	2 28	8 16	8 50
3		W		8 7	4 1	4 31	Aft.	3 44	9 25	10 5
4		Th		8 7	4 2	4 58	0 44	4 56	10 45	11 20
5		F		8 7	4 3	5 25	1 25	6 1	11 53	...
6		S	Epiphany.	8 7	4 5	5 52	2 19	6 55	0 26	0 54
7		S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	8 6	4 6	6 18	3 21	7 38	1 17	1 40
8		M	○ Full Moon, 7*h.* 42*m. morn.*	8 6	4 8	6 44	4 28	8 11	2 0	2 20
9		Tu	[Total Eclipse 7*h.* 45*m. morn.*	8 5	4 9	7 9	5 36	8 35	2 36	2 54
10		W	☿ Rises 6*h.* 17*m. morn.*	8 5	4 11	7 33	6 46	8 56	3 11	3 29
11		Th		8 4	4 12	7 58	7 54	9 12	3 45	4 1
12		F		8 4	4 13	8 21	9 1	9 27	4 16	4 33
13		S		8 3	4 14	8 44	10 12	9 40	4 48	5 6
14		S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	8 2	4 16	9 6	11 21	9 52	5 21	5 37
15		M	♂ Sets 5*h.* 6*m. aft.*	8 1	4 17	9 28	Mrn.	10 9	5 53	6 12
16		Tu	☾ Last Quarter, 11*h.* 42*m. morn.*	8 1	4 19	9 49	0 34	10 25	6 32	6 52
17		W		8 0	4 20	10 9	1 50	10 46	7 13	7 39
18		Th	♃ Sets 0*h.* 46*m. morn.*	7 59	4 22	10 29	3 8	11 14	8 8	8 41
19		F		7 58	4 23	10 48	4 25	11 54	9 21	10 3
20		S		7 57	4 25	11 6	5 37	Aft.	10 46	11 26
21		S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	7 56	4 27	11 23	6 36	2 4	...	0 1
22		M		7 55	4 29	11 40	7 20	3 31	0 35	1 6
23		Tu	● New Moon, 7*h.* 40*m. morn.*	7 53	4 31	11 56	7 52	5 5	1 32	1 57
24		W		7 52	4 32	12 11	8 17	6 35	2 19	2 47
25		Th	♄ Rises 3*h.* 34*m. aft.*	7 50	4 34	12 26	8 39	8 4	3 10	3 33
26		F		7 49	4 35	12 39	8 54	9 31	3 55	4 18
27		S		7 48	4 37	12 52	9 12	10 52	4 40	5 0
28		S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 47	4 39	13 4	9 29	Mrn.	5 23	5 44
29		M		7 45	4 41	13 15	9 50	0 14	6 5	6 24
30		Tu	☽ First Quarter, 1*h.* 2*m. morn.*	7 44	4 43	13 25	10 15	1 31	6 46	7 10
31		W		7 43	4 45	13 35	10 45	2 46	7 26	8 2

MOON'S PHASES IN 1917.

January.
Full Moon 8*d.*7*h.*42*m.* Morn.
Lst. Quart 16 11 42 Morn.
New Moon 23 7 40 Morn.
Fst. Quart 30 1 2 Morn.

February.
Full Moon 7*d.*3*h.*28*m.* Morn.
Lst. Quart 15 1 53 Morn.
New Moon 21 6 9 Aft.
Fst. Quart 28 4 44 Aft.

March.
Full Moon 8*d.*9*h.*28*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 16 0 33 Aft.
New Moon 23 4 5 Morn.
Fst. Quart 30 10 36 Morn.

April.
Full Moon 7*d.*1*h.*49*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 14 8 12 Aft.
New Moon 21 2 1 Aft.
Fst. Quart 29 5 22 Morn.

May.
Full Moon 7*d.*2*h.*43*m.* Morn.
Lst. Quart 14 1 48 Morn.
New Moon 21 0 47 Morn.
Fst. Quart 28 11 34 Aft.

June.
Full Moon 5*d.*1*h.* 7*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 12 6 39 Morn.
New Moon 19 1 2 Aft.
Fst. Quart 27 4 8 Aft.

July.
Full Moon 4*d.* 9*h.*41*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 11 0 12 Aft.
New Moon 19 3 0 Morn.
Fst. Quart 27 6 40 Morn.

August.
Full Moon 3*d.*5*h.*11*m.* Morn.
Lst. Quart 9 7 56 Aft.
New Moon 17 6 21 Aft.
Fst. Quart 25 7 8 Aft.

September.
Full Moon 1*d.*0*h.*29*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 8 7 5 Morn.
New Moon 16 10 28 Morn.
Fst. Quart 24 5 41 Morn.
Full Moon 30 8 31 Aft.

October.
Lst. Quart 7*d.*10*h.*14*m.* Aft.
New Moon 16 2 41 Morn.
Fst. Quart 23 2 38 Aft.
Full Moon 30 6 19 Morn

November.
Lst. Quart 6*d.*5*h.* 4*m.* Aft.
New Moon 14 6 29 Aft.
Fst. Quart 21 10 29 Aft.
Full Moon 28 6 41 Aft.

December.
Lst. Quart 6*d.*2*h.*14*m.* Aft.
New Moon 14 9 17 Morn.
Fst. Quart 21 6 7 Morn.
Full Moon 28 9 52 Morn.

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795																		
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																	
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865*	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4*	6	2	5	7	3	5
					1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928				7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932				5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936				3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940				1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944				6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948				4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952				2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week H.M. the King was born (June 3, 1865), in the table of years look for 1865, and in a parallel line, under June, is fig. 4, which directs to col. 4, in which it will be seen that June 3 fell on Saturday.

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3–13 were omitted).

1		2		3		4*		5		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesd.	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	*Sunday*	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesd.	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	*Sunday*	2	Monday	2
Wednesd.	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	*Sunday*	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	*Sunday*	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesd.	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	*Sunday*	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesd.	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	*Sunday*	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesd.	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesd.	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesd.	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	*Sunday*	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesd.	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	*Sunday*	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	*Sunday*	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	*Sunday*	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd.	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	*Sunday*	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd.	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	*Sunday*	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd.	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd.	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	*Sunday*	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	*Sunday*	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	*Sunday*	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	*Sunday*	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	*Sunday*	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd.	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	*Sunday*	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd.	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	*Sunday*	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	*Sunday*	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	*Sunday*	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	*Sunday*	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd.	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	*Sunday*	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd.	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	*Sunday*	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd.	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	*Sunday*	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	*Sunday*	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	*Sunday*	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.*

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, French and Belgian Ports, Dublin Time for Irish Ports, and Amsterdam time for Dutch Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRINGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen	*sub.* 0 50	12	10
Aberdovey	*sub.* 5 45	14¼	10
Aberystwyth	*add* 5 55	14¼	10
Air Point (R. Dee)	*sub.* 2 51	25	19
Aldeburgh	*sub.* 3 19	8	6½
Alderney	*add* 4 57	17¾	12¾
Alloa	*add* 1 35	17½	15
Amlwch	*sub.* 3 26	28	15½
Antwerp	*add* 1 29	16¾	
Appledore	*add* 4 17	23	16½
Arasaig	*add* 4 15	13½	10
Arbroath	*sub.* 0 13	14	11
Ardrishaig (L. Fyne)	*sub.* 1 43	9	7½
Ardrossan	*sub.* 1 50	10	7½
Arundel	*sub.* 1 31	10	7
Ayr	*sub.* 1 49	8¾	7¼
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	*sub.* 2 34	20	16
Avonmouth	*add* 5 22	40	31
Ballycotton	*add* 3 3	12	9½
Banff	*sub.* 1 20	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*add* 2 2	10	7½
Bardsey Island	*sub.* 5 59	15	
Barmouth	*sub.* 5 56	14¼	10½
Barnstaple Bridge	*add* 4 46	10½	
Barrow Pier (Piel)	*sub.* 2 37	28	21
Barry Island	*add* 4 53	37½	28½
Beachy Head	*sub.* 2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.* 3 12	23¼	16½
Belfast	*sub.* 3 16	9½	8
Berwick	*add* 0 28	15	11½
Bideford	*add* 4 26	16	
Blakeney	*add* 4 48	8½	4½
Blyth	*add* 1 23	15	11
Bolt Head	*add* 4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*add* 3 36	22	17
Boulogne	*sub.* 2 42	25¼	19¾
Brest	*add* 2 6	19¾	14½
Bridgwater Bar	*add* 5 4	35	26½
Bridlington	*add* 2 33	16	12
Bridport	*add* 4 18	11¼	7¾
Brielle	*add* 1 5	5	
Brighton	*sub.* 2 42	19¾	16
Bristol (King Road)	*add* 5 24	42	31¾
Broughty Ferry	*add* 0 35	14½	
Budehaven	*add* 4 5	23	17
Burntisland	*add* 0 39	16½	12¾
Burryport	*add* 4 22	26¼	19¾
Caen	*sub.* 3 0		
Calais	*sub.* 2 21	21	17½
Campbelton	*sub.* 1 51	8¾	6
Cape Cornwall	*add* 3 0	18	13
Cardiff	*add* 5 15	36½	27
Cardigan	*add* 5 22	12	9
Carmarthen	*add* 4 29	8½	
Carmarthen Bar	*add* 4 4	26	19½
Carnarvon	*sub.* 4 11	15¾	12
Chatham (N. Lock)	*sub.* 1 20	18	14
Chepstow	*add* 5 43	38	28½
Cherbourg	*sub.* 5 56	17¾	13
Chester	*sub.* 1 30	10	
Chesilton, West Bay	*add* 4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour	*sub.* 2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sub.* 4 51	5	
Cowes (West)	*sub.* 3 38	12½	9½
Cromarty	*sub.* 1 46	14	11

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRINGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Cromer	*add* 4 57	14¾	11
Dartmouth	*add* 4 32	14¼	10½
Deal	*sub.* 2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dockyard	*add* 4 2	15½	12
Dieppe	*sub.* 2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay	*add* 2 9	10¾	7¾
Donegal Harbour	*add* 3 28	11½	8½
Douglas	*sub.* 2 28	20¾	16
Dover	*sub.* 2 51	18¾	15
Dumbarton	*sub.* 1 20	10½	
Dumfries	*sub.* 1 44	6	
Dunbar	*add* 0 20	14½	11
Dundalk Bar	*sub.* 3 1	15	11½
Dundee	*add* 0 46	14½	11½
Dungeness	*sub.* 3 17	21¼	19
Dunkerque	*sub.* 1 43	16¾	13½
Exmouth	*add* 4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	*add* 0 25	15	11
Falmouth	*add* 3 19	16	12
Fareham	*sub.* 2 5	11¼	8½
Fifeness	*add* 0 22	15	12
Filey Bay	*add* 2 19	15½	12¾
Fishguard	*add* 5 20	13½	8¾
Flamborough Head	*add* 2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.* 2 34	27	20½
Flushing	*sub.* 0 52	15½	11
Folkestone	*sub.* 2 56	20	16½
Formby Point	*sub.* 3 11	25½	19
Fowey	*add* 3 35	15	11¾
Fraserburgh	*sub.* 1 10	11	8½
Galway Bay	*add* 2 48	14¾	11
Glasgow	*sub.* 0 33	11¼	9¼
Glasson Dock	*sub.* 2 31	20	14
Goole	*add* 5 31	13	
Granton Pier	*add* 0 35	16½	12¾
Granville	*add* 4 17	37	27¼
Gravesend	*sub.* 0 55	18½	15
Greenock	*sub.* 1 31	10	8¼
Greenwich	*sub.* 0 15	20½	17¼
Grimsby	*add* 3 46	19¼	15¼
Hartlepool	*add* 1 35	15	11¾
Harwich	*sub.* 2 7	12¾	10½
Hastings	*sub.* 3 7	24	17½
Haverfordwest	*add* 5 4	7¼	2½
Havre	*sub.* 4 49	22	17¾
Helbre Island	*sub.* 2 45	26½	22
Holyhead	*sub.* 3 29	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	*sub.* 4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	*add* 0 15	6½	5½
Hull	*add* 4 32	20¾	16¼
Hurst Camber	*sub.* 3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hampshire)	*sub.* 2 42	13¾	9¾
Ilfracombe	*add* 4 0	27¼	21¼
Immingham	*add* 3 56	19¾	15½
Inverary	*sub.* 1 38	10	
Ipswich	*sub.* 1 28	13½	
Kingsbridge	*add* 4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour	*sub.* 2 46	11¼	8¾
Kinsale Harbour	*add* 2 54	11½	9
Kirkcudbright	*sub.* 2 32	23	17
Kirkwall	*sub.* 3 26	8½	6½
Lamlash	*sub.* 1 49	10	7
Lancaster	*sub.* 2 31	8½	2
Langston Harbour	*sub.* 2 14	13½	10½
Leith	*add* 0 37	17¾	14¼

Port or Place.	Constants.	h. m.	Spngs. ft.	Neaps. ft.
Lerwick Harbour	*sub.*	2 48	5¾	4½
Limerick	*add*	4 22	18¾	13½
Littlehampton Bar	*sub.*	2 36	16	11½
Liverpool	*sub.*	2 23	27½	20¼
Lizard	*add*	3 23	14¼	10¼
Llanelly Bar	*add*	4 35	25	18¾
Loch Long (Arrochar)	*sub.*	1 46	12	9
Looe	*add*	3 46	16¾	13½
Lossiemouth	*sub.*	1 35	12	9
Lowestoft	*sub.*	4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island	*add*	3 36	27	20
Lyme Regis	*add*	4 35	11½	8½
Lymington	*sub.*	3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*add*	4 19	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep	*add*	4 1	23¼	16¼
Margate Pier	*sub.*	2 19	15½	13
Maryport	*sub.*	2 18	25	19
Mevagissey	*add*	3 26	15½	12
Middlesbrough	*add*	1 54	17	12¼
Milford Haven Entrance	*add*	4 29	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier	*add*	4 40	32¼	24½
Montrose	*add*	0 29	14	11
Morecambe	*sub.*	2 21	27	21
Nash Point	*add*	4 41	33	25
Naze	*sub.*	2 13	12½	10
Neath	*add*	4 33	13½	
Needles Point	*sub.*	4 6	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	*add*	1 22	14¾	11½
Newhaven	*sub.*	2 44	19	14
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add*	5 24	38	29
Newport (Cardigan)	*add*	5 22	12	9
Newquay (Towan)	*add*	3 4	21½	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan)	*add*	5 49	13	
Nore Light	*sub.*	1 31	15½	13
North Shields	*add*	1 6	14½	11
North Sunderland	*add*	0 39	15	11½
Oban	*add*	3 52	13	9½
Orfordness	*sub.*	2 49	8	6½
Ostende	*sub.*	1 45	15	12
Padstow	*add*	3 35	23	16½
Pembroke Dockyard	*add*	4 34	22½	17
Penzance	*add*	2 54	16¼	12½
Peterhead	*sub.*	1 17	11½	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater	*add*	3 56	15½	12
Poole	*sub.*	5 0	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle	*sub.*	1 35	20	14
Port Harrington	*sub.*	2 29	25	19
Port Madoc	*add*	5 54	15¼	10¾
Port Patrick	*sub.*	2 28	15	12
Port Talbot	*add*	4 20	29	18¼
Portishead	*add*	5 24	42	31¾
Portland Bill	*add*	4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater	*add*	5 13	6¼	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard	*sub.*	2 13	13½	10¾
Preston	*sub.*	2 27	17	10
Pwllheli Bar	*sub.*	5 49	14¾	10½
Queensferry	*add*	0 53	18	14
Queenstown	*add*	3 8	12	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*sub.*	2 29	20¾	16
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub.*	2 20	15	12

Port or Place.	Constants.	h. m.	Spngs. ft.	Neaps. ft.
Renfrew	*sub.*	0 50	11	
Ribble Lighthouse	*sub.*	2 55	25½	19
Rosslare Point	*add*	4 52	5	3½
Ryde	*sub.*	2 33	13½	10
St. Agnes	*add*	2 57	16	12
St. Helier	*add*	4 35	34½	24
St. Ives	*add*	3 8	21	15
St. Malo	*add*	4 19	36¼	25¾
St. Mary	*add*	2 54	16	12
St. Peter Port	*add*	4 49	26	18¾
Salcombe	*add*	3 58	15	11½
Saltash	*add*	4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*add*	2 15	15¾	12½
Seaham	*add*	1 31	14½	10½
Selsea Bill	*sub.*	2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness	*sub.*	5 50	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.*	1 24	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.*	2 23	18	13¾
Silloth	*sub.*	2 4	26	20
Southampton	*sub.*	3 22	13	9½
Southend	*sub.*	1 31	15½	13
Southwold	*sub.*	3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head	*add*	3 28	18¾	15
Start Point	*add*	3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*add*	2 10	7½	4
Stockton	*add*	2 4	11	
Stonehaven	*sub.*	0 39	14	11
Stornoway	*add*	5 14	13½	9½
Strauraer	*sub*	1 55	9½	7½
Stromness	*sub.*	4 47	10	7
Sunderland	*add*	1 29	14½	11
Sutton Bridge	*add*	4 31	20½	15
Swanage	*sub.*	5 30	6¼	4¼
Swansea Bay	*add*	4 18	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add*	1 52	15	12¼
Tay River Bar	*add*	0 19	16	13½
Teignmouth	*add*	4 16	13	9¼
Tenby	*add*	3 59	25½	19¼
Thurso	*sub.*	5 16	13¼	9½
Tobermory	*add*	3 57	14¼	10
Torbay	*add*	4 16	13½	10
Troon	*sub.*	1 49	10	7½
Truro	*add*	3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar	*add*	1 11	13¾	10½
Ushant	*add*	2 8	20	14¼
Valentia Harbour	*add*	1 52	11¼	8
Waterford Harbour	*add*	4 11	13½	10¾
Weston-super-Mare	*add*	5 8	37	28½
Wexford	*add*	5 24	5	3½
Whitby	*add*	1 49	15	11½
Whitehaven	*sub.*	2 30	26	19
Wick	*sub.*	2 24	10	7½
Wisbech	*add*	5 31	15¼	11¼
Woolwich	*sub.*	0 18	20½	17¼
Workington	*sub.*	2 40	25¼	20
Worm's Head	*add*	4 20	25½	18½
Yarmouth Road	*sub.*	4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	*sub.*	3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden	*add*	1 4	5¾	5¼
Youghal	*add*	3 12	12½	9½

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 6th*:

Time of high water at London Bridge	8*h.* 17*m.*	Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0 50	
Time of high water at Aberdeen	7 27	Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 9th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge	12*h.* 39*m.*	Morn.
Add tide interval	2 15	
Time of high water at Scarborough	1 54	After.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge"+"tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 9th aft.*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 10th* + 12 hours	12*h* 10*m.*	Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0 50	
Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 9th*	11 20	After.

Calendar of Church Lessons, 1916.

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		Morning Prayer.			Evening Prayer.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*		*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Jan.	1	*Circumcision*	Genesis .. 17, v. 9	Romans ..2, v. 17	Deuteron. 10, v. 12	.....	Coloss. 2, v. 8 to v. 18
,,	2	II. S. aft. Xmas.	Isaiah 42	Matt. ....1, v. 18	Isaiah 43	*Or* Isaiah.....44	Acts 1
,,	6	*Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to v. 24	.....	John ..2, to v. 12
,,	9	I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 51	Matt. ....5, v. 33	Isaiah 52, v. 13, & 53	*Or* Isaiah.....54	Acts .....5, v. 17
,,	16	II. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matt. ....9, v. 18	Isaiah 57	*Or* Isaiah.....61	Acts .....9, v. 23
,,	23	III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 62	Mt. 13, v. 24 to v. 53	Isaiah 65	*Or* Isaiah.....66	Acts 14
,,	25	*Conv. of St. Paul*	Isaiah 49, to v. 13	Galatians 1, v. 11	Jerem. 1, to v. 11	.....	Acts ..26, to v. 21
,,	30	IV. S. after Epiph.	Job 27	Matt. 16, v. 24 to 17, v. 14	Job 28	*Or* Job 29	Acts ..18, to v. 24
Feb.	2	*Purification*	Exodus 13, to v. 17	Matt. 18, v. 21 to 19, v. 13	Haggai 2, to v. 10	.....	Acts ..20, to v. 17
,,	6	V. S. aft. Epiph.	Proverbs 1	Matt. 21, to v. 23	Prov. 3	*Or* Prov. 8	Acts 21, v. 37 to 22, v. 23
,,	13	VI. S. aft. Epiph.	Proverbs 9	Matthew 24, v. 29	Prov. 11	*Or* Prov. 15	Acts .....27, v. 18
,,	20	Septuagesima ..	Gen. 1, & 2, to v. 4	Rev. ...21, to v. 9	Genesis....2, v. 4	*Or* Job 38	Rev. 21, v. 9 to 22, v. 6
,,	24	*St. Matthias....	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to 36	Mark ..1, to v. 21	Isaiah ...22, v. 15	.....	Romans 8, to v. 18
,,	27	Sexagesima.....	Genesis 3	Mark ....3, v. 13	Genesis 6	*Or* Genesis.....8	Romans ..9, v. 19
Mar.	5	Quinquagesima .	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Mark ....6, v. 30	Genesis.....12	*Or* Genesis 13	Rom. 14, & 15, to v. 8
,,	8	*Ash Wednesday*	Isaiah 58, to v. 13	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23	Jonah 3	.....	Heb. 12, v. 3 to v. 18
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 6, 32, 38		Ps. 102, 130, 143		
,,	12	I. Sun. in Lent..	Gen. 19, v. 12 to v. 30	Mark ....10, v. 32	Genesis 22, to v. 20	*Or* Genesis 23	1 Cor. ..4, v. 18, & 5
,,	19	II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, to v. 41	Mark 14, v. 27 to v. 53	Genesis.....28	*Or* Genesis 32	1 Cor. 11, v. 2 to v. 17
,,	25	*Annunciation ..	Genesis 3, to v. 16	Luke ....1, v. 46	Isaiahs 2, v. 7 to v. 13	.....	1 Cor. ..15, to v. 35
,,	26	III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis.....37	Luke ...2, to v. 21	Genesis.....39	*Or* Genesis 40	1 Cor. ....15, v. 35
April	2	IV. Sun. in Lent	Genesis.....42	Luke ...6, to v. 20	Genesis.....43	*Or* Genesis 45	2 Cor. ..6, & 7, v. 1
,,	9	V. Sun. in Lent..	Exodus 3	Luke 9, v. 28 to v. 51	Exodus 5	*Or* Exod. 6, to v. 14	2 Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13
,,	16	Palm Sunday....	Exodus 9	Matthew 26	Exodus.....10	*Or* Exodus 11	Luke 19, v. 28, *or* Luke 20, v. 9 to v. 21
,,	17	Mon. before East.	Lam. ..1, to v. 15	John ..14, to v. 15	Lam. ....2, v. 13	.....	John ....14, v. 25
,,	18	Tues. before East.	Lam. ..3, to v. 34	John ..15, to v. 14	Lam. ....3, v. 34	.....	John ....15, v. 14
,,	19	Wed. before East.	Lam. ..4, to v. 21	John ..16, to v. 16	Daniel ....9, v. 20	.....	John ....16, v. 16
,,	20	Thur. before East.	Hosea 13, to v. 15	John 17	Hosea 14	.....	John ..13, to v. 36
,,	21	*Good Friday* ..	Genesis 22, to v. 20	John 18	Isa. 52, v. 13, & 53	.....	1 Peter 2
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 22, 40, 54		Psalms ..69, 88		
,,	22	Easter Eve.....	Zechariah 9	Luke ....23, v. 50	Hos. 5, v. 8 to 6, v. 4	.....	Romans 6, to v. 14
,,	23	*Easter Day ..	Exodus 12, to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19	Exodus..12, v. 29	*Or* Exodus 14	John 20, v. 11 to v. 19, *or* Rev. 5
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 2, 57, 111		Ps. 113, 114, 118		
,,	24	Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, to v. 22	Luke ..24, to v. 13	Canticles 2, v. 10	.....	Matt. 28, to v. 10
,,	25	Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Kgs. 13, v. 14 to v. 22	John ..21, to v. 15	Ezek. 37, to v. 15	.....	John ....21, v. 15
,,	25	*St. Mark*	Isaiah ....62, v. 6	Lk. 18, v. 31 to 19, v. 11	Ezekiel 1, to v. 15	.....	Philippians 2
,,	30	Low Sunday	Num. 16, to v. 36	1 Cor. 15, to v. 29	Numbers 16, v. 36	*Or* Num 17, to v. 12	John 20, v. 24 to v. 30
May	1	*SS. Philip & Jas.*	Isaiah 62	John .....1, v. 43	Zechariah.....4	.....	Coloss. 3, to v. 18
,,	6	King's Accession	The following may be used in morning and evening :—		Joshua 1, to v. 10	*Or* Prov. 8, to v. 17	Rom. 13, to 14, *or* Rev. 21, v. 22 to 22, v. 4
,,	7	II. S. aft. Easter	Num. 20, to v. 14	Luke 23, v. 50, to 24, v. 13	*Proper Psalms*	Ps. 20, 101, 121	
,,	14	III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 22	John ..4, to v. 31	Num. 20, v. 14, to 21, v. 10	*Or* Num. 21, v. 10	1 Thessalonians 4
,,	21	IV. S. aft. Easter	Deut. ..4, to v. 23	John ..7, to v. 25	Numbers 23	*Or* Numbers ..25	1 Timothy.....3
,,	28	Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy ..6	John ..11, to v. 17	Deut. 4, v. 23 to v. 41	*Or* Deuteron. ..5	2 Timothy.....4
June	1	*Ascension Day	Dan. 7, v. 9 to v. 15	Luke ....24, v. 44	Deuteronomy ..9	*Or* Deuteron..10	Heb. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 14
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 8, 15, 21		2 Kings 2, to v. 16	.....	Hebrews 4
,,	4	S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy 30	John 15	Ps. ..24, 47, 108		
,,	11	*Whit Sunday ..	Deut. ..16, to v. 18	Romans 8, to v. 18	Deuteronomy 34	*Or* Joshua.. ...1	Heb. ....10, v. 19
		Proper Psalms	Psalms ..48		Isaiah 11	*Or* Ezek. 36, v. 25	Gal. 5, v. 16, *or* Acts 18, v. 24, to 19, v. 21
,,	11	*St. Barnabas.....	Deut. 33, to v. 12	Acts .....4, v. 31	Psalms 104, 145		
,,	12	Mon. in Whit Wk	Genesis 11, to v. 10	1 Cor. 12, to v. 14	Nahum 1	.....	Acts .....14, v. 8
,,	13	Tues. in Whit Wk	Joel .....2, v. 21	1 Thess. 5, v. 12 to v. 24	Num. 11, v. 16 to v. 31	.....	1 Cor. 12, v. 27, & 13
,,	18	*Trinity Sunday	Isaiah ..6, to v. 11	Rev. ....1, to v. 9	Micah ..4, to v. 8	.....	1 John 4, to v. 14
					Genesis.....18	*Or* Gen. 1, & 2 to v. 4	Eph. 4, to v. 17, *or* Matthew 3
,,	24	*St. John Baptist	Malachi 3, to v. 7	Matthew 3	Malachi 4	.....	Matt. 14, to v. 13
,,	25	I. S. after Trinity	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	Acts ...7, to v. 35	Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21	*Or* Joshua 24	1 John.....1
,,	29	*St Peter*	Ezek. 3, v. 4 to v. 15	John 21, v. 15 to v. 23	Zechariah 3	.....	Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23
July	2	II. S. after Trin.	Judges 4	Acts ..10, to v. 24	Judges 5	*Or* Judges ..6 v. 11	1 John.....5
,,	9	III. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 2, to v. 27	Acts ..15, to v. 30	1 Samuel 3	*Or* 1 Sam. 4, v. 19	Matt. ..4, to v. 23
,,	16	IV. S. after Trin.	1 Samuel 12	Acts .....19, v. 21	1 Samuel 13	*Or* Ruth 1	Matt. ..8, to v. 18
,,	23	V. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 15, to v. 24	Acts .....23, v. 12	1 Samuel 16	*Or* 1 Samuel ..17	Matt. 12, to v. 22
,,	25	*St. James	2 Kings 1, to v. 16	Luke 9, v. 51 to 57	Jer. 26, v. 8 to v. 16	.....	Acts. 13, to v. 24
,,	30	VI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Samuel 1	Acts .....28, v. 17	2 Sam. 12, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Samuel ..1	Matt. ....15, v. 21
Aug.	6	VII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chronicles ..21	Romans 6	1 Chronicles ..22	*Or* 1 Chr. 28, to v. 21	Mat. 9, v. 27, to 20, v. 17
,,	13	VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chr. 29, v. 9 to v. 20	Romans 11, to v. 25	2 Chronicles....1	*Or* 1 Kings 3	Matt.....23, v. 13
,,	20	IX. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	1 Cor. ..1, to v. 26	1 Kings 11, to v. 15	*Or* 1 Kings 11, v. 26	Matt.....26, v. 57
,,	24	*St. Bartholomew	Gen. 28, v. 10 to v. 18	1 Cor. 4, v. 18, & 5	Deuteron. 18, v. 15	.....	Matthew 28
,,	27	X. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings.....12	1 Cor. ..7, v. 25	1 Kings.....13	*Or* 1 Kings 17	Mark 2, to v. 23
Sept.	3	XI. Sun. af. Trin.	1 Kings 18	1 Cor. 12, v. 28, & 13	1 Kings 19	*Or* 1 Kings 21	Mark 6, v. 14 to v. 30
,,	10	XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 22, to v. 41	2 Cor. 1, v. 23, to 2, v. 14	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	*Or* 2 Kgs. 4, v. 8 to v. 38	Mark ..10, to v. 32
,,	17	XIII. S. af. Trin.	2 Kings 5	2 Cor. 9	2 Kings 6, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Kings 7	Mark ..14, to v. 27
,,	21	*St. Matthew	1 Kings ..19, v. 15	2 Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13	1 Chron. 29, to v. 20	.....	Mark 15, v. 42, & 16
,,	24	XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 9	Galatians 3	2 Kings 10, to v. 32	*Or* 2 Kings 13	Luke ....1, v. 57
,,	29	*St. Mich. & All An.	Genesis.....32	Acts 12, v. 5 to v. 18	Daniel ....10, v. 4	.....	Revelation 14, v. 14
Oct.	1	XV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings.....18	Ephesians.....2	2 Kings 19	*Or* 2 Kgs. 23, to v. 31	Luke ..5, to v. 17
,,	8	XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chronicles ..36	Philippians 2	Neh. 1, & 2, to v. 9	*Or* Nehemiah ..8	Luke.....8, v. 26
,,	15	XVII. S. af. Trin.	Jeremiah 5	Col. ..3, v. 18, & 4	Jeremiah.....22	*Or* Jeremiah ..35	Luke..12, to v. 35
,,	18	*St. Luke	Isaiah 55	1 Thessalonians 3	Eccles. 38, to v. 15	.....	Luke .....13, v. 18
,,	22	XVIII. S. af. Trin.	Jeremiah.....36	2 Thessalonians 2	Ezekiel..... 2	*Or* Ezek. 13, to v. 17	Luke 16
,,	28	*SS. Simon & Jude	Isa. 28, v. 9 to v. 17	1 Timothy 5	Jer. 3, v. 12 to v. 19	.....	Luke .....19, v. 28
,,	29	XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel.....14	1 Timothy.....6	Ezekiel.....18	*Or* Ezek. 24, v. 15	Luke..20, to v. 27

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Nov.	1 *All Saints*	Wisdom 3, to *v.* 10	Heb. 11, *v.* 33, & 12, to *v.* 7	Wisdom 5, to *v.* 17	.....	Rev. ..19, to *v.* 17
,,	5 XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel.....34	Titus 2	Ezekiel.....37	*Or* Daniel 1	Luke..23, to *v.* 26
,,	12 XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel.....3	Hebrews 6	Daniel 4	*Or* Daniel 5	John ..3, to *v.* 22
,,	19 XXII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel.....6	Hebrews 11, *v.* 17	Daniel .....7, *v.* 9	*Or* Daniel 12	John 6, *v.* 22 to *v.* 41
,,	26 XXIII. S aft. Trin.	Eccles. ...11 & 12	James 5	Haggai..2, to *v.* 10	*Or* Malachi 3 & 4	John 9, *v.* 39, to 10, *v.* 22
,,	30 **St. Andrew*	Isaiah 54	John 1, *v.* 35 to *v.* 43	Isaiah 65, to *v.* 17	.....	John 12, *v.* 20 to *v.* 42
Dec.	3 Advent Sunday..	Isaiah 11	1 Peter 5	Isaiah 2	*Or* Isaiah..4, *v.* 2	John..13, to *v.* 21
,,	10 II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 5	1 John 3, to *v.* 16	Isaiah ...11, to *v.* 11	*Or* Isaiah 24	John ..18, to *v.* 28
,,	17 III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 25	Rev. 1	Isaiah 26	*Or* Isa. 28, 15 to *v.* 19	Rev. .. 2, to *v.* 18
,,	21 *St. Thomas*.....	Job ... 42, to *v.* 7	John 20, *v.* 19 to *v.* 24	Isaiah 35	.....	John ..14, to *v.* 8
,,	24 IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to *v.* 27	Revelation 14	Isaiah 32	*Or* Isa. 33, *v.* 2 to 23	Revelation 15
,,	25 *Christmas Day *Proper Psalms*	Isaiah ..9, to *v.* 8 Psalms 19, 45, 85	Luke ..2, to *v.* 15	Isaiah 7, *v.* 10 to *v.* 17 Ps. 89, 110, 132	.....	Titus 3, *v.* 4 to *v.* 9
,,	26 *St. Stephen*	Genesis 4, to *v.* 11	Acts 6	2 Chr. 24, 15 to *v.* 23	.....	Acts ..8, to *v.* 9
,,	27 *St. John*	Exodus....33, *v.* 9	John 13, *v.* 23 to *v.* 36	Isaiah 6	.....	Revelation 1
,,	28 *Holy Innocents*..	Jer. ...31, to *v.* 18	Revelation 16	Baruch 4, *v.* 21 to *v.* 31	.....	Revelation 18
,,	31 I. Sun. aft. Xmas	Isaiah 35	Rev. 21, *v.* 15, to 22, *v.* 6	Isaiah 38	*Or* Isaiah.....40	Revelation 22, *v.* 6

A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters

FOR THE YEARS 1500 TO 2000.

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800-1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	**1668**	1761	1818	.....	d Mar. 22
e ,, 23	1505-**16**	**1600**	**1788**	1845-**56**	1913	e ,, 23
f ,, 24	.....	1611-95.....	1706-99.....	.....	**1940**	f ,, 24
g ,, 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-**44** ...	1883-94.....	1951	g ,, 25
A ,, 26	1559-70-81-**92**	1654-65-**76**	1749-58-69-**80**	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A ,, 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-**24**-97	**1608**-87-**92**	1785-**96**	1842-53-**64**	1910-21-**32**	b Mar. 27
c ,, 28	1529-35-**40**.....	1619-24-30	1703-14-25 ...	1869-75-**80**	1937-**48**	c ,, 28
d ,, 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-**52***	1807-12-91	1959-**64**-70	d ,, 29
e ,, 30	1567-78-89.....	1651-62-73-**84** ...	1746-55-66-77	1823-34.....	1902-75-86-97 ...	e ,, 30
f ,, 31	1510-21-**32**-83-94 ...	1605-**16**-78-89 ...	**1700**-71-82-93	1839-50-61-**72** ...	1907-18-29-91 ...	f ,, 31
g April 1	1526-37-**48**.....	1621-**32**	1711-**16**	**1804**-66-77-88 ...	1923-34-45-**56** ...	g April 1
A ,, 2	1553-**64**	1643-**48**	1727-38-**52**†...	1809-**20**-93-99 ...	1961-**72**	A ,, 2
b ,, 3	1575-**80**-86.....	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-**36**	**1904**-83-88-94...	b ,, 3
c ,, 4	1507-18-91.....	1602-13-75-86-97	**1708**-79-90 ...	1847-58.....	1915-**20**-26-99 ...	c ,, 4
d ,, 5	1523-34-45-**56**	1607-18-29-**40** ...	1702-13-**24**-95	1801-63-74-85-**96**	1931-42-53	d ,, 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-**72**	1634-45-**56**	1729-35-**40**-**60**	1806-17-28-90 ...	1947-58-69-**80** ...	e April 6
f ,, 7	**1504**-77-**88**	1667-**72**	1751-65-**76** ...	1822-33-**44**	1901-**12**-85-**96** ...	f ,, 7
g ,, 8	1509-15-**20**-99	**1604**-10-83-94 ...	1705-87-**92**-98	1849-55-**60**	1917-**28**	g ,, 8
A ,, 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99 ...	1710-21-**32** ...	1871-82.....	1939-**44**-50	A ,, 9
b ,, 10	1547-58-69.....	1631-42-53-**64** ...	1726-37-**48**-57	1803-14-87-98 ...	1955-66-77	b ,, 10
c April 11	1501-**12**-63-74-85-**96**	1658-69-**80**	1762-73-**84** ...	1819-30-41-**52** ...	1909-71-82-93 ...	c April 11
d ,, 12	1506-17-**28**	1601-12-91-**96** ...	1789	1846-57-**68**	1903-14-25-36-**98**	d ,, 12
e ,, 13	1533-**44**	1623-**28**	1707-18.....	1800-73-79-**84** ...	1941-**52**	e ,, 13
f ,, 14	1555-**60**-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95 ...	1963-**68**-74	f ,, 14
g ,, 15	1571-82-93.....	1655-66-77-**88** ...	1750-59-70-81	1827-38.....	1900-06-79-90 ...	g ,, 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-**20**-82-93 ...	**1704**-75-86-97	1843-54-65-**76** ...	1911-22-33-95 ...	A April 16
b ,, 17	1530-41-**52**	1625-**36**	1715-**20**	**1808**-70-81-**92** ...	1927-38-49-**60** ...	b ,, 17
c ,, 18	1557-**68**	1647-**52**	1731-42-**56** ...	1802-13-**24**-97 ...	1954-65-**76**	c ,, 18
d ,, 19	**1500**-79-**84**-90 ...	1663-74-85	1747-**67**-**72**-78	1829-35-**40**	**1908**-81-87-**92**...	d ,, 19
e ,, 20	1511-22-95.....	1606-17-79-90 ...	1701-**12**-83-94	1851-62.....	1919-**24**-30	e ,, 20
f April 21	1527-38-49.....	1622-33-**44**	1717-**28**	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g ,, 22	1565-**76**	**1660**	1739-53-**64** ...	1810-21-**32**	1962-73-**84**	g ,, 22
A ,, 23	**1508**	1671	.....	**1848**	1905-**16**-**2000** ...	A ,, 23
b ,, 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91.....	1859	.....	b ,, 24
c ,, 25	1546	1641	**1736**	1886	1943	c ,, 25

Previous to **1752** the above dates are computed from the Old Style. The tables in modern Prayer-Books are calculated for the New Style only. Dates here printed in heavier type are leap-years. **1752** had E D up to September **2**, but **A** from September **14** to December **31**, the intermediate days being dropped for the change of Style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. The Table of Moveable Feasts in the Prayer-Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this.

* Old Style. † New Style.

Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset for any place situated between latitudes 1° and 66½°.

To use the table: With the Sun's declination, in the first column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line, will be found the apparent time of sunset. Subtracting the time so found from 12*h*. will give the apparent time of sunrise. To obtain the mean or clock time, the numbers in the column headed *before* or *after* clock (which will be found on the second page of each month), giving the difference in time between the mean and true sun for each day in the year, must be applied to the apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as the particular case may require; that is to say, if the true sun is *before* the clock the equation of time must be subtracted from the apparent to obtain the mean or clock time, and if *after*, added.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator by changing the declination from North to South and *vice versâ*.

If the time of sunrise or sunset should be required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, these times may easily be found by simple proportion.

Declination.	Latitude.																	
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°			
°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...			
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12			
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35			
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10			
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49			
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32			
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16			
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1			
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48			
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35			
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23			
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11			
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0			
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49			
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39			
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29			
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19			
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10			
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0			
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51			
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41			
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32			
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23			
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14			
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5			
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56			
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47			
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38			
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29			
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20			
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11			
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1			
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52			
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42			
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32			
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22			
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12			
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1			
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50			
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39			
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27			
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14			
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0			
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46			
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30			
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12			
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52			
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27			
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...			

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 2 50+	12 0	4 0	−0 53 57+	16 0	8 0	+0 8 52−	20 0
0 10	−1 3 54+	12 10	4 10	−0 52 5+	16 10	8 10	+0 11 48−	20 10
0 20	−1 4 51+	12 20	4 20	−0 50 8+	16 20	8 20	+0 14 43−	20 20
0 30	−1 5 41+	12 30	4 30	−0 48 5+	16 30	8 30	+0 17 36−	20 30
0 40	−1 6 23+	12 40	4 40	−0 45 56+	16 40	8 40	+0 20 27−	20 40
0 50	−1 6 58+	12 50	4 50	−0 43 43+	16 50	8 50	+0 23 15−	20 50
1 0	−1 7 25+	13 0	5 0	−0 41 24+	17 0	9 0	+0 26 1−	21 0
1 10	−1 7 44+	13 10	5 10	−0 39 0+	17 10	9 10	+0 28 44−	21 10
1 20	−1 7 56+	13 20	5 20	−0 36 32+	17 20	9 20	+0 31 24−	21 20
1 30	−1 8 0+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 0+	17 30	9 30	+0 34 0−	21 30
1 40	−1 7 56+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 24+	17 40	9 40	+0 36 32−	21 40
1 50	−1 7 44+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 44+	17 50	9 50	+0 39 0−	21 50
2 0	−1 7 25+	14 0	6 0	−0 26 1+	18 0	10 0	+0 41 24−	22 0
2 10	−1 6 58+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 15+	18 10	10 10	+0 43 43−	22 10
2 20	−1 6 23+	14 20	6 20	−0 20 27+	18 20	10 20	+0 45 56−	22 20
2 30	−1 5 41+	14 30	6 30	−0 17 36+	18 30	10 30	+0 48 5−	22 30
2 40	−1 4 51+	14 40	6 40	−0 14 43+	18 40	10 40	+0 50 8−	22 40
2 50	−1 3 54+	14 50	6 50	−0 11 48+	18 50	10 50	+0 52 5−	22 50
3 0	−1 2 50+	15 0	7 0	−0 8 52+	19 0	11 0	+0 53 57−	23 0
3 10	−1 1 38+	15 10	7 10	−0 5 56+	19 10	11 10	+0 55 42−	23 10
3 20	−1 0 19+	15 20	7 20	−0 2 58+	19 20	11 20	+0 57 21−	23 20
3 30	−0 58 53+	15 30	7 30	0 0 0	19 30	11 30	+0 58 53−	23 30
3 40	−0 57 21+	15 40	7 40	+0 2 58−	19 40	11 40	+1 0 19−	23 40
3 50	−0 55 42+	15 50	7 50	+0 5 56−	19 50	11 50	+1 1 38−	23 50
4 0	−0 53 57+	16 0	8 0	+0 8 52−	20 0	12 0	+1 2 50−	24 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.	Altitude. ° 0	° 5	° 10	° 15	° 20	° 25	° 30	° 35	° 40	° 45	° 50	° 55	° 60	° 65	° 70	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 22	0 28	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 43	0 56	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 44	0 54	1 10	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 5	1 23	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 41	0 49	1 0	1 14	1 35	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 21	1 43	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 57	1 9	1 25	1 49	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 58	1 10	1 27	1 51	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 57	1 9	1 25	1 49	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 21	1 43	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 41	0 49	1 0	1 14	1 35	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 5	1 23	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 44	0 54	1 10	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 43	0 56	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 22	0 28	23 30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	24 0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1916.)

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
0	0 52	0 49	0 42	0 33	0 24	0 21	0 23	0 29	0 39	0 50	1 2	1 10	1 12
2	0 52	0 55	0 52	0 43	0 34	0 26	0 23	0 23	0 30	0 40	0 51	1 2	1 9
4	0 56	1 1	1 3	0 59	0 51	0 42	0 34	0 30	0 30	0 34	0 43	0 53	1 3
6	1 0	1 8	1 14	1 14	1 10	1 1	0 52	0 42	0 37	0 36	0 40	0 46	0 56
8	1 4	1 13	1 21	1 27	1 27	1 21	1 11	1 1	0 51	0 43	0 41	0 42	0 50
10	1 7	1 13	1 23	1 31	1 36	1 35	1 28	1 19	1 7	0 56	0 48	0 45	0 47
12	1 8	1 11	1 18	1 27	1 36	1 39	1 37	1 31	1 21	1 10	0 58	0 50	0 48
14	1 8	1 5	1 8	1 17	1 26	1 34	1 37	1 37	1 30	1 20	1 9	0 58	0 51
16	1 4	0 59	0 57	1 1	1 9	1 18	1 26	1 30	1 30	1 26	1 17	1 7	0 57
18	1 0	0 52	0 46	0 46	0 50	0 59	1 8	1 18	1 23	1 24	1 20	1 14	1 4
20	0 56	0 47	0 39	0 38	0 33	0 39	0 49	0 59	1 9	1 17	1 19	1 18	1 10
22	0 53	0 47	0 37	0 29	0 24	0 25	0 32	0 41	0 53	1 4	1 12	1 15	1 13
24	0 52	1 49	0 42	0 38	0 24	0 21	0 23	0 29	0 39	0 50	1 2	1 10	1 12

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always additive; but since the numbers in Table III. have been increased by 1′ to make them additive, that quantity must be subtracted from the final result.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Minutes of Mean Time	Sidereal Equivalents.	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents	Seconds of Mean Time	Sidereal Equivalents.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.
	H. M. S.		M. S.		M. S.		S.		S.
1	1 0 9·86	1	1 0·16	31	31 5·09	1	1·00	31	31·08
2	2 0 19·71	2	2 0·33	32	32 5·26	2	2·01	32	32·09
3	3 0 29·57	3	3 0·49	33	33 5·42	3	3·01	33	33·09
4	4 0 39·43	4	4 0·66	34	34 5·59	4	4·01	34	34·09
5	5 0 49·28	5	5 0·82	35	35 5·75	5	5·01	35	35·10
6	6 0 59·14	6	6 0·99	36	36 5·91	6	6·02	36	36·10
7	7 1 9·00	7	7 1·15	37	37 6·08	7	7·02	37	37·10
8	8 1 18·85	8	8 1·31	38	38 6·24	8	8·02	38	38·10
9	9 1 28·71	9	9 1·48	39	39 6·41	9	9·02	39	39·11
10	10 1 38·56	10	10 1·64	40	40 6·57	10	10·03	40	40·11
11	11 1 48·42	11	11 1·81	41	41 6·74	11	11·03	41	41·11
12	12 1 58·28	12	12 1·97	42	42 6·90	12	12·03	42	42·12
13	13 2 8·13	13	13 2·14	43	43 7·06	13	13·04	43	43·12
14	14 2 17·99	14	14 2·30	44	44 7·23	14	14·04	44	44·12
15	15 2 27·85	15	15 2·46	45	45 7·39	15	15·04	45	45·12
16	16 2 37·70	16	16 2·63	46	46 7·56	16	16·04	46	46·13
17	17 2 47·56	17	17 2·79	47	47 7·72	17	17·05	47	47·13
18	18 2 57·42	18	18 2·96	48	48 7·89	18	18·05	48	48·13
19	19 3 7·27	19	19 3·12	49	49 8·05	19	19·05	49	49·13
20	20 3 17·13	20	20 3·29	50	50 8·21	20	20·05	50	50·14
21	21 3 26·99	21	21 3·45	51	51 8·38	21	21·06	51	51·14
22	22 3 36·84	22	22 3·61	52	52 8·54	22	22·06	52	52·14
23	23 3 46·70	23	23 3·78	53	53 8·71	23	23·06	53	53·15
24	24 3 56·56	24	24 3·94	54	54 8·87	24	24·07	54	54·15
		25	25 4·11	55	55 9·04	25	25·07	55	55·15
		26	26 4·27	56	56 9·20	26	26·07	56	56·15
		27	27 4·44	57	57 9·36	27	27·07	57	57·16
		28	28 4·60	58	58 9·53	28	28·08	58	58·16
		29	29 4·76	59	59 9·69	29	29·08	59	59·16
		30	30 4·93	60	60 9·86	30	30·08	60	60·16

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to a given Mean Solar Time, we must take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, and add to it the Sidereal Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. Should the sum come out more than twenty-four hours, that amount must be subtracted from it. As an example, let the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time of April 15*d.* 10*h.* 5*m.* 24*s.* be required:—

	H.	M.	S.
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on April 15	1	33	14
Mean Time intervals and Sidereal Equivalents..... 10*h.* =	10	1	38·56
5*m.* =		5	0·82
24*s.* =			24·07
Corresponding Sidereal Time =	11	40	17·45

This Table may be used to show the acceleration of Sidereal on Mean Solar intervals by subtracting the Mean Time arguments from their sidereal equivalents.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME.

Hours of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.
	H. M. S.		M. S.		M. S.		S.		S.
1	0 59 50·17	1	0 59·84	31	30 54·92	1	1·00	31	30·92
2	1 59 40·34	2	1 59·67	32	31 54·76	2	1·99	32	31·91
3	2 59 30·51	3	2 59·51	33	32 54·59	3	2·99	33	32·91
4	3 59 20·68	4	3 59·34	34	33 54·43	4	3·99	34	33·91
5	4 59 10·85	5	4 59·18	35	34 54·27	5	4·99	35	34·90
6	5 59 1·02	6	5 59·02	36	35 54·10	6	5·98	36	35·90
7	6 58 51·19	7	6 58·85	37	36 53·94	7	6·98	37	36·90
8	7 58 41·36	8	7 58·69	38	37 53·77	8	7·98	38	37·90
9	8 58 31·53	9	8 58·53	39	38 53·61	9	8·98	39	38·89
10	9 58 21·70	10	9 58·36	40	39 53·45	10	9·97	40	39·89
11	10 58 11·87	11	10 58·20	41	40 53·28	11	10·97	41	40·89
12	11 58 2·05	12	11 58·03	42	41 53·12	12	11·97	42	41·89
13	12 57 52·22	13	12 57·87	43	42 52·96	13	12·96	43	42·88
14	13 57 42·39	14	13 57·71	44	43 52·79	14	13·96	44	43·88
15	14 57 32·56	15	14 57·54	45	44 52·63	15	14·96	45	44·88
16	15 57 22·73	16	15 57·38	46	45 52·46	16	15·96	46	45·87
17	16 57 12·90	17	16 57·22	47	46 52·30	17	16·95	47	46·87
18	17 57 3·07	18	17 57·05	48	47 52·14	18	17·95	48	47·87
19	18 56 53·24	19	18 56·89	49	48 51·97	19	18·95	49	48·87
20	19 56 43·41	20	19 56·72	50	49 51·81	20	19·95	50	49·86
21	20 56 33·58	21	20 56·56	51	50 51·64	21	20·94	51	50·86
22	21 56 23·75	22	21 56·40	52	51 51·48	22	21·94	52	51·86
23	22 56 13·92	23	22 56·23	53	52 51·32	23	22·94	53	52·86
24	23 56 4·09	24	23 56·07	54	53 51·15	24	23·93	54	53·85
		25	24 55·90	55	54 50·99	25	24·93	55	54·85
		26	25 55·74	56	55 50·83	26	25·93	56	55·85
		27	26 55·58	57	56 50·66	27	26·93	57	56·84
		28	27 55·41	58	57 50·50	28	27·92	58	57·84
		29	28 55·25	59	58 50·33	29	28·92	59	58·84
		30	29 55·09	60	59 50·17	30	29·92	60	59·84

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to a given Sidereal Time, take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, and add to it the Mean Time Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the Sidereal Time.

As an example, convert the Sidereal Time $17h.\ 5m.\ 16s.$, on July 12, into Mean Time:—

		H.	M.	S.
Mean Time at Sidereal Noon on July 11		16	41	1
Sidereal intervals and Mean Time Equivalents	$17h. =$	16	57	12·90
	$5m. =$		4	59·18
	$16s. =$			15·96
Corresponding Mean Time, July 12	$=$	9	43	29·04

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1916.

THE following is a summary of the more prominent astronomical occurrences and objects which may be observed during the year, and is intended as a guide to those amateur observers who "consider the heavens."

ECLIPSES IN 1916.

In this year there will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 20, partly visible at Greenwich.

First contact with shadow	7*h.* 55*m.* morn.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Middle of the Eclipse	8*h.* 40*m.* morn.	
Last contact with shadow	9*h.* 24*m.* morn.	

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, February 3, partly visible, as a Partial Eclipse, at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 1*h.* 27*m.* aft., in longitude 109° West of Greenwich, and latitude 3° South. Central Eclipse begins at 2*h.* 29*m.* aft., in longitude 122° West of Greenwich, and latitude 7° North; ends at 5*h.* 31*m.* aft., in longitude 10° West of Greenwich, and latitude 49° North. Eclipse ends at 6*h.* 33*m.* aft., in longitude 19° West of Greenwich, and latitude 39° North. The line of Total Eclipse lies over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and north-west corner of South America.

At Montreal a Partial Eclipse is visible.

Begins at	3*d.* 3*h.* 29*m.* aft.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Greatest Phase	3*d.* 4*h.* 29*m.* aft.	
Ends	3*d.* 5*h.* 29*m.* aft.	

The first contact takes place at 217° from the vertex, and the last contact at 96° from the same point, counting towards the East.

At Greenwich, the Partial Eclipse begins at 4*h.* 31*m.* aft., Greenwich Mean Time, 208° from the vertex. The beginning only can be observed, as the Sun sets at 4*h.* 49*m.* aft. at Greenwich. The beginning may also be observed at Armagh, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Durham, Oxford, and Cambridge, under much the same circumstances as at Greenwich, the times of first contact varying only two or three minutes.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, July 15, partly visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the shadow	3*h.* 19*m.* morn.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Middle of the Eclipse	4*h.* 46*m.* morn.	
Last contact with the shadow	6*h.* 13*m.* morn.	

The first contact takes place 40° from the North Point towards the East, the last contact 70° to the West. The magnitude of the Eclipse = 0·80. Only the middle of the Eclipse and the last contact will be visible at Greenwich, as the Moon does not rise till 4*h.* 29*m.* morn.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 29–30, invisible at Greenwich. Eclipse begins on the Earth generally on July 29, 11*h.* 25*m.* aft., in longitude 103° East of Greenwich, and latitude 9° South. Central Eclipse begins July 30, 0*h.* 51*m.* morn., in longitude 90° East of Greenwich, and latitude 29° South. Central Eclipse ends 3*h.* 21*m.* morn., in longitude 179° East of Greenwich, and latitude 64° South. Eclipse ends 4*h.* 47*m.* morn., in longitude 179° East of Greenwich, and latitude 46° South. The line of Central Eclipse passes across the south-western portion of Australia.

At Perth a Partial Eclipse is visible.

Begins	July 29, 11*h.* 58*m.* aft.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Greatest Phase	,, 30, 1*h.* 30*m.* morn.	
Ends	,, 30, 3*h.* 16*m.* morn.	

The first contact occurs at 65° from the vertex, and the last at 270°. Magnitude of the Eclipse = 0·82.

At Adelaide an Annular Eclipse is visible, magnitude 0·95.

Begins	July 30, 0*h.* 43*m.* morn.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Greatest Phase	,, 30, 2*h.* 30*m.* morn.	
Ends	,, 30, 4*h.* 15*m.* morn.	

The first contact occurs at 90° from the vertex, and the last at 324°.

At Melbourne a Partial Eclipse is visible.

Begins	July 30, 1*h.* 2*m.* morn.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Greatest Phase	,, 30, 2*h.* 47*m.* morn.	
Ends	,, 30, 4*h.* 26*m.* morn.	

The first contact occurs at 100° from the vertex, and the last at 333°.

At Sydney a Partial Eclipse is visible, magnitude 0·78.

Begins	July 30, 1*h.* 12*m.* morn.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Greatest Phase	,, 30, 2*h.* 56*m.* morn.	
Ends	,, 30, 4*h.* 32*m.* morn.	

The first contact occurs at 100° from the vertex, and the last at 352°.

At Wellington a Partial Eclipse is visible, magnitude 0·58.

Begins	July 30, 2*h.* 11*m.* morn.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Greatest Phase	,, 30, 3*h.* 33*m.* morn.	
Ends	,, 30, 4*h.* 46*m.* morn.	

The first contact occurs at 122° from the vertex, and the last at 9°.

V. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, on December 24, invisible at Greenwich; magnitude 0·01. Begins on the Earth generally at 8*h.* 32*m.* aft., in longitude 48° East from Greenwich, and latitude 67° South. Greatest Eclipse at 8*h.* 46*m.* aft., in longitude 32° East from Greenwich, and latitude 66° South. Eclipse ends 9*h.* 0*m.* aft., in longitude 18° East from Greenwich, and latitude 64° South.

VI. ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following table contains *all* the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and only *those that are visible at Greenwich* of the second, third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D. and R. signifying respectively Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D. or R. in the second column.

From January 1 to Feb. 29 the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Eastern side of the Planet; from May 1 to October 23 on the Western side; and from October 24 to the end of the year on the Eastern side. In the astronomical telescope, which inverts the image, the Western side of the Planet will be on the left and the Eastern on the right hand, in the Northern hemisphere.

The mean time for any other place than Greenwich may be found by applying to the times given in the following table the difference of longitude, adding if the longitude of the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if *West*.

Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		h.	m.	s.
Jan.				
1	II. R.*	8	53	52 aft.
2	I. R.	2	57	9 morn.
3	I. R.*	9	26	2 aft.
4	IV. D.	2	13	42 aft.
4	IV. R.	3	34	21 aft.
5	II. R.	10	13	26 morn.
5	I. R.	3	54	53 aft.
6	III. D.	3	3	14 aft.
6	III. R.*	5	45	14 aft.
7	I. R.	10	23	44 morn.
8	II. R.	11	32	19 aft.
9	I. R.	4	52	33 morn.
10	I. R.	11	21	25 aft.
12	II. R.	0	51	56 aft.
12	I. R.*	5	50	14 aft.
13	III. D.*	7	5	43 aft.
13	III. R.*	9	46	22 aft.
14	I. R.	0	19	5 aft.
16	II. R.	2	10	47 morn.
16	I. R.	6	47	53 morn.
18	I. R.	1	16	43 morn.
19	II. R.	3	30	29 aft.
19	I. R.*	7	45	33 aft.
20	III. D.	11	7	59 aft.
21	III. R.	1	47	17 morn.
21	IV. D.	8	48	11 morn.
21	IV. R.	9	32	26 morn.
21	I. R.	2	14	22 aft.
23	II. R.	4	49	21 morn.
23	I. R.	8	43	10 morn.
25	I. R.	3	11	59 morn.
26	II. R.*	6	9	4 aft.
26	I. R.	9	40	47 aft.
28	III. D.	3	10	21 morn.
28	III. R.	5	48	18 morn.
28	I. R.	4	9	35 aft.
30	II. R.	7	27	55 morn.
30	I. R.	10	38	22 morn.
Feb.				
1	I. R.	5	7	10 morn.
2	II. R.*	8	47	38 aft.
2	I. R.	11	35	58 aft.
4	III. D.	7	13	11 morn.
4	III. R.	9	49	46 morn.
4	I. R.*	6	4	44 aft.
6	II. R.	10	6	30 morn.
6	I. R.	0	33	30 aft.
8	I. R.	7	2	17 morn.
9	II. R.	11	26	14 aft.
10	I. R.	1	31	3 morn.
11	III. D.	11	15	42 morn.
11	III. R.	1	50	54 aft.
11	I. R.*	7	59	48 aft.
13	II. R.	0	45	4 aft.
13	I. R.	2	28	32 aft.
15	I. R.	8	57	19 morn.
17	II. R.	2	4	46 morn.
17	I. R.	3	26	4 morn.
18	III. D.	3	18	35 aft.
18	III. R.*	5	52	25 aft.
18	I. R.	9	54	48 aft.
20	II. R.	3	23	34 aft.
20	I. R.	4	23	31 aft.
22	I. R.	10	52	16 morn.
24	II. R.	4	43	17 morn.
24	I. R.	5	21	1 morn.
25	III. R.	9	53	6 aft.
25	I. R.	11	49	44 aft.
27	II. R.*	6	2	3 aft.
27	I. R.*	6	18	25 aft.
29	I. R.	0	47	8 aft.

Owing to the Planet's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will be invisible till the 1st of May.

Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		h.	m.	s.
May				
1	II. D.	3	1	14 aft.
3	I. D.	3	45	56 morn.
4	I. D.	10	14	32 aft.
5	II. D.*	4	20	18 morn.
6	I. D.	4	43	5 aft.
7	III. D.	11	38	28 morn.
7	III. R.	1	57	10 aft.
8	I. D.	11	11	39 morn.
8	II. D.	5	38	36 aft.
10	I. D.	5	40	12 morn.
12	I. D.	0	8	47 morn.
12	II. D.	6	57	30 morn.
13	I. D.	6	37	20 aft.
14	III. D.	3	40	21 aft.
14	III. R.	5	57	41 aft.
15	I. D.	1	5	53 aft.
15	II. D.	8	15	45 aft.
17	I. D.	7	34	25 morn.
19	I. D.	2	3	0 morn.
19	II. D.	9	34	32 morn.
20	I. D.	8	31	32 aft.
21	III. D.	7	41	52 aft.
21	III. R.	9	57	50 aft.
22	I. D.	3	0	5 aft.
22	II. D.	10	52	42 aft.
24	I. D.	9	28	37 morn.
26	I. D.	3	57	11 morn.
26	II. D.	0	11	21 aft.
27	I. D.	10	25	41 aft.
28	III. D.	11	43	43 aft.
29	III. R.	1	58	19 morn.
29	I. D.	4	54	14 aft.
30	II. D.	1	29	29 morn.
31	I. D.	11	22	45 morn.
June				
2	I. D.	5	51	19 morn.
2	II. D.	2	47	57 aft.
4	I. D.	0	19	49 morn.
5	III. D.*	3	44	47 morn.
5	III. R.	5	58	3 morn.
5	I. D.	6	48	22 aft.
6	II. D.	4	5	58 morn.
7	I. D.	1	16	51 aft.
9	I. D.	7	45	25 morn.
9	II. D.	5	24	21 aft.
11	I. D.*	2	13	55 morn.
12	III. D.	7	45	44 morn.
12	III. R.	9	57	40 morn.
12	I. D.	8	42	28 aft.
13	II. D.	6	42	16 morn.
14	I. D.	3	10	56 aft.
16	I. D.	9	39	30 morn.
16	II. D.	8	0	31 aft.
18	I. D.	4	8	0 morn.
19	III. D.	11	46	36 morn.
19	III. R.	1	57	13 aft.
19	I. D.	10	36	32 aft.
20	II. D.	9	18	23 morn.
21	I. D.	5	5	1 aft.
23	I. D.	11	33	35 morn.
23	II. D.	10	36	31 aft.
25	I. D.	6	2	4 morn.
26	III. D.	3	47	39 aft.
26	III. R.	5	56	56 aft.
27	I. D.	0	30	36 morn.

Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		h.	m.	s.
June				
27	II. D.	11	54	18 morn.
28	I. D.	6	59	5 aft.
30	I. D.	1	27	38 aft.
July				
1	II. D.*	1	12	17 morn.
2	I. D.	7	56	7 morn.
3	III. D.	7	49	15 aft.
3	III. R.	9	57	13 aft.
4	I. D.*	2	24	40 morn.
4	II. D.	2	30	1 aft.
4	II. R.	5	8	12 aft.
5	I. D.	8	53	8 aft.
7	I. D.	3	21	42 aft.
8	II. D.*	3	47	53 morn.
8	II. R.	6	25	53 morn.
9	I. D.	9	50	11 morn.
10	III. D.*	11	50	29 aft.
11	III. R.*	1	57	9 morn.
11	I. D.	4	18	44 morn.
11	II. D.	5	5	34 aft.
11	II. R.	7	43	23 aft.
12	I. D.	10	47	12 aft.
14	I. D.	5	15	46 aft.
15	II. D.	6	23	19 morn.
15	II. R.	9	0	57 morn.
16	I. D.	11	44	15 morn.
18	III. D.*	3	52	3 morn.
18	III. R.	5	57	27 morn.
18	I. D.	6	12	48 morn.
18	II. D.	7	40	54 aft.
18	II. R.	10	18	23 aft.
20	I. D.*	0	41	16 morn.
21	I. D.	7	9	51 aft.
22	II. D.	8	58	35 morn.
22	II. R.	11	35	53 morn.
23	I. D.	1	38	20 aft.
25	III. D.	7	52	54 morn.
25	I. D.	8	6	55 morn.
25	III. R.	9	57	2 morn.
25	II. D.	10	16	7 aft.
26	II. R.*	0	53	17 morn.
27	I. D.*	2	35	22 morn.
28	I. D.	9	3	58 aft.
29	II. D.	11	33	43 morn.
29	II. R.	2	10	41 aft.
30	I. D.	3	32	27 aft.
Aug.				
1	I. D.	10	1	2 morn.
1	III. D.	11	53	40 morn.
1	III. R.	1	56	34 aft.
2	II. D.*	0	51	12 morn.
2	II. R.*	3	28	1 morn.
3	I. D.	4	29	30 morn.
4	I. D.*	10	58	6 aft.
5	II. D.	2	8	41 aft.
5	II. R.	4	45	20 aft.
6	I. D.	5	26	36 aft.
8	I. D.	11	55	11 morn.
8	III. D.	3	54	27 aft.
8	III. R.	5	56	7 aft.
9	II. D.*	3	26	9 morn.
9	II. R.	6	2	39 morn.
10	I. D.	6	23	39 morn.
12	I. D.*	0	52	16 morn.
12	II. D.	4	43	35 aft.
12	II. R.	7	19	55 aft.
13	I. D.	7	20	46 aft.
15	I. D.	1	49	22 aft.
15	III. D.	7	55	29 aft.

Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
Aug.				
15	III. R.*	9	55	56 aft.
16	II. D.	6	1	0 morn.
16	II. R.	8	37	12 morn.
17	I. D.	8	17	52 morn.
19	I. D.*	2	46	30 morn.
19	II. D.	7	18	22 aft.
19	II. R.*	9	54	24 aft.
20	I. D.*	9	15	1 aft.
22	I. D.	3	43	38 aft.
22	III. D.*	11	57	10 aft.
23	III. R.*	1	56	24 morn.
23	II. D.	8	35	45 morn.
24	I. D.	10	12	8 morn.
26	I. D.*	4	40	47 morn.
26	II. D.*	9	53	6 aft.
27	I. D.*	11	9	19 aft.
29	I. D.	5	37	57 aft.
30	III. D.*	3	58	30 morn.
30	III. R.	5	56	33 morn.
30	II. D.	11	10	20 morn.
31	I. D.	0	6	28 aft.
Sept.				
2	I. D.	6	35	8 morn.
3	II. D.*	0	27	48 morn.
4	I. D.*	1	3	41 morn.
5	I. D.	7	32	20 aft.
6	III. D.	8	0	13 morn.
6	III. R.	9	57	9 morn.
6	II. D.	1	45	10 aft.
7	I. D.	2	0	52 aft.
9	I. D.	8	29	34 morn.
10	II. D.*	3	2	30 morn.
11	I. D.*	2	58	8 morn.
12	I. D.*	9	26	47 aft.
13	III. D.	0	1	18 aft.
13	III. R.	1	57	7 aft.
13	II. D.	4	19	53 aft.
14	I. D.	3	55	23 aft.
16	I. D.	10	24	5 morn.
17	II. D.*	5	37	14 morn.
18	I. D.*	4	52	41 morn.
19	I. D.*	11	21	23 aft.
20	III. D.	4	2	22 aft.
20	III. R.	5	57	8 aft.
20	II. D.	6	54	36 aft.
21	I. D.	5	49	58 aft.
23	I. D.	0	18	42 aft.
24	II. D.	8	11	58 morn.
25	I. D.	6	47	20 morn.
27	I. D.*	1	16	3 morn.
27	III. D.*	8	3	34 aft.
27	II. D.*	9	29	24 aft.
27	III. R.*	9	57	14 aft.

Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
Sept.				
28	I. D.*	7	44	40 aft.
30	I. D.	2	13	26 aft.
Oct.				
1	II. D.	10	46	38 morn.
2	I. D.	8	42	5 morn.
4	I. D.*	3	10	51 morn.
5	II. D.*	0	4	16 morn.
5	III. D.*	0	5	5 morn.
5	III. R.*	1	57	43 morn.
5	I. D.*	9	39	29 aft.
8	I. D.	4	8	16 aft.
8	II. D.	1	21	44 aft.
9	I. D.	10	36	57 morn.
11	I. D.*	5	5	45 morn.
12	II. D.*	2	39	14 morn.
12	III. D.*	4	7	20 morn.
12	I. D.*	11	34	25 aft.
14	I. D.*	6	3	14 aft.
15	II. D.	3	56	47 aft.
16	I. D.	0	31	57 aft.
18	I. D.	7	0	47 morn.
19	II. D.*	5	14	21 morn.
19	III. D.	8	9	16 morn.
20	I. D.*	1	29	29 morn.
21	I. D.*	7	58	19 aft.
22	II. D.*	6	31	59 aft.
23	I. D.	2	27	4 aft.
25	I. R.	12	6	49 morn.
26	II. R.	10	23	28 morn.
26	III. D.	0	11	35 aft.
26	III. R.	2	1	17 aft.
27	I. R.*	5	35	32 morn.
29	I. R.*	0	4	23 morn.
29	II. R.*	11	41	7 aft.
30	I. R.*	6	33	8 aft.
Nov.				
1	I. R.	1	2	1 aft.
2	II. R.	0	58	46 aft.
2	III. R.*	6	2	6 aft.
3	I. R.	7	30	46 morn.
5	I. R.*	1	59	38 morn.
6	II. R.*	2	16	30 morn.
6	I. R.*	8	28	26 aft.
8	I. R.	2	57	20 aft.
9	II. R.	3	34	14 aft.
9	III. D.*	8	15	1 aft.
9	III. R.*	10	2	58 aft.
10	I. R.	9	26	6 morn.
12	I. R.*	3	55	0 morn.
13	II. R.*	4	52	3 morn.
13	I. R.*	10	23	49 aft.
15	I. R.*	4	52	44 aft.
16	II. R.*	6	9	54 aft.

Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
Nov.				
17	III. D.*	0	16	54 morn.
17	III. R.*	2	4	0 morn.
17	I. R.	11	21	33 morn.
19	I. R.	5	50	27 morn.
20	II. R.	7	27	50 morn.
21	I. R.*	0	19	18 morn.
22	I. R.*	6	48	14 aft.
23	II. R.*	8	45	48 aft.
24	III. D.*	4	19	5 morn.
24	III. R.	6	5	24 morn.
24	I. R.	1	17	4 aft.
26	I. R.	7	46	0 morn.
27	II. R.	10	3	49 morn.
28	I. R.*	2	14	52 morn.
29	I. R.*	8	43	50 aft.
30	II. R.*	11	21	53 aft.
Dec.				
1	III. D.	8	21	59 morn.
1	III. R.	10	7	30 morn.
1	I. R.	3	12	40 aft.
3	I. R.	9	41	37 morn.
4	II. R.	0	40	0 aft.
5	I. R.	4	10	30 morn.
6	I. R.*	10	39	29 aft.
8	II. R.*	1	58	12 morn.
8	III. D.	0	24	28 aft.
8	III. R.	2	9	16 aft.
8	I. R.*	5	8	20 aft.
10	I. R.	11	37	19 morn.
11	II. R.	3	16	24 aft.
12	I. R.	6	6	12 morn.
14	I. R.*	0	35	11 morn.
15	II. R.	4	34	41 morn.
15	III. D.*	4	27	15 aft.
15	III. R.*	6	11	24 aft.
15	I. R.*	7	4	3 aft.
17	I. R.	1	33	1 aft.
18	II. R.*	5	52	59 aft.
19	I. R.	8	1	55 morn.
21	I. R.	2	30	56 morn.
22	II. R.	7	11	24 morn.
22	III. D.*	8	29	20 aft.
22	I. R.*	8	59	48 aft.
22	III. R.*	10	12	53 aft.
24	I. R.	3	28	47 aft.
25	II. R.*	8	29	47 aft.
26	I. R.	9	57	40 morn.
28	I. R.	4	26	41 morn.
29	II. R.	9	48	18 morn.
29	I. R.*	10	55	33 aft.
30	III. D.*	0	31	20 morn.
30	III. R.	2	14	20 morn.
31	I. R.*	5	24	32 aft.

Besides the above Eclipses of the four larger Satellites, there will be found, on p. 89, the times of the visible Transits of Satellite III. across the disc of the planet when passing between the Earth and Jupiter. The times of immersion and emersion are given in astronomical reckoning.

Also on the same page are given the approximate times of Transit of the oval red spot across the central meridian of Jupiter.

Attention may here be drawn to the East and West Elongations of Titan, the sixth and brightest satellite of Saturn; the times of which will be found on p. 90.

All the above phenomena are interesting to watch, and come well within the range of very moderate telescopic power.

There will be no Eclipses of the fourth Satellite in the year 1916.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Day.	Name of Star.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.	Reappearance. Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.
Jan.		H. M.	°	H. M.	°
13	26 Arietis	5 46a.	88	7 8a.	235
16	χ Tauri	0 5m.	90	0 58m.	181
19	ω Geminorum	0 47m.	143	1 21m.	191
19	192 B Gemin'm	5 59a.	114	6 58a.	345
23	43 Leonis	5 16m.	140	6 1m.	219
25–26	q Virginis ...	11 39a.	201	0 24m.	291
Feb.					
1	σ Aquarii.....	0 5m.	95	0 55m.	185
6	22 Piscium ...	8 39a.	66	...	...
7	136 B Piscium	9 27a.	341	10 6a.	255
14	139 Tauri	2 46m.	98	3 29m.	203
14–15	ϵ Geminorum	11 3a.	79	0 19m.	239
15	B.D. +23° 1744	9 10a.	138	10 29a.	257
17	81 Cancri	9 33a.	157	10 53a.	296
19	35 Sextantis ...	7 56a.	151	9 2a.	337
21	431 B Leonis ...	1 52m.	80	2 48m.	337
22	q Virginis ...	7 11m.	11	...	...
27	95 G Ophiuchi	4 22m.	81	5 20m.	325
29	χ Sagittarii...	7 17m.	20	7 44m.	336
Mar.					
9	16 Tauri	10 15a.	26	11 12a.	241
9	17 Tauri	10 17a.	70	11 11a.	201
9	20 Tauri	10 46a.	14	11 35a.	260
9	q Tauri	10 48a.	330	11 4a.	300
9–10	η Tauri	11 30a.	84	0 13m.	192
10	28 Tauri	0 11m.	87	...	...
10	27 Tauri	0 23m.	123	0 40m.	161
12	125 Tauri	2 20m.	125	2 44m.	183
13	48 Geminorum	7 43a.	50	8 31a.	326
14	58 Geminorum	2 2m.	74	2 58m.	242
15	Neptune ...	2 16m.	104	3 6m.	223
20	370 B Virginis	10 6a.	148	11 15a.	320
24	b Scorpii	2 42m.	90	3 50m.	310
24	4 Scorpii	5 19m.	124	6 15m.	215
29	21 Capricorni	4 22m.	107	5 29m.	272
Apr.					
8	139 Tauri	5 46a.	97	7 3a.	223
16	q Virginis ...	9 38a.	146	10 50a.	295
May.					
6	52 B Gemin'm	8 18a.	67	9 20a.	235
8–9	d^1 Cancri	11 32a.	96	0 22m.	231
12–13	388 B Leonis ...	11 39a.	74	0 43m.	275
17	π Scorpii	9 58a.	185	10 35a.	245
18	48 B Scorpii ...	0 1m.	37	0 27m.	349
18	65 B Scorpii ...	2 7m.	88	3 16m.	242
21	49 Sagittarii...	1 38m.	63	2 41m.	293
24	150 B Aquarii...	2 49m.	130	3 43m.	224
26	22 Piscium ...	1 50m.	78	2 45m.	302
June					
4	217 B Gemin'm	7 37a.	145	7 56a.	180
16	4 G Sagittarii	0 48m.	353	0 53m.	345
17	127 G Sagittarii	2 38m.	14	3 26m.	277
17	172 B Sagittarii	3 30m.	21	4 25m.	255
22	λ Piscium ...	3 16m.	113	4 17m.	220
26	ϵ Arietis	3 40m.	133	4 39m.	265

Day.	Name of Star.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.	Reappearance. Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.
June		H. M.	°	H. M.	°
27	23 Tauri	1 50m.	61	2 24m.	343
27	27 Tauri	2 55m.	84	3 45m.	324
27	28 Tauri	3 6m.	61	3 40m.	348
July.					
11–12	65 B Scorpii ...	10 57a.	70	0 5m.	251
14	49 Sagittarii...	9 31a.	90	10 39a.	277
16	υ Capricorni	3 56m.	344	4 35m.	262
Aug.					
5	87 Virginis ...	8 0a.	111	9 1a.	227
9	4 G Sagittarii	9 7a.	357	9 19a.	337
10–11	127 G Sagittarii	11 48a.	26	0 46m.	250
11	172 B Sagittarii	0 41m.	32	...	...
15	λ Piscium ...	8 26a.	102	9 24a.	277
17	136 B Piscium	1 26m.	34	2 21m.	286
25	Saturn	9 42m.	79	10 52m.	303
Sept.					
9	υ Capricorni	0 2m.	2	0 53m.	248
10–11	186 B Aquarii...	11 37a.	30	0 41m.	241
15	47 B Arietis ...	4 7m.	4	5 5m.	252
16	ϵ Arietis	2 22m.	117	3 23m.	207
17	27 Tauri	0 4m.	73	0 55m.	332
17	28 Tauri	0 24m.	40	0 44m.	5
20	52 B Gemin'm	3 12m.	114	4 24m.	331
Oct.					
1	48 B Scorpii ...	4 52a.	90	6 4a.	244
4	208 B Sagittarii	8 0a.	90	8 56a.	192
9	22 Piscium ...	9 36a.	139	9 58a.	171
11	101 Piscium ...	9 40a.	87	10 51a.	261
14	66 Arietis	0 12m.	117	1 25m.	241
19	217 B Gemin'm	3 20m.	162	4 37m.	293
Nov.					
2	94 B Capric'ni	8 36a.	346	9 17a.	264
3	λ Capricorni	5 23a.	30	6 15a.	291
3	96 B Aquarii...	9 46a.	358	10 39a.	243
9	ϵ Arietis	8 9a.	29	8 22a.	5
10	104 B Tauri ...	5 7a.	88	5 55a.	318
11	36 Tauri	1 15m.	111	2 14m.	192
14	87 B Gemin'm	3 17m.	63	4 18m.	308
14	63 Geminorum	...	...	8 4a.	305
15	79 Geminorum	5 28m.	158	5 59m.	198
20	388 B Leonis ...	...	...	1 55m.	4
Dec.					
1	170 B Aquarii...	3 41a.	86	4 52a.	238
2	22 B Piscium	9 52a.	59	10 46a.	172
3	9 Piscium ...	0 15m.	347	...	...
6	μ Arietis	7 16a.	137	8 14a.	230
7	ϵ Arietis	4 44m.	12	5 30m.	259
8	62 Tauri	4 0a.	150	4 44a.	261
9	118 Tauri	8 46a.	154	9 53a.	275
10	132 Tauri	7 40m.	84	8 13m.	193
11–12	δ Geminorum	11 26a.	144	0 47m.	298
12	149 B Gemin'm	3 53m.	69	5 6m.	267
12	63 Geminorum	4 27m.	64	5 38m.	264
13	54 Cancri	8 15a.	139	9 15a.	329
22	153 B Librae ...	6 15m.	156	7 17m.	289
31	136 B Piscium	3 59a.	92	5 12a.	241

The angle from the vertex is measured from the true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from 0° to 360°.

Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1916.

	Name of Star.	Mag	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
			H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″
α	Andromedæ	2·2	0 4 2·5	+ 3·09	+28 37 36	+20·0
γ	Pegasi	2·9	0 8 54·5	+ 3·09	+14 43 0	+20·0
α	Cassiopeiæ	*var.*	0 35 43·9	+ 3·38	+56 4 37	+19·8
β	Ceti	2·2	0 39 22·4	+ 3·00	−18 26 51	+19·8
ε	Piscium	4·5	0 58 34·9	+ 3·12	+ 7 26 17	+19·4
θ	Ceti	3·8	1 19 49·4	+ 3·00	− 8 36 59	+18·8
η	Piscium	3·7	1 26 59·1	+ 3·20	+14 54 47	+18·6
α	Ursæ Minoris (*Pole Star*)	2·1	1 29 44·2	+28·74	+88 51 25	+18·5
β	Arietis	2·7	1 49 59·7	+ 3·30	+20 23 52	+17·8
α	Arietis	2·2	2 2 26·1	+ 3·36	+23 3 57	+17·3
γ^2	Ceti	3·7	2 38 56·8	+ 3·12	+ 2 52 57	+15·4
α	Ceti	2·8	2 57 53·2	+ 3·13	+ 3 45 39	+14·3
α	Persei	1·9	3 18 19·1	+ 4·27	+49 33 47	+13·0
η	Tauri	3·0	3 42 29·3	+ 3·56	+23 50 46	+11·3
γ^1	Eridani	3·3	3 54 6·6	+ 2·79	−13 44 48	+10·5
α	Tauri (*Aldebaran*)	1·1	4 31 5·9	+ 3·44	+16 20 29	+ 7·6
ι	Aurigæ	2·9	4 51 31·3	+ 3·90	+33 2 3	+ 5·9
α	Aurigæ (*Capella*)	0·2	5 10 28·9	+ 4·42	+45 54 50	+ 4·3
β	Orionis	0·3	5 10 30·0	+ 2·88	− 8 17 52	+ 4·3
β	Tauri	1·8	5 20 58·8	+ 3·79	+28 32 15	+ 3·4
δ	Orionis	2·5	5 27 42·9	+ 3·06	− 0 21 38	+ 2·8
α	Leporis	2·7	5 29 1·5	+ 2·65	−17 52 54	+ 2·7
ε	Orionis	1·7	5 31 57·0	+ 3·04	− 1 15 17	+ 2·4
α	Columbæ	2·7	5 36 36·4	+ 2·17	−34 7 6	+ 2·0
α	Orionis	*var.*	5 50 37·4	+ 3·25	+ 7 23 32	+ 0·8
μ	Geminorum	3·1	6 17 52·8	+ 3·63	+22 33 28	− 1·6
γ	Geminorum	1·9	6 32 51·6	+ 3·46	+16 28 19	− 2·9
α	Canis Majoris (*Sirius*)	−1·6	6 41 26·6	+ 2·68	−16 36 1	− 3·6
ε	Canis Majoris	1·6	6 55 19·5	+ 2·36	−28 51 25	− 4·8
51	Cephei	5·2	7 1 34·9	+29·25	+87 11 0	− 5·3
δ	Geminorum	3·6	7 15 6·5	+ 3·59	+22 8 17	− 6·5
α^2	Geminorum (*Castor*)	2·0	7 29 14·6	+ 3·85	+32 4 27	− 7·6
α	Canis Minoris (*Procyon*)	0·5	7 34 54·3	+ 3·19	+ 5 26 27	− 8·1
β	Geminorum (*Pollux*)	1·2	7 40 10·7	+ 3·72	+28 13 48	− 8·5
15	Argus	2·9	8 3 58·0	+ 2·56	−24 3 41	−10·3
ε	Hydræ	3·5	8 42 19·8	+ 3·19	+ 6 43 40	−13·0
ι	Ursæ Majoris	3·1	8 53 27·8	+ 4·17	+48 22 20	−13·8
α	Hydræ	2·2	9 23 27·6	+ 2·95	− 8 17 38	−15·6
θ	Ursæ Majoris	3·3	9 27 14·9	+ 4·13	+52 3 39	−15·8
ε	Leonis	3·1	9 41 5·2	+ 3·41	+24 9 42	−16·5
α	Leonis (*Regulus*)	1·3	10 3 54·0	+ 3·21	+12 22 42	−17·5
γ^1	Leonis	2·6	10 15 20·6	+ 3·29	+20 16 1	−18·0
α	Ursæ Majoris	2·0	10 58 33·4	+ 3·74	+62 12 17	−19·3
δ	Leonis	2·6	11 9 38·6	+ 3·18	+20 59 3	−19·6
δ	Crateris	3·8	11 15 8·4	+ 3·01	−14 19 26	−19·7
β	Leonis	2·2	11 44 46·6	+ 3·10	+15 2 30	−20·0
γ	Ursæ Majoris	2·5	11 49 25·2	+ 3·16	+54 9 42	−20·0
ε	Corvi	3·2	12 5 48·1	+ 3·09	−22 9 10	−20·0
η	Virginis	4·0	12 15 36·5	+ 3·07	− 0 12 0	−20·0
β	Corvi	2·8	12 29 58·3	+ 3·15	−22 55 56	−19·9
γ^1	Virginis	3·7	12 37 24·1	+ 3·08	− 0 59 17	−19·8
α	Canum Venat.	2·8	12 52 6·0	+ 2·83	+38 46 18	−19·5
α	Virginis (*Spica*)	1·2	13 20 45·9	+ 3·16	−10 43 23	−18·8
ζ	Virginis	3·4	13 30 24·7	+ 3·07	− 0 10 0	−18·5
η	Ursæ Majoris	1·9	13 44 14·0	+ 2·38	+49 43 56	−18·0
η	Bootis	2·8	13 50 41·1	+ 2·86	+18 49 6	−17·8

α Cassiopeiæ, magnitude ranges from 2·2 to 2·8.
α Orionis, magnitude ranges from 1·0 to 1·4.

Planets.

Rising and Setting of Uranus and Neptune, with Right Ascension and Declination, in 1916, about the time of Opposition, at Mean Noon of the respective dates.

URANUS.

	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
July.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	10 7A	7 33M	21 27 16	15 46 14S
11	9 26A	6 53M	21 26 5	15 52 7S
21	8 47A	6 11M	21 24 43	15 58 48S
31	8 7A	5 29M	21 23 13	16 5 57S
Aug.				
10	7 26A	4 48M	21 21 39	16 13 19S
20	6 46A	4 6M	21 20 5	16 20 36S
30	6 5A	3 25M	21 18 34	16 27 28S
Sept.				
9	5 27A	2 43M	21 17 11	16 33 42S
19	4 46A	2 2M	21 15 59	16 38 57S

In Opposition August 10.

NEPTUNE.

	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
Jan.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
5	5 29A	9 13M	8 15 45	19 28 40N
15	4 48A	8 32M	8 14 37	19 32 24N
25	4 7A	7 53M	8 13 27	19 36 13N
Feb.				
4	3 26A	7 12M	8 12 18	19 39 59N
14	2 46A	6 32M	8 11 12	19 43 34N
24	2 4A	5 52M	8 10 13	19 46 48N
Mar.				
5	1 24A	5 12M	8 9 22	19 49 36N

In Opposition January 22.

The times of Southing of the above planets may be obtained with sufficient accuracy by taking the arithmetical mean between the times of Rising and Setting.

THE ROTATION PERIOD OF NEPTUNE.

From observations of the planet made by Mr. Maxwell Hall in the year 1883 it was noticed that while the light of certain stars in the field of the telescope remained constant during the night, the light of Neptune varied considerably, as if some portion of the planet's surface reflected light unequally. From these observations a period of rotation of about *7h.* 55*m.* was deduced.

During the opposition in 1915 similar comparisons were made on a rather more extended scale, which on reduction gave a value of *7h.* 50*m.* 6*s.* —rather smaller than the value obtained in 1883.

Mr. Maxwell Hall suggests that observers in widely differing longitudes should undertake similar observations during the opposition of Neptune in 1916, in order to obtain more data for a full discussion of the various points of interest connected with these observations.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″
α Boötis (*Arcturus*)	0·3	14 11 49·8	+ 2·81	+19 37 9	−16·8
ϵ^2 Boötis	2·6	14 41 19·1	+ 2.62	+27 25 40	−15·3
α Libræ	2·9	14 46 13·7	+ 3·32	−15 41 36	−15·0
β Ursæ Minoris	2·2	14 50 56·3	− 0·20	+74 29 56	−14·7
β Libræ	2·8	15 12 29·1	+ 3·23	− 9 4 25	−13·4
α Coronæ Borealis	2·3	15 31 7·9	+ 2·53	+26 59 48	−12·1
α Serpentis	2·8	15 40 7·7	+ 2·94	+ 6 41 21	−11·5
β^1 Scorpii	2·9	16 0 33·0	+ 3·48	−19 34 35	−10·0
δ Ophiuchi	3·0	16 9 56·5	+ 3·14	− 3 28 44	− 9·3
η Draconis	2·9	16 22 51·1	+ 0·81	+61 42 15	− 8·2
α Scorpii (*Antares*)	1·3	16 24 15·2	+ 3·68	−26 14 48	− 8·1
ζ Herculis	3·0	16 38 7·2	+ 2·30	+31 45 16	− 7·0
κ Ophiuchi	3·4	16 53 41·5	+ 2·85	+ 9 30 17	− 5·7
α^1 Herculis	*var.*	17 10 49·0	+ 2·74	+14 29 7	− 4·3
θ Ophiuchi	3·4	17 16 50·9	+ 3·68	−24 55 0	− 3·7
β Draconis	3·0	17 28 32·0	+ 1·36	+52 21 47	− 2·7
α Ophiuchi	2·1	17 31 2·1	+ 2·78	+12 37 13	− 2·5
μ Herculis	3·5	17 43 10·2	+ 2·37	+27 46 9	− 1·5
γ Draconis	2·4	17 54 39·3	+ 1·39	+51 29 54	− 0·5
δ Ursæ Minoris	4·4	17 59 20·8	−19·51	+86 36 51	− 0·1
μ Sagittarii	4·0	18 8 44·4	+ 3·59	−21 4 55	+ 0·8
α Lyræ (*Vega*)	0·1	18 34 5·7	+ 2·01	+38 42 17	+ 3·0
β^1 Lyræ	*var.*	18 46 58·7	+ 2·21	+33 15 52	+ 4·1
ζ Aquilæ	3·0	19 1 32·9	+ 2·76	+13 44 16	+ 5·3
λ Ursæ Minoris	6·6	19 3 51·6	−71·82	+89 0 57	+ 5·5
δ Aquilæ	3·4	19 21 15·8	+ 3·01	+ 2 56 47	+ 7·0
γ Aquilæ	2·8	19 42 16·0	+ 2·85	+10 24 28	+ 8·7
α Aquilæ (*Altair*)	0·9	19 46 41·1	+ 2·89	+ 8 38 44	+ 9·0
β Aquilæ	3·9	19 51 11·2	+ 2·94	+ 6 11 46	+ 9·4
α^2 Capricorni	3·8	20 13 23·7	+ 3·33	−12 48 22	+11·0
α Cygni	1·3	20 38 34·1	+ 2·04	+44 58 47	+12·8
ζ Cygni	3·5	21 9 21·6	+ 2·55	+29 52 54	+14·7
α Cephei	2·6	21 16 34·6	+ 1·41	+62 13 46	+15·2
β Aquarii	3·1	21 27 8·3	+ 3·16	− 5 56 29	+15·8
β^2 Cephei	3·4	21 27 34·9	+ 0·78	+70 11 30	+15·8
ε Pegasi	2·5	21 40 3·6	+ 2·94	+ 9 29 22	+16·4
α Aquarii	3·2	22 1 28·2	+ 3·08	− 0 43 42	+17·4
γ Aquarii	3·9	22 17 19·1	+ 3·09	− 1 48 39	+18·1
ζ Pegasi	3·6	22 37 16·3	+ 2·99	+10 23 33	+18·8
α Piscis Australis (*Fomalhaut*)	1·3	22 53 0·7	+ 3·30	−30 4 4	+19·2
α Pegasi (*Markab*)	2·6	23 0 34·5	+ 2·98	+14 45 11	+19·4
γ Piscium	3·8	23 12 48·6	+ 3·06	+ 2 49 23	+19·6
γ Cephei	3·4	23 35 53·4	+ 2·46	+77 9 49	+19·9
ω Piscium	4·0	23 54 59·8	+ 3·07	+ 6 23 54	+20·0

α^1 Herculis, magnitude ranges from 3·1 to 3·9.
β^1 Lyræ, magnitude ranges from 3·4 to 4·1.

Apparent Dimensions of Saturn's Outer Ring, 1916.

Date.	Maj. Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Maj. Axis.	Minor Axis.
	″	″		″	″
Jan.	3 46·67	− 19·60	July	5 37·35	− 15·02
Feb.	4 45·81	− 19·66	Aug.	6 37·60	− 14·46
Mar.	7 43·63	− 18·92	Sep.	7 38·74	− 14·23
Apr.	8 41·14	− 17·79	Oct.	1 40·13	− 14·33
May	2 39·51	− 16·91	Nov.	2 42·50	− 14·87
June	3 38·00	− 15·85	Dec.	4 44·89	− 15·85

These figures represent the dimensions of Saturn's Ring as seen from the Earth and refer to the outer limit of the outer Ring. The sign − means that the southern surface will be visible. The Ring will be invisible when its plane passes through either the centre of the Sun, centre of the Earth, or when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane of the Ring.

Illuminated Portions of the Discs of Mercury and Venus, 1916.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 1	0·958	0·892	July 4	0·476	0·002
Feb. 5	0·009	0·815	Aug. 3	0·971	0·220
Mar. 1	0·566	0·741	Sep. 2	0·665	0·446
Apr. 5	0·946	0·603	Oct. 2	0·029	0·601
May 5	0·571	0·441	Nov. 1	0·886	0·720
June 4	0·004	0·204	Dec. 1	0·994	0·813

When the above numbers are less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, and when they reach unity the planet is *full*.

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of some Fundamental Stars Visible in the Southern Hemisphere, for January 1, 1916.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″
β Hydri	2·9	0 21 21·5	+ 2·51	−77 43 38	+20·0
α Eridani (*Achernar*)	0·5	1 34 35·2	+ 2·23	−57 39 48	+18·4
γ Hydri	3·1	3 48 31·5	− 0·97	−74 29 48	+10·9
α Argûs	1·0	6 22 5·3	+ 1·33	−52 38 58	− 1·9
ι Argûs	2·2	9 14 50·4	+ 1·61	−58 55 21	−15·1
η Argûs	*var.*	10 41 47·9	+ 2·32	−59 14 34	−18·9
β Chamæleontis	4·3	12 13 23·4	+ 3·47	−78 50 45	−20·0
α^1 Crucis	1·6	12 21 54·9	+ 3·32	−62 38 1	−20·0
β Centauri	0·8	13 57 53·0	+ 4·21	−59 58 6	−17·5
α^2 Centauri	0·3	14 33 53·7	+ 4·54	−60 29 15	−15·7
α Trianguli Australis	1·9	16 39 45·4	+ 6·32	−68 52 31	− 6·9
σ Octantis	5·5	19 26 7 3	+ 94·92	−89 13 36	+ 7·4
α Pavonis	2·0	20 19 0·6	+ 4·76	−57 0 19	+11·4
α Gruis	1·9	22 2 56·7	+ 3·78	−47 22 7	+17·5

η Argûs, magnitude ranges from 1 to 7·4.

α Centauri.

It is supposed that this star, one of the brightest in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. Its parallax has been found to be 0·75″, which would make its distance from the Earth 275,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.

Telescopic Powers Suitable for Observing Celestial Objects.

COMETS, and large nebulæ such as those in Orion and Andromeda, require very low powers and extensive fields of view, so that the whole of the objects may be viewed, and their light sufficiently concentrated to display the fainter portions. To examine critically the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, powers of 150 or 200 may be used. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 13) is splendidly resolved with 100 on a 10-in. reflector.

The spots on the Sun are to be very distinctly seen in a small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. Large spots or clusters of spots are sometimes visible to the naked eye. A 3-in. refractor, powers from 60 to 100, reveals the solar markings in detail and under many varieties of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, clefts, and ridges of the Moon are satisfactorily seen in general outline with 50 and 75, though, for minute formations, powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 10 or 12 in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best observed with low powers, with fields sufficiently ample to include a picture of the whole phenomenon.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 150 or 175, but the air must be steady and the object not very near the horizon; those of Venus are plain with quite a low power. Whenever practicable these planets should be examined in daylight, for definition is often agreeably sharp at such times. Mars and Jupiter, too, should be observed in very strong twilight.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the *Syrtis Major* and *Acidalium Mare*, may be distinguished with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350 and an 8-in. refractor or 10-in reflector are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the fainter, narrower markings, many of which are delicate streaks and spots requiring very sharp images as well as ample magnification.

Jupiter's equatorial belts are perceptible in a 1½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their variable appearances and taking transit-times of the bright and dark spots 200 and 250 are requisite on a much larger instrument. The writer has successfully employed 1540 with a 12½-in. reflector on Jupiter, but found no advantage over powers of 200 to 440. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Dark transits of Satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and powers of 120 or 150.

Saturn and Mars usually appear well defined under higher powers than Jupiter. The division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed, when the globe is sufficiently inclined, with a 2½-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 250 to 350, and greater aperture, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet, such as the spots which appeared in his northern hemisphere in 1903. Titan is visible in any small telescope, and Iapetus is sometimes an easy object, but Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult.

In planetary work the observer will ultimately find it an advantage to accustom himself to one and the same power. If on special occasions or for particular purposes really high magnifiers are employed, they should be single lenses, as they possess a decided advantage in light and definition at the centre of the field.

For planetary observations generally, a telescope of less than 6 inches aperture is not really effective for reliable and comprehensive work, nor can powers under 200 be expected to deal satisfactorily with the markings on Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. When the air is very steady large telescopes and fairly high magnifying powers may be used to the best advantage.

Occultations of stars by the Moon are generally to be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 50 to 75.

For double stars the eye-piece required will depend in a great measure upon the character of the object. For very close pairs, high powers, such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as Vega, Polaris, or Rigel, then a moderate power, such as 100 or 150, will give excellent results. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars a comet eye-piece, power 25 or 30 and field about 1½°, will be best. The latter would also be well adapted for comet-seeking, and for general views of large comets, nebulæ, and parts of the Milky Way.

The Variable Star Algol (Beta Persei).

Computed Times of Minima for 1916—max. 2¼, min. 3¾.

JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
2	2	24	2	15	22	2	7	31	1	6	42	1	19	40	3	8	38	1	0	47	2	13	45
4	23	13	5	12	11	5	4	20	4	3	31	4	16	29	6	5	27	3	21	36	5	10	34
7	20	2	8	9	0	8	1	8	7	0	20	7	13	18	9	2	16	6	18	25	8	7	22
10	16	51	11	5	48	10	21	57	9	21	8	10	10	6	11	23	4	9	15	13	11	4	11
13	13	40	14	2	37	13	18	46	12	17	57	13	6	55	14	19	53	12	12	2	14	1	0
16	10	28	16	23	26	16	15	35	15	14	46	16	3	44	17	16	42	15	8	51	16	21	49
19	7	17	19	20	15	19	12	24	18	11	35	19	0	33	20	13	31	18	5	40	19	18	38
22	4	6	22	17	4	22	9	13	21	8	24	21	21	22	23	10	20	21	2	29	22	15	27
25	0	55	25	13	53	25	6	2	24	5	13	24	18	11	26	7	9	23	23	18	25	12	16
27	21	44	28	10	42	28	2	51	27	2	2	27	15	0	29	3	58	26	20	7	28	9	4
30	18	33		...		30	23	40	29	22	51	30	11	49		...		29	16	56	31	5	53

THE Solar or Planetary System consists of the Sun, with eight planets circulating around him at varying distances, in oval figures not greatly differing from the circular form. Six of these planets have other secondary and smaller bodies circulating round their primary, forming separate systems, and all receiving their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets, which return to perihelion at regular intervals and have the Sun in one focus of their elongated ellipses, are also members of the Solar System, but shine chiefly by their own light.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun presents a mottled appearance, with here and there in definite positions certain black spots, the nature of which is not yet certainly known. They vary in numbers, reaching a maximum about every 11 years. They are found in the region of the Sun's equator. As the Sun rotates on its axis in 25 days 8 hours, the spots appear to pass across the disc in 13½ days, moving from east to west, disappearing at the western edge, and, supposing the spot to last long enough, re-appearing again at the eastern limb in 13 or 14 days. They are of irregular shape, vary greatly in size, and consist of several distinct parts—a nucleus quite black, an umbra less dark, and a penumbra faintly dark; the nucleus being at a lower level than the others, and all lower than the bright surface.

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon, as in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's limb, consisting of masses of glowing hydrogen gas which arise from the chromosphere, sometimes to a height of nine or ten times the diameter of the Earth. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun, extending to an immense distance, is called the corona, and can at present only be seen during total eclipses of the Sun. The lower portion consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes with dark spaces between. These plumes have sometimes been traced to twice the Sun's diameter. The corona does not always appear of a constant form, but has been observed to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots.

The distance from the Sun to the Earth is about 93,000,000 miles. In comparing distances expressed in such high numbers it is not very easy to get a clear idea of their relation to each other. It will answer the purpose better to take this distance as the unit and express all others in terms of it.

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system, his mean distance in terms of the unit being 0·387. Moving in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth he can never be seen far from the former body, being sometimes to the West, and sometimes to the East of the Sun; in the former case appearing as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. These apparent excursions are technically known as elongations, the times and distances of which are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit causes the amount of these excursions to vary considerably, they may be as small as 16° or as large as 29°. His period of revolution round the Sun, in other words his year, consists of 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, and also, like the Moon, shows similar phases to the Earth; like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East and like her last quarter if in the West.

A planet is said to be in conjunction with another body when it is seen in the same direction in the heavens. In the case of the inferior planets, those between the Earth and Sun, the conjunction is obviously of two kinds, the one when the planet is between the Earth and Sun, and the other when the Sun is between the Earth and the planet, the former named inferior and the latter superior conjunction.

Mercury will be favourably visible from January 15–25 and from May 5–15, in the evenings, above the western region of the horizon, about an hour after sunset. He will also be well observable at the end of June in the morning sky, and again during the last half of October.

VENUS.

Venus, nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth, and presents phenomena similar to those of Mercury, only that, being farther from the Sun and nearer to the Earth than Mercury, her angles of elongation exceed those of Mercury, extending to 47°. Her year consists of 225 days. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, as owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere but very few markings are visible, rendering the determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By many astronomers her day is supposed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth. At the time of her greatest brilliancy Venus appears as a beautiful crescent, like the Moon when about 3½ days old.

Venus will be splendidly displayed during the year; in fact, the conditions for the favourable presentation of this brilliant orb could hardly be better. During the first six months of 1916 she will shine as the evening star, and throughout the last half of the year will appear as the morning star. In the first half of May the planet will not set until nearly midnight, and early in October she will come above the horizon at about 2 a.m. and remain visible until after sunrise. On February 13 and 14 a very interesting spectacle will be presented in the western sky, Venus and Jupiter being very near together. The former planet will be at her greatest elongation E. (45° 39′) on April 24, and at her greatest brilliancy on May 27. At the end of June Venus will be invisible for a short period, but quickly re-appears as a morning star, and reaches her greatest brilliancy on August 9. On September 12 she will be at her greatest elongation W. (46° 1′), and may be observed very near the Moon on September 23.

Either for popular naked-eye observation or for scientific telescopic study Venus will offer almost unique facilities in 1916.

THE MOON.

Our own planet has one satellite, the mean distance of which from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the solar system. When viewed through a telescope, charts of very great accuracy can be made of her surface, having no appreciable atmosphere to obscure the more delicate markings. With a powerful telescope the Moon may be brought apparently within about 500 miles, so that any changes which occur over large tracts of country could be easily distinguished: cities perhaps from cultivated fields. The Moon's surface shows signs of tremendous volcanic action; craters are found all over the surface, varying greatly in size and crowded closely together. The most conspicuous of these craters is Tycho, with a breadth of 50 miles and 20,000 feet deep, having a central cone about 5,000 feet high. It will be noticed that we only see one side of the Moon, and from this fact we infer that she must turn on her axis in the same time that she turns round the Earth. There being no sign of water or vapour on her disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: heated in the lunar day of half a month to a very high temperature indeed, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, or a trifle more; and her rate of motion through the firmament 13° 10′ 35″ per day and 32′ 56″ per hour. Thus she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The actual time she takes to move around the Earth is *27d. 7h. 43m. 11·46s.*, but the time from one New Moon to another is *29d. 12h. 44m. 3s.* When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. Quite a small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. We see, as it were, a cold dead world apparently devoid of water or atmosphere. Deep down in the clefts and valleys it is possible that some small amount of moisture may exist, and with it a very low form of vegetation, but it is certain that the water has long since left the regions popularly known as seas. Owing to the absence of moisture all details on the lunar surface stand out with startling distinctness, and the shadows of the mountain peaks are sharp and clear.

Plato is, perhaps, the best known ring-plain, and is easily identified by amateurs. It lies at the extreme lower (N.) edge of the dark greyish sea called the Mare Imbrium. Plato is 60 miles in diameter, the walls average 3,800 feet, and the highest peak nearly 7,300 feet in altitude.

Tycho is the lunar volcano from which radiate the wonderful systems of bright streaks about whose origin and meaning we know so little. These rays, as they are often called, can be best seen at Full Moon, when they cross almost the entire visible hemisphere of our satellite.

The plane in which the Moon moves is inclined about 5° to the Ecliptic and cuts it in two opposite points, called her nodes. These points are subject to a motion round the Ecliptic, making the complete circuit in about 19 years; so that after every 19 years the eclipses recur in the same order. Owing to this tilt the Moon will have passed over a zone in the heavens of 10° in the course of 19 years, eclipsing, or occulting, as it is called, all the stars and planets which lie along a line joining the Earth, Moon, and star or planet. A list of these phenomena, with the time of disappearance and reappearance, as well as the point on the Moon's limb at which they occur, will be found on p. 81. When the Moon passes between the Earth and Sun and the three bodies lie on a line joining their centres, there will be an eclipse of the Sun, which may be either total or annular—total if the Moon happens to be near perigee, and annular if near to apogee; the Moon in this latter case being farther from the Earth, looks smaller than the Sun and leaves at the middle of the eclipse a ring of light from the Sun round the dark circular disc of the Moon. When the centres of the Sun and Moon are not coincident, but differing by something less than the Moon's semi-diameter, the eclipse will be partial. Solar eclipses are only total at certain places on the globe, and will be partial in localities off the line of totality, owing to the change in the observer's position placing the Moon out of the direct line between him and the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are very rare in this country; there will be none till the year 1927.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon, causing a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of Solar Eclipses, but with this difference—that the eclipse will be visible alike to all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but owing to the Sun's light being scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a dark copper-coloured disc. From what has been said above, it will be seen that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

When the Moon is full in that part of the Ecliptic called the vernal equinox, her motion towards the north is most rapid, and in north latitudes nearly parallel to the horizon; then her tendency to rise later each night is compensated by the northward part of her motion, and she will in that case rise about the same time, nearly full, for two or three successive nights at the time of sunset, and thus give light to get in the harvest. Hence the full Moon which happens nearest to September 22 is called the Harvest Moon. In the United Kingdom, however, the harvest is usually gathered in some three or four weeks before this time.

Beyond the advantage we get from her light, the Moon is most important to us as a tide-producing body.

It is not possible within the limits assigned to this article to enter minutely into all the causes which produce the complex phenomena of the tides, though the most prominent factors may be explained without having recourse to the higher mathematics necessary to a full comprehension of this difficult subject.

The Newtonian law of gravitation teaches us "that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, with a force varying inversely as the square of their mutual distances, and directly as the mass of the attracting particle."

Suppose the Earth to be a sphere covered by a sea of uniform depth, and the Earth and Moon relatively at rest, then the layer of water immediately under the Moon will be attracted

more per unit of mass than the Earth, and heaped up towards the Moon; the layer of water on the opposite side of the Earth will be attracted less than the solid Earth per unit of mass: being further off, the water here will be heaped up away from the Earth and Moon. At these opposite places there will be high water, though in this latter case not quite so high as in the former. The sea will thus have very nearly the form of a prolate spheroid, with the major axis passing through the Earth and Moon. At places situated on a circle 90° from the major axis there will be low water.

As the Moon revolves around the Earth, and the Earth rotates on its axis, this figure never has time to perfect itself, and an imperfect form of it travels round the Earth in a lunar day, which is longer than a civil day by about 50 minutes. So that high water occurs, generally speaking, about that time later at the same place each day.

Besides the Moon, the Sun exerts a considerable disturbing force, producing tides exactly similar to those produced by the Moon, but smaller in effect, for although the mass of the Sun is immensely greater than that of the Moon, yet his distance from the Earth is such that the ratio of his tide-producing force to that of the Moon is as 1 to 2¼. The observed tide, therefore, is the effect of the superimposed lunar and solar tides. Calculation shows that the difference between the major and minor axes of the spheroid due to the Moon alone amounts to 58 in., and according to the ratio above would make the same difference due to the Sun alone about 25¾ in.

The following heights of tides on the Thames, with the distance of their respective stations from the mouth of the river, are from *Phil. Trans.* (cxxiii. 204):—

	Height.	Distance.
	ft. in.	m.
London Docks	18 10	60
Putney	10 2	67½
Kew	7 1	73
Richmond	3 10	76
Teddington	1 4½	79

The lunar tides, according to the results of recent investigation, are by friction slowly interfering with the Earth's rotation, and therefore lengthening our day. This must go on through countless centuries till the Earth's time of rotation is equal to a lunation, when the lunar tides will no longer exist, and our seas be disturbed only by the weak action of the solar tides.

THE EARTH.

The Earth in its orbital motion round the Sun has the effect of making the latter body apparently describe a complete revolution among the stars in the course of a year, half of its path being above the Earth's equator, as in summer, and half below, as in winter. The Sun does not, of course, move, but the Earth moves in a direction opposite to the apparent motion of the Sun, in a plane, called the Ecliptic, passing through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined 23½° with respect to the Ecliptic, and this tilt it is which causes our seasons. The Earth's equator, therefore, in consequence of this tilt, cuts the Ecliptic in two opposite points, the vernal and autumnal equinoxes; and when the Sun is at either of these points the days and nights all over the globe are of equal duration. The Earth travels over one half of the Ecliptic in summer, and the other half in winter. It will be noticed in comparing the times of the beginning of the seasons, that in the summer half, from spring to autumn, the Earth is delayed in traversing this part some eight days longer than the winter half, from autumn to spring. This is caused by the eccentricity of the orbit and the law of areas—a law which requires that the imaginary line joining the Earth and Sun shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. The Earth when farthest from the Sun, as at the summer solstice, must move more slowly than at the winter solstice, when the radius vector, as this imaginary line is called, is shorter. In relation to the Sun the Earth is a very small body, the diameter of the Sun being 866,400 miles, that of the Earth only 7,918 miles. The Earth revolves around the Sun, in the Ecliptic, with an average velocity of 18 miles a second, and rotates on its axis once in 23 hours 56 minutes. Mercury and Venus, being nearer to the Sun, have a velocity of 29 and 21 miles a second respectively.

The Ecliptic is the fundamental plane to which the planets' places are generally referred, the planes of their orbits being inclined more or less to this fundamental plane; the longitude is measured along the Ecliptic from the vernal equinox, the latitude to the north or south of the Ecliptic. Astronomers also refer their observations to another system of co-ordinates. Taking the Earth's equator as the fundamental plane, they measure Right Ascension from the same point of intersection along the *equator*, and Declination north or south of it. These latter being derived from observation, the corresponding celestial longitude and latitude can be deduced from them by calculation.

The inclination of the planetary orbits to the Ecliptic is not large, the greatest being that of Mercury, 7°; Venus, 3¼°; Saturn, 2½°; Mars, Jupiter, and Neptune, rather more than 1°; and Uranus, ½°. The point of intersection of the equator with the Ecliptic is not stationary, but has an annual motion of 50″, thus causing an annual increase in the celestial longitudes, and Right Ascensions of the stars. The Ecliptic is divided into twelve divisions of 30°, called the signs of the Zodiac, and named after the constellations. This sometimes causes a little confusion, because, at the present time, the precession has carried this point from the constellation of Aries into Pisces. In the time of Hipparchus, B.C. 125, it was situated in Aries, and astronomers still speak of the first point of Aries, by which they mean the first sign of the Zodiac, and not the *constellation* of Aries. This precessional movement will carry the equinoctial points completely round the Ecliptic in 26,000 years, called the Annus Maximus. The inclination of the planetary orbits to the Ecliptic being but small, it will occasionally happen that the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, when near their nodes, and passing between the Earth and Sun, will be seen projected as black spots on his disc. These *transits*, as they are called, take place more frequently in the case of Mercury than Venus. The transits of Venus are useful in determining the parallax of the Sun—that is, his distance from the Earth. Mercury might be used for the same purpose, but the conditions

are far less favourable. Such transits may be considered as particular cases of eclipses, but from the smallness of the planetary discs, as compared with that of the Sun, no sensible obscuration of the latter is produced.

MARS.

The next planet is Mars, moving in an ellipse with a mean distance from the Sun of 1·524, and having a diameter rather more than half that of the earth. His year consists of 687 days, and period of rotation, or day, equals 24*h.* 37*m.* Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than the inferior planets. He is never seen in crescent phase, and only gibbous to the extent of one-eighth of his disc; the maximum occurring when the planet is in quadrature, or 90° of longitude from the Sun. The other superior planets are too far away to show any appreciable phase.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained, besides white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow—a reasonable supposition if, as is probably the case, Mars has a considerable atmosphere. When it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely. The continents and seas, as the markings are called, have been charted and their positions accurately laid down. Many excellent photographs of Mars have also been obtained showing the white polar spots and other markings very plainly.

In 1877 Professor Asaph Hall discovered that Mars was attended by two very small satellites, both too faint to be seen except in the most powerful telescopes. The outermost, Deimos, revolves in 30 hours 18 minutes; and Phobos, the larger and nearer the planet, takes only 7 hours 30 minutes, or less than one-third the time of the rotation of its primary. In consequence of the rapid motion of the inner satellite a very interesting appearance would be presented to an inhabitant on Mars; it would be seen to rise in the *west* and set in the *east* twice in the course of one night, while the outer satellite would revolve in the opposite direction—from *east* to *west*. Mars is an interesting object for telescopic study, as his actual surface may be seen—and white polar caps are amongst the most prominent and easily distinguished features on his disc. Mars, and the further planets, moving in orbits exterior to the Earth, are said to be in opposition when distant from the Sun 180° of longitude; they are then nearest to the Earth, generally at their brightest, South at midnight, and attain their greatest altitude.

Mars will be in opposition to the Sun in February, and may be very successfully observed at that period. His distance from the Earth will be considerable, but his northern declination and consequent great height above the horizon will partly compensate for his small diameter. The latter, even when the planet is nearest to the Earth on February 9. will be only 13″9, but the definition of the surface markings on the disc will probably be excellent, as the altitude of the object will be far above the disturbing vapours which usually induce the bad quality of telescopic images. During the months of January and February Mars apparently moves westwards amongst the stars of Leo, and at about the middle of January will be placed a little above the bright star Regulus in that constellation.

ASTEROIDS.

Between Mars and the next conspicuous planet, Jupiter, there are a number of small planets, or asteroids. Of this number Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas are the larger; the brightest, Vesta, when in opposition, being just visible to the naked eye. Her diameter is 239 miles. Her light-reflecting capacity is very great. The diameter of Ceres is 477 miles.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, amounting on an average to about 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclination of their planes varies considerably; in the case of Pallas it amounts to 35°, that of Juno being only 13°. Many of these asteroids are less than 10 miles in diameter, and they are probably nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun. One of the more recently discovered of these small bodies is named Eros, which at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, thus affording the best opportunity for the determination of the solar parallax.

The distances of the planets from the Sun are observed to be connected by a curious progression known as *Bode's Law*, that holds good approximately for all of them except Neptune, which it would make too far from the Sun. According to this law there ought to be another planet in the space between Mars and Jupiter. Although this law is quite empirical, and only roughly true, it led astronomers to explore the region between Mars and Jupiter, which resulted in the discovery of Vesta, Ceres, Juno, and Pallas, and subsequently of the vast number at present known—about a thousand.

It has been suggested that these bodies, very small as contrasted with the other members of the solar system, may be the result of the destruction of a large planet originally circulating between Mars and Jupiter, which had become shattered by some catastrophe scattering its fragments in all directions. One of the difficulties in accepting this explanation is that if all of the fragments of the exploded planet started from the same place their orbits should have a point of intersection with the Ecliptic common to them all, which is not now the case.

JUPITER.

The next planet, Jupiter, distant from the Sun 5·20 times that of the Earth, is the largest planet in the system, having a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. His year is equivalent to twelve of our years, and his day 9*h.* 56*m* long. Though so much larger than the Earth, his density is but ⅓th of the latter. His orbit is only inclined 1° 20′ to the Ecliptic. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope the first thing that strikes the observer is that his disc is not circular, but oval, the polar diameter being 84,570 miles and the equatorial 90,190 miles.

This form, of an oblate spheroid, is due to his rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon. They were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, by Galileo, its improver, in

the year 1610. Their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter, and in consequence eclipses of the three inner moons occur every lunation, the shadow of the planet being large as compared with their distances. As seen from the Earth, before opposition, the eclipses will take place when the satellites are west of Jupiter, and after opposition on the east of the planet. The motions of the satellites are eastwards. Besides the eclipses of the satellites, they are seen at times to transit the disc of the planet, with their shadows, and are sometimes occulted, behind his disc.

Besides the four principal satellites Jupiter has five other very small ones, visible only in large telescopes.

Jupiter will be strikingly visible as an evening star during the first two months of the year. In March he will draw near to the Sun, and become invisible as a naked-eye object at the end. He will share with the brighter planet Venus the glories of the evening sky in January and February. In June he will prominently reappear as a morning star, and in the summer months Venus and Jupiter will form a very lustrous pair of morning stars. The latter planet will be very suitably placed for the study of his surface features, which are abundant and of peculiarly interesting character.

There is one remarkable feature—a large oval spot—which has been visible for many years, situated partly within a hollow on the southern equatorial belt of Jupiter. Its rotation period has varied in different years, increasing from $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 33^s.$ in 1879 to $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 42^s.$ in 1900, when irregularities of striking character soon after developed, and these were probably due to the disturbing action of a large dusky spot in nearly the same latitude. Since the year 1910 the red spot and hollow in the belt have exhibited a surprising increase of velocity, the rotation period having decreased to about $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 35^s.$

We give below a table of the times when the spot will be visible in telescopes. It will be useful to remember that the spot returns to the same apparent position on the disc at intervals of $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 35^s.$, so that at intervals of 12 days (29 rotations) the spot is presented at nearly the same times (really a few minutes earlier) as before. There are a great many other features of fairly distinct outlines on Jupiter, but they do not seem to exhibit the same durableness as the red spot, for the latter has been visible during more than half a century. The hollow in the southern belt in which the red spot is situated has existed, with some variations of shape, since September, 1831, when Schwabe, of Dessau, detected it and represented its aspect in a series of drawings.

APPROXIMATE TIMES OF TRANSIT OF RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

Date. 1916.	Probable time of transit. H. M.	Date. 1916.	Probable time of transit. H. M.
July 28	14 32	Sept. 8	9 4
,, 30	16 10	,, 20	8 58
Aug. 9	14 23	,, 27	9 43
,, 10	10 14	Oct. 8	13 39
,, 24	11 46	,, 11	11 9
Sept. 7	13 13	,, 19	7 45

Jupiter will be near Venus on the night following February 13, and create a brilliant and attractive picture in the evening sky at about that date. On October 23 he will arrive at opposition to the Sun, and be exhibited under the best circumstances during the whole of the night. Any small telescope will display the chief features upon his surface, and with one of 3 inches aperture it is possible to discern the belts and certain marks on Jupiter, and the four larger moons are plainly revealed. The two outer ones, viz., Sats. III. and IV., when crossing over the disc of the planet appear as dark spots, and their shadows are also perceptible, though usually projected on another region of the disc and visible possibly at a different time. Occasionally all of the brighter satellites are on one and the same side of the planet (see third page of each month).

TRANSITS OF SATELLITE III.

Date, 1916.	Immersion. H. M.	Emersion. H. M.	Duration. H. M.
January 2	7 38	10 40	3 2
February 7	5 27	8 24	2 57
June 15	14 43	16 40	1 57
July 21	11 55	13 25	1 30
July 28	15 58	17 25	1 27
September 2	11 10	12 11	1 1
September 9	14 45	15 42	0 57
October 15	7 33	8 32	0 59
October 22	10 45	11 49	1 4
October 29	13 56	15 6	1 10
November 5	17 9	18 25	1 16
November 27	3 5	4 39	1 34
December 4	6 31	8 11	1 40
December 11	10 3	11 48	1 45
December 18	13 40	15 29	1 49

SATURN.

The next planet we come to is Saturn, distant from the Sun 9½ times that of the Earth, having a diameter of 76,470 miles, or more than nine times that of the Earth; his day consists of 10 hours 38 minutes, and his year 29½ of our years. His rings consist of three bright ones and one interior dusky ring, through which the body of the planet can be seen. Some recent observations seem to show that another dusky ring, outside the bright ones, also exists. The rings appear to consist of three flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at 28° to the Ecliptic, and extending to a distance a little greater than the radius of the planet. It has been shown that these rings cannot be a coherent mass, or in one piece, whether solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. On the contrary, they probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Of the three bright rings the middle one is the brightest. When the Earth is in the plane of the rings they would be seen edgewise, but owing to their thinness they would be invisible to us except in the field of a good telescope. Also when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of this plane the rings will be invisible. On p. 83 will be found a table showing the dimensions of Saturn's outer ring as seen from the Earth. Belts like those on Jupiter may be seen on Saturn, but not of so pronounced a character. His figure also shows a bulging out of his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 14 to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings, some of which are visible in low-power telescopes. Titan, the largest, is about 1½ times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Saturn will be well visible during the earlier months of 1916, and will arrive at opposition to

the Sun on January 4, when he may be viewed to the best advantage. His position is in Gemini, near the star ζ Geminorum. He will draw near the Sun and become invisible in June, but will reappear to the west of the Sun and shine as a morning star in August, when Venus and Jupiter will also be visible, so that the sky will be especially replete with planetary pictures at this period. Saturn will be an interesting object in the vicinity of the Moon on the evenings of January 18, February 14, March 12, and April 9.

He will be occulted by the Moon on the morning of August 25 between 9.42 and 10.52 a.m.

There are undoubtedly many changes occurring on the surface of Saturn, and they are probably of a very similar character to those affecting Jupiter. The belts on Saturn are formed by the dark material (perhaps of volcanic nature) evolved from the globe of the planet and spun into longitudinal bands owing to the very swift axial rotation. The motion of different portions of the disc is probably variable, and exhibits some striking irregularities and discordances. Thus Sir W. Herschel determined the rotation period of the planet to be about 10*h.* 16*m.*, while Prof. Hall made it 10*h.* 14½*m.* in 1876. But in 1903 great disturbances affected the northern region of Saturn's disc, and an array of dark and bright spots formed in the north temperate region. These, on being watched during several months, gave a rotation period of 10*h.* 37*m.* 55·4*s.*, which is more than 23 minutes longer than the value found 27 years before. This sufficiently proves that the disc of the planet visible to us is not the real globe, but a layer of atmospheric vapours moving at a rate inconsistent with the motion of the solid sphere.

SATELLITES OF SATURN.

Of the ten known satellites of Saturn, revolving in periods from 22½ hours to 550½ days, only five or six are usually visible in small telescopes. Titan, the sixth satellite, is by far the brightest of them all, and may be distinguished in any small glass. The periods when it will arrive at its elongations from Saturn will be as under in 1916; the times are given in hours and tenths, and astronomical reckoning is employed :—

SATELLITE VI.—TITAN.

East Elongation.	H.	West Elongation.	H.
Jan. 5	18·9	Jan. 13	10·6
,, 21	16·2	,, 29	8·0
Feb. 6	13·7	Feb. 14	5·2
,, 22	11·7	Mar. 1	3·8
Mar. 9	10·0	,, 17	2·5
,, 25	8·9	April 2	1·2
April 10	8·5	,, 18	1·1
,, 26	8·4	May 4	1·5
Sept. 17	15·0	Sept. 25	8·3
Oct. 3	15·0	Oct. 11	8·1
,, 19	14·7	,, 27	7·5
Nov. 4	13·8	Nov. 12	6·4
,, 20	12·5	,, 28	4·8
Dec. 6	10·6	Dec. 14	2·8
,, 22	8·3	,, 30	0·3

The rings of the planet are now widely open, and the attractive aspect they present may be discerned with a small telescope of only 2 inches aperture. To view the unique structure of this wonderful object to the best effect and under a sufficiently large angle will require a large instrument and rather high magnifying power There is probably no telescopic scene in the heavens more alluring than that formed by the rings of Saturn.

URANUS.

The next planet we come to is Uranus, rather more than nineteen times further from the Sun than is the Earth, and 4 times the Earth's diameter. His orbit is approximately circular, and nearly coincident with the Ecliptic. His year is equivalent to eighty-four of our years, and the velocity in the orbit amounts to only 4½ miles in a second.

Uranus has four satellites, differing from those of other planets in that they revolve round the primary in orbits nearly perpendicular to the Ecliptic and in a retrograde direction (westerly). The satellites are only visible in the largest telescopes. A recent determination of the period of rotation gives it as 10*h.* 45*m.*

Uranus will be visible to the best effect in August and September, when he will be placed in that region of the heavens opposite to the Sun. He is, however, a faint distant object, only just visible to the unaided eye, being of the 5½ mag. near the best time. He will be situated in Capricornus, very near the star ε Capricorni, in August and September, and it will form an important aid to his ready identification. Uranus will be only 1° 7′ S. of the brilliant planet Venus on January 6, and just a quarter of a degree from Mercury on January 17, 5.43 p.m.

NEPTUNE.

Neptune, the outermost planet of our system, is distant from the Sun thirty times that of the Earth, with a diameter slightly greater than Uranus. Neptune has one satellite, like those of Uranus moving in a retrograde direction in an orbit inclined 35° to the Ecliptic. His year is equivalent to 165 of ours, and velocity in orbit a little more than three miles in a second.

A quite recent determination of the rotation period of Neptune, by Maxwell Hall, gives 7*h.* 50*m.* 6*s.* No belts or spots have been glimpsed on Neptune's disc, but probably both he and Uranus resemble Jupiter in this respect.

Neptune will be in opposition to the Sun on January 22, and will be well visible in telescopes during the early months of the year. This planet is very small, being of about the eighth magnitude.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and their periodic times range from 3½ years to more than a million years. Others move in parabolic courses and do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve around the Sun in periods from 3½ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their orbits extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets. The following are the approximate months when

members of this family may be expected to return to perihelion:—

Expected Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet and Year of Discovery.
1916. March	7·186...	Swift 1895
May	7·418...	Denning 1894
May	6·453...	Perrine 1896
June.....	6·480...	Daniel 1909
June.....	8·687...	Denning 1881
July	6·420...	Spitaler 1890
October ...	6·647...	Giacobini 1896
1917. January ...	5·398...	Barnard 1884
March	6·686...	D'Arrest 1851
June.....	5·456...	Brorsen 1846
November.	7·100...	Brooks..... 1889
1918. March	7·414...	Faye 1843
May	6·539...	Tempel 1867
May	3·33 ...	Encke 1785
1919. August.....	6·67 ...	Kopff 1906
September.	6·86 ...	Holmes 1892
October ...	6·62 ...	Finlay 1886

The above comets move in elliptic orbits not much inclined to the Ecliptic. The great majority of them travel in *direct* courses, and in these respects present an analogy to the planets, but of those that move in very long ellipses, or parabolas, about two-thirds have a retrograde (westerly) motion.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. On examination of the light of comets with the spectroscope, it appears to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. These materials exhibit themselves as bright bands. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines, from which we infer that a part of the comet's light is due to reflected sunlight. Comets' tails are generally directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, as they are differently called, but which represent one and the same class of objects, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form attractive pictures. There were brilliant and plentiful displays of the November Meteors, called Leonids, in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867, 1868, and less striking exhibitions of the same objects in 1901 and 1903. The following is a table of the radiant points of some of the more prominent meteoric streams visible during the year 1916:—

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Dec.	Name of Shower.
		°	°	
1	January 2—4 ...	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25—29	131	+32	ι Cancrids.
3	February 20	263	+36	ρ Herculids.
4	March 1—4	166	+ 4	τ Leonids.
5	March 13—24 ...	161	+58	β Ursids.
6	April 12—24.....	208	−10	α Virginids.
7	April 20—22.....	271	+33	Lyrids.
8	May 1—6	338	− 2	γ Aquarids.
9	May, June, July	253	−21	α Scorpiids.
10	May 18—26	246	+29	Coronids.
11	June—Aug.	312	+61	δ Cepheids.
12	June–Sept.....	303	+24	η Sagittids.
13	July 8—13.....	316	+31	ζ Cygnids.
14	July 15—28	304	−12	α Capricornids.
15	July—Aug.	280	+57	*b* Draconids.
16	July 4—Aug. 4	47	+43	α–β Perseids.
17	July 25—30	339	−11	δ Aquarids.
18	August 10—12...	45	+57	Perseids.
19	August 5—16 ...	292	+53	κ Cygnids.
20	August 15—25...	291	+60	o Draconids.
21	August 16.....	280	+44	α Lyrids.
22	Aug. 21—Sep. 21	62	+37	ε Perseids.
23	August 29.....	106	+52	Lyncids.
24	Sept. 27.....	75	+15	o Orionids.
25	October 11—24...	40	+20	ε Arietids.
26	October 17—24...	92	+15	Orionids.
27	October 23	100	+13	ξ Geminids.
28	Nov. 5	61	+35	ε Perseids.
29	Nov. 13—15	150	+23	Leonids.
30	Nov. 14—25	64	+22	ε Taurids.
31	Nov. 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids.
32	Nov. 30—Dec. 9	162	+58	β Ursids.
33	Dec. 1—14.....	108	+33	Geminids.
34	Dec. 21—25	166	+33	ξ Ursids.

THE PERSEIDS.

This is the most regular and long-continued display of the whole year. It visibly commences early in July, and ends in the fourth week of August. The radiant shows a motion to the E.N.E., and its positions on eight nights are:—

July 8.....	9°+46°	Aug. 1.....	33°+55°
,, 14.....	14°+48°	,, 7.....	40°+56°
,, 20.....	20°+51°	,, 13.....	48°+57°
,, 26.....	26°+53°	,, 19.....	57°+58°

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

This, although reckoned from the 22nd September, 1792, was not introduced until the 22nd November, 1793. It remained in use only till the 31st December, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year XIV.). The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse 1 commenced December 21st in 1793, December 22nd in 1795, December 21st in 1796, December 22nd in 1799, December 23rd in 1803, and December 22nd in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

Vendémiaire	(*Vintage*),	23 Sept. to Oct. 22	
Brumaire	(*Foggy*),	23 Oct. to Nov. 22	
Frimaire	(*Sleety*),	22 Nov. to Dec. 21	
Nivôse	(*Snowy*),	22 Dec. to Jan. 21	
Pluviôse	(*Rainy*),	21 Jan. to Feb. 20	
Ventôse	(*Windy*),	20 Feb. to Mar. 21	
Germinal	(*Budding*),	22 Mar. to Apr. 21	
Floréal	(*Flowery*),	21 April to May 20	
Prairial	(*Pasture*),	21 May to June 20	
Messidor	(*Harvest*),	20 June to July 19	
Thermidor	(*Hot*),	20 July to Aug. 19	
Fructidor	(*Fruit*),	19 Aug. to Sept. 18	

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September; (*Primidi*), dedicated to Virtue; (*Duodi*) to Genius; (*Tridi*) to Labour; (*Quartidi*) to Opinion: and the 5th (*Quintidi*) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called *Olympic*, a sixth day, the 22nd or 23rd September (*Sextidi*), "Jour de la Révolution," was added. This variation of dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find some very elaborate tables in the English edition of Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon": Bentley.

The Stellar System.

FAR beyond the confines of the Solar System we come to the Stars, apparently scattered about without any particular plan. We note also that "one star differeth from another star in glory."

THE CONSTELLATIONS.

In early times the stars were grouped into constellations, named after a fanciful resemblance to some animal or mythological personage, the individual stars in the group being distinguished by the letters of the Greek alphabet, in order of brightness, so that α Orionis was meant for the brightest star in that constellation, β for the next brightest, and so on. As by the help of the telescope more stars were observed, it was not possible to continue this method. At the present time the numbers of the stars in the various catalogues are generally used to identify particular stars. In England some eight thousand stars are visible to the naked eye. The number visible in the whole heavens is about fourteen thousand. This includes stars down to the sixth order of magnitude—the faintest stars thus visible. For stars below the sixth magnitude a telescope would be required, and with every increase in their power the number of stars is enormously multiplied. Since the introduction of photography still more have become known, till the number becomes almost beyond counting.

An object, viewed in the field of a telescope, which is so faint as to be seen only with difficulty, cannot be held long under inspection in consequence of the fatigue of the optic nerve; but the photographic film feels no such fatigue, and exposures can be prolonged till an image is formed, for hours if need be. In this way a great number of objects have been indirectly observed which in all probability no human eyes will ever directly see. The most superficial observer of the stars must have noticed that they describe circles about the pole, and that at any place, a star whose distance from the pole is less than the complement of the latitude will be a circumpolar star, and never set to that place.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known, and the most remarkable amongst this class of stars, is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of o Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 331·6 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached; but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. The month of October is the best time for observing it. The next maximum in the light of the star will probably occur in January, 1916. It will be found in R.A. *2h. 15m. 6s.* and South Declination 3° 22′.

Another remarkable variable star is Algol, β Persei. This has a very short period—not quite three days—and has a range of magnitude from 2·2 to 3·7. On page 84 will be found the times of minima of this star throughout the year. In R.A. *3h. 2m. 42s.*, Declination 40° 38′ N.

U Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6¾ magnitude, with a period of *20h. 8m.* It may be observed in June, southing about midnight on the 9th. Will be found in R.A. *17h. 12m. 16s.* and North Declination 1° 19′.

The variable star β Lyræ is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R.A. *18h. 46m. 59s.* and North Declination 33° 16′. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July. Bright lines are occasionally seen in the spectrum of this star.

The star δ Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of 5⅓ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 38 hours to 91. It is to be found in R.A. *22h. 26m. 3s.* and North Declination 57° 59′. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

FIXED STARS.

Many of the so-called fixed stars are gradually changing their position in space and are said to have a proper motion, part of which is due to the motion of our star, the Sun, moving with all the planets, through space, towards a point in the constellation Hercules. There are also many cases among the stars of binary systems, where we find two stars close together, one of which describes an orbit round the other; these appear as one star to the naked eye, being too near together to be distinguished apart, some so close as to be hardly separated from the rays of the larger star. The orbital periods of many of these have been well determined. The distance from the Earth to the nearest star is so great that it can only be referred to in terms of the velocity of light, which in round numbers amounts to 186,000 miles per second; moving with this enormous velocity it would require four years and four months for the light of the nearest star to reach the Earth, so that we see the star as it was that much earlier.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; these last are called nebulæ, and appear to consist, in some instances, of an incandescent gas, according to the evidence of the spectroscope. Of the more interesting of these mention will be found at the foot of the last page of each month in the Almanack.

COLOURED STARS.

It will be noticed that among the stars some differ from others in colour, and in the case of some of the binary stars the contrast in the colours is very marked. White stars are at a very high temperature; yellow stars at a lower temperature—our Sun belonging to this class; while in red stars the temperature is so low as to show a spectrum with broad absorption bands. Temporary stars, as they are called, sometimes burst suddenly into view, and after a time become visible as very faint stars, or disappear altogether. As our Sun is in the second class as regards temperature we may suppose that he has passed his meridian, and may perhaps, after many ages, become a dark and burnt-out sun.

The changes in some of the variable stars lead to the idea that there are dark bodies in the universe, and that their interposition between us and the bright star will account for the variability observed. As our Sun has his family of planets, we might imagine that the other suns are similarly provided, and may go on to speculate whether or no they are inhabited, and what sort of creatures they may be. There will be no harm in any amount of speculation, but we are never likely to be able to prove our speculations true.

CLOCK STARS.

Certain of the stars, whose places have been determined with the greatest accuracy, and technically known as Clock Stars, are used in determining the error of the Astronomical or Observatory Clock, which should show *0h. 0m. 0s.* when the great circle passing through the vernal equinox is on the meridian, and as the Right Ascension of a star or planet is the arc measured along the equator from this point it may be called the sidereal time of southing. The observed sidereal time of a star's southing by the clock, compared with the star's Right Ascension on pp. 82 and 83, will give the error of the clock on sidereal time.

The Mean Right Ascension for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual precession by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in the table. If the required date be earlier than 1916 the signs of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the precession to the declinations it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means +, and S. Declination −, and that the corrections must be applied algebraically.

Besides these Clock Stars, the Sun can also be used to ascertain the error of the clock—by observing its passage over the meridian, as in the case of the stars, or by showing equal altitudes on each side of the meridian. For all practical purposes this would probably be a sufficiently accurate method, but in observatories where calculations are made to determine the places of the Sun, Moon, and planets for comparison with their places deduced from the tables, clock errors obtained from the Sun would fail to give them with that accuracy which is possible from observation of the stars. Occasionally, during long spells of cloudy weather, when no star observations have been made, an observation of the Sun will be used for the service of the time ball at Greenwich, but only on such occasions, the stars being always used when available. Not only is an observation of the Sun less easily taken, but the solar tables are to some extent affected with errors, which, though very small, would render the clock errors to that extent unsatisfactory.

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1898	16 39·0	·1839	67 12·0
1899	16 34·2	·1844	67 10·2
1900	16 29·0	·1846	67 8·5
1901	16 26·0	·1850	67 6·1
1902	16 22·8	·1852	67 3·4
1903	16 19·1	·1852	67 0·9
1904	16 15·0	·1854	66 57·2
1905	16 9·9	·1854	66 55·9
1906	16 3·0	·1854	66 55·17
1907	15 59·8	·1855	66 56·0
1908	15 53·5	·1856	66 56·3
1909	15 47·6	·1855	66 53·57
1910	15 41·2	·1855	66 52·37
1911	15 33·0	·1855	66 52·1
1912	15 24·3	·1855	66 51·8
1913	15 15·2	·1853	66 50·5
1914	15 6·3	·1852	66 51·2

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about *10h.* a.m., and again about *6h.* p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about *2h.* p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. The declination and dip are also subject to secular variations, the duration of which is not accurately known. Accidental perturbations, due to magnetic storms, affect the needles. These variations in the position of the magnets occur with great suddenness, deflecting the needle right and left with great rapidity, almost like ordinary telegraphic signalling, and are, generally speaking, coincident with the passage of great outbursts of Sun-spots across the Sun's central meridian.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ *Aries*, the Ram; ♉ *Taurus*, the Bull; ♊ *Gemini*, the Twins; ♋ *Cancer*, the Crab; ♌ *Leo*, the Lion; ♍ *Virgo*, the Virgin; ♎ *Libra*, the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus*, the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius*, the Water-Bearer; ♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes.

AN INCH OF RAIN.

THE statistics concerning rainfall are expressed in "inches," and are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The expression "an inch of rain" refers to the marks upon a standard rain-gauge, the amount of rain equivalent to the distance between two such marks being represented by nearly 101 tons over an acre of land, as follows:—

An inch of rain on the surface of an imperial acre = 43,560 sq. feet = 3,630 cubic feet = 100·993 tons.

The Weather.

THE question is often put by friends who may suppose us to be more weather-wise than themselves: "Is it going to rain?" &c.—a question which cannot always be answered positively, yes or no, yet which any fairly observant person may answer for himself by paying attention to certain premonitory signs which may be observed.

For instance, beasts and birds, being generally more sensitive to climatic changes than are human beings, afford rough indications of coming bad weather. Sea birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food; wild-fowl leave the marshy ground for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees, and in hill countries come down to the plains at the approach of bad weather.

The indications of the barometer, taken in conjunction with those of the thermometer, help us much in prognosticating changes in the weather. The former is not, as some folks imagine, simply a weather indicator, though it serves this purpose inferentially. From the indications of these instruments we learn generally that:—

A *rising barometer* usually foretells less wind or rain, and a falling barometer more wind or rain, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, and a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been *about* its ordinary height at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west; a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer *below* its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A *rapid rise* generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A *rapid and considerable fall* signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind; though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain or snow will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

The north-east wind tends to *raise* the barometer most, and the south-west to lower it most.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

The state of the atmosphere also affords pretty accurate indications of the kind of weather that may be expected in the near future.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a grey sky in the morning, a low dawn (that is, when the first signs of the dawn appear on the horizon), all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind; and a high dawn (or when the first signs of the dawn are seen above a bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions:—Soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds, wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also presages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather, while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon (causing distant objects to appear very distinct and nearer than usual) is one of the most characteristic signs of coming wet.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

John Flamsteed (a *protégé* of Sir Jonas Moore, the mathematician, and of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect) was appointed "Astronomical Observator" by Charles II., the royal warrant being dated 4 March, 1675. A building was hastily run up on the summit of a hill in Greenwich Park from the designs of Wren at the cost of £520, realised in those impecunious times by the sale of some spoilt gunpowder.

British Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh ..... Dr. J. L. E. Dreyer.
Liverpool ..... W. E. Plummer, M.A.
Cambridge .. H. F. Baker, Sc.D.
Cork ..... A. H. Anglin, M.A.
Dunsink ..... Professor H. C. Plummer, M.A. (Royal Astronomer, Ireland).
Durham ..... F. C. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.
Edinburgh ... Professor R. A. Sampson, F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland).
Glasgow ..... Professor Ludwig Becker.
Greenwich ... Sir F. W. Dyson, F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
Radcliffe (*Oxford*)... Dr. A. A. Rambaut, F.R.S.
Solar Physics, Cambridge, Professor F. H. Newall, M.A.
University (*Oxford*) Professor H. H. Turner, F.R.S.

Cape of Good Hope, S. S. Hough.
Kodaikanal and Madras, J. Evershed.
Adelaide (*S.A.*), G. F. Dodwell.
Melbourne..... P. Baracchi.
Perth (*W.A.*).. H. B. Curlewis
Sydney (*N.S.W.*), Prof. W. E. Cooke.
Union Observatory, Johannesburg, R. T. A. Innes.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

Rev. John Flamsteed	1675
Edmund Halley	1719
James Bradley	1742
Nathaniel Bliss	1762
Nevil Maskelyne	1765
John Pond	1811
Sir George Biddell Airy	1835
Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B.	1881
Sir Frank Watson Dyson	1910

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY is not yet a hundred years old, and in so far as it deals with the age of the world in which we live, it may be said to have its origin in the researches of geologists and ethnologists in the nineteenth century. These researches led to the discovery of extinct mammals buried under a surface which was calculated by geologists to have required many thousands of years in formation. The geological measure of time is the period occupied in the stratification of rocks, with allowances for intervals between the periods. By this measure the conjectural age of the World varies from 40 to 100 million years.

Geological Chronology.—The periods of stratification of the Earth's crust are classified by geologists as shown in the following list, each period having sub-divisions :—

I. EOZOIC.
II. PALÆOZOIC or PRIMARY
  i. *Cambrian.*
  ii. *Silurian.*
  iii. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandston*
  iv. *Carboniferous.*
  v. *Permian.*
III. MEZOZOIC or SECONDARY.
  i. *Triassic.*
  ii. *Jurassic.*
  iii. *Lower Cretaceous.*
  iv. *Upper Cretaceous.*
IV CAINOZOIC or TERTIARY.
  i. *Eocene.*
  ii. *Oligocene.*
  iii. *Miocene.*
  iv. *Pliocene.*
V. QUATERNARY or POST-TERTIARY.
  i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial.*
  ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial.*

No dates are assigned to these periods, as they are too indefinite and remote for comprehension. Traces of human life are found in V. i. and ii., which correspond with the Eolithic, Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages of our next paragraph.

Ethnological Periods.—The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only. The terms in use are :—

1. Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age.
2. Palæolithic, or Older Stone Age.
3. Neolithic, or Later Stone Age.
4. Bronze Age.
5. Early Iron Age.

Of these periods the last three can be dated for Europe as follows :—

Neolithic ends about 2000 B.C.
Bronze Age ends about 1000 to 500 B.C.
Early Iron Age from about 500 B.C.

Various systems of Chronology are dealt with in alphabetical sequence in the following list :—

Abyssinian. — The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D.

Armenian. — The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 20th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, adopted the system, and *Ussher's Notation* was thenceforward printed in marginal notes to the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Chinese.—In 1913 the Chinese Republic adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

Christian.—The Christian year was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The Christian Era commenced originally on 25th March, but in England Christmas Day was adopted as the beginning of the year from the seventh to twelfth centuries, after which time the Annunciation (25th March) prevailed until January 1 was adopted at the reform of the calendar in 1752. The reform of 1752 (*see also* "Roman Chronology" below) omitted 11 days from the year in order to connect the civil and astronomical years, and thenceforward the *New Style* was adopted, the previous period being known as the *Old Style*. Through the omission of the extra day in 1800 and 1900 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style, and a Greek and Russian calendar for 1916 will be found on p. 97.

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1916 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1973 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1916 A.D. is 1838 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish. — In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1916 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5677 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5676–5677 will be found on p. 97.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting

of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$)."—*New English Dictionary.*

Macedonian.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 16th July, 622 A.D. The year 1916 is therefore 1334–1335 of the Hejira, a calendar for which year will be found on p. 97.

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1916 is, therefore, 1285 of the Parsees.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Ab* (anno) *Urbis Conditæ* (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution; it was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year 1752 A.D. The Julian year contained 365¼ days, so that of every four years three were *Common Years* of 365 days and the fourth a *Leap Year* of 366 days. But this system made the civil year longer than the astronomical year, the difference being 3 days in 400 years, so that in the year 1752 A.D. there was an error of 11 days. Under the reformed scheme 3 leap years are omitted in each 400 years, and the years 1800 and 1900 each consisted of 365 days only. The year 2000 will be a leap year, the next subsequent end-century leap year being 2400.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

Golden Number, so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter, is the number of any year in a lunar cycle of nineteen years. It contains (approximately) 235 lunations, in which period the Moon returns to the same apparent position with regard to the Sun, so that new and full Moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the *Paschal Full Moon* (*i.e.*, the full moon which happens upon, or next after, March 21; if that full moon occurs on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after).

Epact.—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A–G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

ASTRONOMICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

The time used throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between mean and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

N. North; S. South; E. East; W. West.

h. hours; m. minutes of time; s. seconds of time; ° deg. of arc, or thermometer; ′ minutes of arc; ″ seconds of arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds—the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both kinds.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, certain of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the "Celestial Phenomena," on the third page of each month, are given the dates at which certain of these Occultations take place, with reference to the pages where details of each occurrence may be found. The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but *vice versâ* when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the sixth magnitude inclusive have been included in this summary.

Southing.—The *Time of Southing* is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

JEWISH CALENDAR. (A.M. 5676 and part of A.M. 5677.)

A.M. 5676.	A.D. 1915.	
Tishri 1	Sept. 9	Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
,, 4	,, 12	Fast of Guedaliah.
,, 10	,, 18	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
,, 15	,, 23	Feast of Tabernacles.
,, 21	,, 29	Hosana Rabah.
,, 22	,, 30	Feast of the 8th day.
,, 23	Oct. 1	Rejoicing of the Law.
Hesvan 1	,, 9	New Moon.
Kislev 1	Nov. 8	New Moon.
,, 25	Dec. 2	Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet 1	,, 8	New Moon.
,, 10	,, 17	Fast. Siege of Jerusalem.
	A.D. 1916.	
Sebat 1	Jan. 6	New Moon.
Adar 1	Feb. 5	New Moon.
Veadar 1	Mar. 6	New Moon.
,, 11	,, 16	Fast of Esther.
,, 14	,, 19	Purim.
,, 15	,, 20	Shusan.
Nisan 1	April 4	New Moon.
,, 15	,, 18	Festival of Passover.
,, 16	,, 19	,, ,, 2nd day.

	A.D. 1916.	
Nisan 21	April 24	Festival of Passover 7th day.
Yiar 1	May 4	New Moon.
Sivan 1	June 2	New Moon.
,, 6	,, 7	Festival of Weeks.
Tamuz 1	July 2	New Moon.
,, 17	,, 18	Fast. Taking of Jerusalem.
Ab 1	,, 31	New Moon.
,, 9	Aug. 8	Fast. Destruction of the Temple.
Elul 1	,, 30	New Moon.
A.M. 5677.		
Tishri 1	Sept. 28	Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
,, 4	Oct. 1	Fast of Guedaliah.
,, 10	,, 7	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
,, 15	,, 12	Feast of Tabernacles.
,, 21	,, 18	Hosana Raba.
,, 22	,, 19	Feast of the 8th day.
,, 23	,, 20	Rejoicing of the Law.
Hesvan 1	,, 28	New Moon.
Kislev 1	Nov. 26	New Moon.
,, 25	Dec. 20	Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet 1	,, 26	New Moon.

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR. (1334th Year of Hejira, A.D. 1915–1916.)

Year of Hejira 1334.	A.D. 1915.	
Muharram	November	9
Saphar	December	9
	A.D. 1916.	
Rabia I.	January	7
Rabia II.	February	6
Jomada I.	March	6
Jomada II.	April	5
Rajab	May	4
Shaaban	June	3
Ramadán	July	2
Shawall	August	1
Dulkaada	August	30
Dulheggia	September	29
1335.		
Muharram	October	28
Saphar	November	27
Rabia I.	December	26

OLD STYLE CALENDAR, 1916.

(Used in Russia and the other Orthodox States.)

Old Style.	Certain Holy Days.	New Style.
Jan. 1	*Circumcision*	Jan. 14
,, 6	*Theophany (Epiphany)*	,, 19
Feb. 2	*Hypapante*	Feb. 15
,, 13	*Carnival Sunday*	,, 26
,, 27	*First Sunday in Lent*	Mar. 11
Mar. 9	*Forty Martyrs*	,, 22
,, 25	*Annunciation of Theotokos...*	April 7
April 3	*Palm Sunday*	,, 16
,, 8	*Great Friday*	,, 21
,, 10	*Holy Pasch (Easter Day)*	,, 23
,, 23	*St. George*	May 6
May 9	*St. Nicolas**	,, 22
,, 14	*Coronation of the Emperor**	,, 27
,, 19	*Ascension*	June 1
,, 21	*St. Constantine the Great*	,, 3
,, 29	*Pentecost*	,, 11
,, 30	*Holy Ghost*	,, 12
June 29	*Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles*	July 12
Aug. 1	*First day of Fast of Theotokos*	Aug. 14
,, 6	*Transfiguration*	,, 19
,, 15	*Repose of Theotokos(Assumption)*	,, 28
,, 30	*St. Alexander (Nevsky)**	Sept. 12
Sept. 8	*Nativity of Theotokos*	,, 21
,, 14	*Exaltation of the Cross*	,, 27
Oct. 1	*Patronage of Theotokos**...	Oct. 14
,, 21	*Accession of the Emperor**...	Nov. 3
Nov. 15	*First day Fast of the Nativity*	,, 28
,, 21	*Entrance of Theotokos*	Dec. 4
Dec. 6	*St. Nicolas*	,, 19
,, 9	*Conception of Theotokos*	,, 22
,, 25	*Nativity*	Jan. 7

* Peculiar to Russia.

JULIAN CALENDAR.

In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januarias*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*ante diem tertium Kalendas Januarias*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*ante diem undevicesimum Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembribus*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

Standard, or Zone, Time.

By *Standard Time* is meant that the hour of each 15° of longitude becomes the local mean time for the zone or belt extending 7½° on each side of the central meridian, though in practice the zone has to be adapted to local circumstances, and so cannot conform to the exact line or meridian, but is arranged to suit boundaries of States or Provinces as may be most convenient. By way of illustration, it may be noted that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by Act of the Legislature, the hour of 75° W is Standard Time for the Province as far as 87° W., and that the S.W. point, 83° W., extends westerly beyond the eastern part of the State of Michigan, where the time of 90° W is used, so at Windsor, Ontario, it is noon while in Michigan—mode to the east—it is 11 A.M. The *Standard Time* as used in the chief cities of Canada and the United States may be noted: at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, at Boston, New York and Washington, the time of 75° W., five hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Winnipeg in Manitoba, and at Detroit, Chicago and New Orleans, the time of 90°, six hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Regina and Denver it is the time of 105°, seven hours earlier than Greenwich; and in British Columbia and at San Francisco the time of 120° W., eight hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; and when 180° is reached another day begins in Eastern Siberia, at the Fiji Islands, and a little to the east of New Zealand.

The same rule applies to places east of Greenwich, where noon is earlier than at Greenwich according to the longitude. When noon at Greenwich it is 2 P.M. in Egypt and South Africa; it is 5½ P.M. in India, 82½° E.; in Japan and Korea, 135° E., it is 9 P.M.; and in Eastern Australia, 150° E., it is 10 P.M.

STANDARD, OR ZONE, TIME.

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
Belgium, Faroes, France, Gibraltar, Portugal, Spain	(Greenwich Time.)	
Mid-Europe	15° E.	1*h.* fast.
East Europe, British S. Africa, Egypt	30° E.	2*h.* fast.
Mauritius, &c.	60° E.	4*h.* fast.
Chagos Archipel...	75° E.	5*h.* fast.
India	82½° E.	5½*h.* fast.
Calcutta	90° E.	6*h.* fast.
Burma	97½° E.	6½*h.* fast.
Straits Settlemts.	105° E.	7*h.* fast.
Hong Kong, Borneo, West Australia...	120° E.	8*h.* fast.
Japan and Korea	135° E.	9*h.* fast.
South Australia	142½° E.	9½*h.* fast.
Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania	150° E.	10*h.* fast.
New Zealand	172½° E.	11½*h.* fast.
Iceland, Sierra Leone	15° W.	1*h.* slow.
America—		
Atlantic	60° W.	4*h.* slow.
Eastern	75° W.	5*h.* slow.
Central	90° W.	6*h.* slow.
Mountain	105° W.	7*h.* slow.
Pacific	120° W.	8*h.* slow.
Brazil	30° W.	2*h.* slow.
	45° W.	3*h.* slow.
	60° W.	4*h.* slow.
	75° W.	5*h.* slow.
Yukon	135° W.	9*h.* slow.
Sandwich Islands	157½° W.	10½*h.* slow.
Samoa	172½° W.	11½*h.* slow.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME,

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

(In other words, the longitude in time.)

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Adelaide	9 14 P.M.	Constantinople	1 56 P.M.	Melbourne	9 40 P.M.	Quebec	7 15 A.M.
Auckland (N.Z.)	11 39 P.M.	Dublin	11 35 A.M.	Moscow	2 30 P.M.	Rome	0 50 P.M.
Berlin	0 54 P.M.	Edinburgh	11 47 A.M.	Newfundland, S.Jns.	8 29 A.M.	Rotterdam	0 18 P.M.
Berne	0 30 P.M.	Florence	0 45 P.M.	New York	7 4 A.M.	San Francisco, Cal.	3 52 A.M.
Bombay	4 51 P.M.	Glasgow	11 43 A.M.	Paris	0 9 P.M.	St. Petersburg	2 1 P.M.
Boston, Mass.	7 16 A.M.	Hobart	9 49 P.M.	Pekin	7 46 P.M.	Stockholm	1 12 P.M.
Brisbane, Qnsland.	10 12 P.M.	Jerusalem	2 21 P.M.	Penzance	11 37 A.M.	Suez	2 10 P.M.
Brussels	0 17 P.M.	Lisbon	11 23 A.M.	Perth, W. Aus.	7 43 P.M.	Sydney, N.S.W.	10 5 P.M.
Calcutta	5 53 P.M.	Madras	5 21 P.M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	6 59 A.M.	Toronto	6 42 A.M.
Cape Town	1 14 P.M.	Madrid	11 45 A.M.	Port Moresby	10 4 P.M.	Vancouver	3 38 A.M.
Chicago, Ill.	6 10 A.M.	Malta	0 58 P.M.	Prague	0 58 P.M.	Vienna	1 5 P.M.

For convenience in practice, the arbitrary arrangement called *Standard Time*, described above, has been adopted generally throughout the world.

ALMANACK.—A word derived from the Arabic article *al*, and *manah*, to count. It is not precisely known when almanacs first appeared in Europe; the oldest copies in existence belong to the 14th century, and appear to have been in MS. only. The first printed almanac was composed about 1475. Originally intended as a table or calendar of the divisions of the year, notices concerning Fairs, with certain astronomical predictions, they came afterwards to contain astrological predictions of coming events, weather warnings, and many other absurdities. Nostradamus is said to have foretold, among other events, the execution of Charles I. of England, the Great Fire of London, and the Restoration in 1660. The prognostications at this time were filled with an immense amount of quackery and superstition, which has not yet quite died out, though among all intelligent people they are looked upon rather as affording amusement than matter for serious consideration.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926 English miles, and at the Poles 7,899 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,872·4 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·09 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	400,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	900,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	170,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	110,000,000
South America ...	6,800,000	35,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,000,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,623,000,000

The British Empire extends over the largest area (13,123,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest Empire (8,400,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,330,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows :—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian ...	Asia	655,000,000
Caucasian ...	Europe & Orient	645,000,000
Negro.....	Africa	170,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	80,000,000
Malayan	Australasia	50,000,000
Red Indian ...	America	23,000,000
		1,623,000,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is called the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*. The study of the Races of Mankind is *Ethnology*, and of their location *Ethnography*. The study of extinct organic life is *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

If an airship, with a constant speed of 50 miles an hour, started from the Earth on a journey to the Sun on January 1, 1916, it would be nearly 210 years on the journey, as it would not arrive until Nov. 23, 2125! The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,872·4 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,000 miles an hour (520,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

The following 48 cities have an ascertained population exceeding half a million, according to the latest census returns :—

New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1914) (estimated)	7,300,000
LONDON (Greater), England (1911) ...	7,251,358
PARIS, France (1911)	2,888,000
TOKYO, Japan (1908)	2,186,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1910)	2,185,000
BERLIN, Prussia 1910)	2,071,000
VIENNA, Austria (1910).....	2,031,000
PETROGRAD, Russia (1910)	1,908,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1910)	1,550,000
Moscow, Russia (1909)	1,481,000
Osaka, Japan (1908).....	1,227,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,130,000
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1905)	1,026,000
Calcutta, India (1911)	1,222,000
Bombay, India (1911).....	980,000
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	880,000
Birmingham, England (1911)	840,000
Glasgow, Scotlan (d1911)	785,000
WARSAW, Poland (1909)	781,000
Liverpool, England (1911).....	748,000
Naples, Italy (1911)	723,000
Manchester, England (1911)	716,000
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1910).....	687,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1910).....	671,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1907)	654,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911).....	641,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
Milan, Italy (1911)	599,000
MADRID, Spain (1910).....	598,000
Munich, Bavaria (1910).....	596,000
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1911)	594,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,090
Barcelona, Spain (1910).....	587,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1909).....	568,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1910)	561,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1911)	559,000
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1910)	558,000
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
ROME, Italy (1911)	539,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1910).....	534,000
Birmingham, England (1911)	526,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1911)	520,000
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Hyderabad, India (1911)	500,000

Estimated Populations.

Canton (China)	1,250,000
PEKING (China).....	1,000,000
CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey)	1,000,000
Hankow (China)	900,000
Tientsin (China)	850,000
Shanghai (China)	700,000
Montreal (Canada)	650,000
Fuchow (China).....	650,000
Chungking (China)	600,000
Suchow (China).....	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each :—

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Oceans.		
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Seas.		
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Tengri Khan	Thian Shan	24,000
Chumalhari	Himalayas	23,944
Aconagua	Andes	22,868
*Sahama	Bolivia	22,349
Illampa (Sorata)	Andes	21,490
Illimani	,,	21,031
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullaillaco	,,	20,243
Ruwenzori	Uganda	20,000
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Kilmia Njaro	German E. Africa	19,600
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Licancaur	Andes	19,521
*Mount Elias	Rockies	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	,,	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
El Potra	Andes	18,045
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Maipo	Andes	17,421
Citlaltepetl	Mexico	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes.* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboro in Japan, and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Br.-Germ.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Anglo-Netherlands)	,,	280,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	,,	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	,,	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland (U.K.)	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitzbergen (No Man's Land)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500
Mekong	China Sea	1,500
Amu Daria	Aral Sea	1,300
Ohio	Mississippi River	1,280

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Provinces of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; and the series of falls on the Merced River in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Religion.	Continental Distribution						
	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America.	S. America.	Oceania.	Total.
CHRISTIANS :—							
Catholic Churches :							
Roman Catholics ..	183,760,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	36,700,000	36,200,000	8,200,000	272,860,000
Eastern Churches.	98,000,000	17,200,000	3,800,000	1,000,000	...	...	120,000,000
Protestant Churches	93,000,000	6,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000	171,650,000
Total Christians.....	374,760,000	28,700,000	9,050,000	102,700,000	36,600,000	12,700,000	564,510,000
NON-CHRISTIANS :—							
Jews	9.250,000	500,000	400,000	2,000,000	30,000	25,000	12,205,000
Muhammadans	3,800,000	142,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000,000	221,825,000
Buddhists.....	...	138,000,000	11,000	...	...	20,000	138,031,000
Hindus	...	210,000,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	30,000	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists	...	300,000,000	30,000	100,000	...	700,000	300,830,000
Shintoists	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists	...	42,000,000	98,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	17,000,000	158,270,000
Unclassified	1,000,000	6,000,000	130,000	8,000,000	...	150,000	15,280,000
Total Non-Christian	14,050,000	863,500,000	149,871,000	10,235,000	1,400,000	42,925,000	1,081,981,000
TOTAL	388,810,000	892,200,000	158,921,000	112,935,000	38,000,000	55,625,000	1,646,491,000

POST OFFICES, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, LETTERS, &c.

Country.	Miles of Railway.	Miles of Telegraph Line.	Letters per Head.	Post Offices.
U.S.A.	255,000	260,000	80	60,000
Russia.....	46,000	127,000	10	16,000
Germany ...	39,000	142,000	49	50,000
India	33,000	75,000	2	20,000
France	31,000	114,000	40	14,000
Canada	26,750	43,000	80	13,860
Austria-H. ...	28,000	47,000	27	16,000
U.K.....	23,420	61,000	72	24,000
Australia ...	18,000	47,000	130	8,000
Argentina ...	20,000	38,000	40	3,000
Mexico	16,000	22,000	14	3,000
Brazil	14,000	38,000	9	3,250
Italy	11,000	35,000	11	11,000
Spain	10,000	26,500	7	5,600
Japan	5,500	24,000	5	8,000
Switzerland	3,000	2,500	67	4,200
The World	670,000	1,360,000	—	314,000

RAILWAY PASSENGER RATES.

The following table of approximate rates per mile may be taken as relatively correct, according to computations from available materials.

Nation.	Pence per Mile.		
	1st Class. *d.*	2nd Class. *d.*	3rd Class. *d.*
British India (State)	1·1	·75	·3 to 1
United States	1·36	·86	·57
Germany (State)...	1·37	·87	·58
Belgium (State) ...	1·46	·99	·58
France (State).....	1·58	1·18	·77
,, (Private)...	1·74	1·17	·77
Netherlands (State)	1·65	1·24	·83
,, (Private)	1·66	1·25	·84
Italy (State).....	1·8	1·26	·81
United Kingdom (Private)	2·35	1·59	·89

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Length. Miles.	Yds.
Tay	Scotland	2	73
Ohio	United States	2	—
Victoria	Canada	1	1,320
Forth	Scotland	1	1,005
Missouri	United States	1	784
Queensborough ...	United States	1	740
Williamsburgh ...	United States	1	676
Manhattan	United States	1	520
Susquehanna	United States	1	345
Brooklyn	United States	1	245

SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

In 1915 the various nations of the world possessed 24,508 ocean-going steam vessels of over 45,729,208 gross tons; and 6,202 sailing vessels of 3,532,561 net tons. More than 43 per cent. of this tonnage is under the British flag, the next largest owners being the United States, Germany, Norway, France, Japan, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, and Russia. An article upon the *Mercantile Fleets of the World* occupies some 20 pages of the Supplement (*see* Table of Contents, p. 554). From June 30, 1914, to June 30, 1915, the total British mercantile tonnage increased by 229,019; that belonging to Germany had, during the same period, decreased by 753,269 tons.

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.
New York (1914)	15,767,547	15,421,394
Antwerp (1912)	13,205,550	13,149,144
Hamburg (1913)	14,241,894	14,496,623
Hong Kong (1913)	12,929,911	12,891,741
Rotterdam (1913)	11,638,000	6,537,000
London (1913)	11,558,541	9,022,020
Monte Video (1913)	10,647,111	10,526,830
Marseilles (1912)	7,850,221	6,898,507
Singapore (1911).....	7,737,785	7,717,691
Cardiff (1913)	7,142,148	10,182,238
Liverpool (1913)	7,829,323	7,518,210
Colombo (1911)	7,074,152	7,073,170
Rio de Janeiro (1911) ...	5,212,713	5,198,784
Shanghai (1911)	4,183,528	4,155,152

The World's Products.

Product.	Total Production.	Leading Producers.
WHEAT (1912).....qr. of 480 *lb.*	452,200,000	*Russia*, 90 million qrs. U.S., 87; India, 48; France, 40; Canada, 34; Hungary, 23; Italy, 21·5; Argentine, 21.
BARLEY (1912) .....qr. of 400 *lb.*	182,500,000	*Russia*, 55·5 million qrs. U.S., 28; Germany, 18; Japan, 11·5; Hungary, 9.
OATS (1912) .....qr. of 304 *lb.*	478,000,000	*U.S.*, 141 million qrs. Russia, 112; Germany, 58·5; France, 39·5; Canada, 38; U.K., 18; Austria, 15.
MAIZE (1912) .....qr. of 480 *lb.*	486,000,000	*U.S.*, 370 million qrs. Argentina, 32; Hungary, 21·5; Italy, 11; Rumania, 10·3.
RYE (1912) .....qr. of 480 *lb.*	224,000,000	*Russia*, 121 million qrs. Germany, 51; Austria, 13·5; Hungary, 6·5; France, 6; U.S., 4·2.
HOPS (1911) .....*lb.*	147,500,000	*U.S.*, 40 million lb. U.K., 36·7; Germany, 23·4; Austria-H., 23·2; Russia, 10·5.
CANE SUGAR (1911-12).....*tons*	9,000,000	*India*, 2,390,000 tons. Cuba, 1,850,000; Java, 1,395,000; Hawaii, 535,000; U.S., 324,000; Porto Rico, 320,000; Brazil, [235,000.
BEET SUGAR (1911-12) .....*tons*	6,800,000	*Russia*, 2,100,000 tons. Germany, 1,457,000; Austria-H., 1,154,000; U.S., 541,000; France, 515,000; Netherlands, 251,000; Belgium, 240,000.
RICE (1910) .....1,000 *lb.*	190,000,000	*India*, 89,000,000. China, 55,000,000; Japan, 15,000,000.
WINE (1911) .....*gallons*	3,250,000,000	*France*, 1,000,000,000 gallons. Italy, 950,000,000; Spain, 370,000,000; Algeria, 200,000,000; Russia, 100,000,000.
BEER (1911) .....*gallons*	7,200,000,000	*U.S.*, 1,650,000,000 gallons. Germany, 1,500,000,000; U.K., 1,300,000,000; Austria-H., 565,000,000; France, 400,000,000.
COFFEE (1911).....*lb.*	2,000,000,000	*Brazil*, 1,500,000,000.
TEA (1911) .....*lb.*	850,000,000	*India*, 270,000,000 lb. China (exports), 210,000,000; Ceylon, 190,000,000; Japan (exports), 56,000,000.
COCOA (1911).....*tons*	250,000	*Ecuador*, 40,000 tons. Brazil, 39,000; Gold Coast, 35,000; Sao Thomé, 33,000; Trinidad, 24,000.
TOBACCO (1910) .....*lb.*	2,756,000,000	*U.S.*, 1,113,400,000. India, 450,000,000; Russia, 200,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 184,000,000; Netherlands' East Indies, 128,600,000; Japan, 93,000,000.
COTTON (1912).....bales of 500 *lb.*	22,500,000	*U.S.*, 14,885,000 bales. India, 3,442,000; Russia, 2,000,000; Egypt, 1,500,000.
WOOL (1912)..... .....*lb.*	3,000,000,000	*Australasia*, 840,000,000 lb. Argentina, 415,000,000; Russia, 380,000,000; U.S., 322,000,000; U.K., 145,000,000; Uruguay, 130,000,000; South Africa, 112,000,000.
SILK (1912) .....*lb.*	57,000,000	*Japan*, 21,200,000 lb. China, 14,500,000; Italy, 10,000,000; Turkey, 5,000,000; France, 1,200,000.
RUBBER (1911).....*tons*	88,000	*Brazil*, 40,000. West Africa, 15,000.
GOLD (1911)..... .....*fine oz.*	22,527,000	*Transvaal*, 8,250,000 oz. U.S., 4,700,000; Australasia, 2,900,000; Mexico, 1,420,000; Russia, 1,200,000.
SILVER (1911).....*fine oz.*	252,000,000	*Mexico*, 88,000,000 oz. U.S., 58,000,000; Canada, 33,500,000; Australasia, 17,000,000; Germany, 14,150,000.
ALUMINIUM (1911), *tons* of 2,240 *lb.*	43,500	*U.S.*, 20,600 long tons. France, 10,600 tons; U.K., 7,180 tons.
TIN (1912) .....*tons* of 2,240 *lb.*	105,000	*Straits Settlements*, 53,700 tons. Bolivia, 22,000 tons; Netherlands' East Indies, 12,600 tons.
COPPER (1911) . .*tons* of 2,240 *lb.*	855,000	*U.S.*, 483,750 long tons. Mexico, 61,000; Spain and Portugal, 52,000; Japan, 51,000; Australasia, 42,000 tons.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTS—*continued.*

Product.	Total Production.	Leading Producers.
LEAD (1911) .....*tons* of 2,240 *lb.*	968,000	*U.S.*, 358,000 long tons. Spain, 168,250; Germany, 158,750; Mexico, 121,500.
ZINC (1911).....*tons* of 2,240 *lb.*	862,700	*U.S.*, 241,290 long tons. Germany, 232,250; Belgium, 181,880.
IRON ORE (1911) *tons* of 2,240 *lb.*	134,150,000	*U.S.*, 41,000,000 long tons. Germany and Luxemburg, 29,450,000; France, 15,936; U.K., 15,520,000.
PIG IRON (1911)...*tons* of 2,240 *lb.*	65,000,000	*U.S.*, 23,650,000 long tons. Germany and Luxemburg, 15,325,000; U.K., 9,720,000.
STEEL (1911) .....*tons* of 2,240 *lb.*	60,000,000	*U.S.*, 23,700,000 long tons. Germany, 14,800,000; U.K., 6,500,000.
COAL (1911).....*tons* of 2,240 *lb.*	1,052,880,000	*U.S.*, 443,025,000 long tons. U.K., 271,900,000; Germany, 158,164,000; France, 38,023,000.
PETROLEUM (1910) .....*barrels* of 42 *gallons*	327,500,000	*U.S.*, 209,560,000 barrels. Russia, 70,340,000; Galicia, 12,675,000; Netherlands' India, 11,100,000; Rumania, 9,723,000.

THE GREAT TRADING NATIONS, 1914.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		Total Trade.	
	General.	Special.	Import Duties Collected.	General.	Special.	General.	Special.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	696,635,113	601,160,947	36,207,793	526,195,523	430,721,357	1,222,830,636	1,031,882,304
German Empire	534,663,600	482,056,000	43,680,500	502,532,000	414,330,000	1,047,195,600	896,386,000
United States	378,785,132	378,718,000	58,464,000	472,915,830	465,936,800	851,690,962	844,654,800
France	411,744,000	329,233,000	24,983,600	352,956,000	248,496,000	764,700,000	577,729,000
Netherlands	...	276,317,000	1,171,000	...	226,132,000	...	502,449,000
Belgium	272,255,000	180,339,000	2,617,000	235,171,000	143,214,000	507,426,000	323,553,000
India (1914-15)	156,493,000	127,538,000	6,319,500	170,727,000	166,005,000	327,225,000	293,543,000
Russia (1910)	...	114,469,000	33,119,000	...	152,959,000	...	267,428,000
Austria-Hungary	...	132,988,000	10,020,000	...	100,179,000	...	233,167,000
Italy	...	134,324,000	13,073,000	...	86,772,000	...	221,096,000
Canada	125,828,079	121,138,400	15,188,240	98,161,775	81,883,765	223,990,754	203,022,165
Australia	79,749,653	76,316,031	14,900,000	78,523,770	75,090,147	158,273,422	151,406,178
Argentina	...	73,362,000	15,505,000	...	64,940,000	...	138,302,000
Switzerland	...	73,754,000	3,186,000	...	51,554,000	...	125,308,000
Brazil	52,945,000	...	15,360,000	66,839,000	...	119,784,000	...
China	64,846,000	63,358,000	1,981,000	52,193,000	50,705,000	117,039,000	114,063,000
Japan	54,447,000	53,906,000	4,472,000	48,068,000	46,568,000	102,515,000	100,474,000

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Native Emigrants.	Destination of Greatest Number.
United Kingdom (1914)	454,527	Canada, 78,305; U.S., 69,705; Australasia, 40,259; South Africa, 7,785.
Austria-Hungary (1911)	160,751	U.S., 159,057.
Belgium	33,007	29,946 to European countries; 3,061 to countries out of Europe.
Denmark	8,303	U.S., 6,809.
German Empire.....	22,690	U.S., 18,900.
Italy	533,844	263,966 to European countries; U.S., 191,087; Argentina, 58,185.
Norway.....	12,477	U.S., 11,122.
Portugal (1910)	39,936	Brazil, 47,493.
Spain	166,617	North and South America, 143,380; Argentina, 118,723.
Sweden	16,770	U.S., 15,571.
Switzerland.....	4,285	U.S., 3,969.

The World's Wheat Crops Production.

(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season, 1915. (Estimated.)	Season, 1914. (Actual.)
U.S.A.	120	111
Russia	110	100
India	48	40
Canada	34	20
France	31	39
Italy	22	21
Hungary	21	13
Argentina	21	14
Germany (say)	19	18
Spain	18	14
Rumania	13	6
United Kingdom	9	8
Austria (say)	8	7
Australasia	4	14
Other smaller Producers	52	35
	530	460

The Indian, Argentine, and Australian crops are harvested in Jan., Feb., and March; other countries, June–Sept.

The World's Barley Crops Production.

(In millions of quarters of 400 lb.)

	Season 1915. (Estimated.)	Season 1914. (Actual.)
Russia	61	53
U.S.A.	28	23
India	16	16
Germany	16	17
Japan	11	11
Spain	10	8
Austria	8	10
United Kingdom	6	7·7
Canada	6	4
France	4	5
Hungary	5	7
Other smaller Producers (say)	26	(say) 25·3
	197	187

The World's Oats Crops Production.

(In millions of quarters of 304 lb.)

	Season, 1915. (Estimated.)	Season, 1914. (Actual.)
U.S.A.	161	121
Russia	116	94
Germany	60	66
Canada	54	35
France	27	34
United Kingdom	22	21
Austria-Hungary	26	28
Argentina	5·5	7
Denmark	5·5	5
Sweden	8	5·5
Belgium	—	5
Sundry smaller Producers	41	35·5
	526	457

The World's Rye Crops Production.

(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season, 1915. (Estimated.)	Season, 1914. (Actual.)
Russia	114	96
Germany	45	47
Austria	11	12
Hungary	5	4·9
U.S.A.	5	5
France	4·5	5
Other smaller Producers	35·5	30·1
	220	200

The World's Maize Crops Production.

(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season, 1915. (Estimated.)	Season, 1914. (Actual.)
U.S.A.	352	311
Argentina	39	35
Hungary	22	20
Italy	14	12
Rumania	13	12
Mexico	13	9
Russia	8	9
Egypt	7	8
Smaller Producers	17	24
	485	440

The Principal Importers of Wheat and Wheat Flour.

(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat.)

Imports,	Season, 1914-15. Aug. 1–July 31.	Season, 1913-14. Aug. 1–July 31.
United Kingdom	26	27
Italy	7	5·7
Germany	0·4	9·1
Belgium	3	6·4
France	8	7·5
Holland	3·8	2
Smaller Importing European Countries	8	11
Extra-European Countries	6	12
	62·2	80·7

The Principal Exporters of Wheat and Wheat Flour.

(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat.)

Exports,	Season, 1914-15. Aug. 1–July 31.	Season, 1913-14. Aug. 1–July 31.
U.S.A.	38·5	20·2
Argentina	11·5	5·5
Canada	10·5	15·3
Russia	0·2	21·7
India	4·5	3·7
Balkan States	0·3	7·6
Australasia	0·2	8·3
Sundry smaller Exporting Countries	—	0·9
	65·7	83·2

The United Kingdom's Imports of Foreign Grain and Flour.

(Calendar Year January 1 to December 31.)

	Wheat (qrs. 480 lb.).	Barley (qrs. 400 lb.).	Oats (qrs. 304 lb.).	Maize (qrs. 480 lb.).	Flour (sacks 280 lb.).
1910	24,551,900	5,118,800	6,445,500	8,638,300	3,984,200
1911	22,882,400	6,872,600	6,732,100	9,007,100	4,026,000
1912	25,566,900	5,635,400	6,742,700	10,288,000	4,075,800
1913	24,704,700	6,283,000	6,691,500	11,469,500	4,791,200
1914	24,249,600	4,492,400	5,215,700	9,109,500	4,024,100

The World's Navies. (February, 1914.)

EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FLEETS OF THE MARITIME POWERS.

Classification.	U.K.		France.		Russia.		Germany.		Austria-H.		Italy.		U.S.A.		Japan.	
	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg	Built	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.
Battleships	58	14	21	10	8	7	35	6	14	2	9	5	30	6	17	2
Coast Defence—Armoured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Battle Cruisers	9	1	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Cruisers	47	...	24	...	12	...	9	...	2	...	9	...	17	...	15	...
Light Cruisers	65	20	8	...	2	8	43	6	9	3	14	4	18	...	19	...
Torpedo Vessels	25	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	2	2	3	...
T.-B.-D.	201	36	80	7	95	45	133	12	15	3	30	16	52	14	51	2
Torpedo Boats	106	...	153	...	25	...	80	...	58	27	94	1	21	...	33	...
Submarines	69	27	50	26	25	18	24	14*	6	5	18	2	29	18	13	2

* Uncertain.

The World's Armies (before the War).

SYSTEM, SERVICE, NUMBERS, AND COST OF THE NATIONS' ARMIES.

State.	Military System.	Continuous Training in Active Army.	Peace Estab. of Active Army, or Actual Strength, 1913.	Estimated War Strength, First and Second Line Forces only.	Military Budget, 1913-1914.
					£
Argentina[1]	Militia. Univ. comp.	3–12 mths.	18,650	125,000	3,006,000
Austria-Hungary	Univ. compulsory	2–3 yrs.	425,881	810,000	22,193,204
Belgium[1]	Militia. Univ. comp.	1½–2yrs.	43,000	180,000	2,790,550
Brazil	Conscription	2 yrs.	29,700	100,000	5,577,520
Bulgaria	Univ. comp.[2]	2–3 yrs.	65,900[3]	340,000[4]	1,619,821[3]
Chile[1]	Militia. Univ. comp.	6–12 mths.	19,300	80,000	1,823,793
China	Voly.[5]	3 yrs.	150,000 (?)	200,000 (?)	8,500,000[6]
Denmark[1]	Militia. Univ. comp.	165–240 days	13,734	90,000	1,088,000
France	Univ. comp.	3 yrs.	545,963[7] 74,900[8]	1,250,000[7]	36,550,000
Germany	Do.	2–3 yrs.	672,000	2,250,000	60,000,000[6]
Greece	Do.	2 yrs.	29,000[3]	120,000[4]	861,238[3]
Italy	Do.	Do.	306,300[9]	750,000	16,825,541
Japan	Do.	2–3 yrs.	230,000	750,000	9,966,607
Netherlands[1]	Militia. Consc'pt'n[10]	8½–24 mths.	47,660	125,000	2,711,500
Norway[1]	Militia. Univ. comp.	72–126 days	18,000	120,000	867,344
Peru	Univ. comp.	3-4 yrs.	6,500	40,000	(?)
Portugal	Militia. Consc'pt'n[11]	15–30 weeks	32,000	100,000	1,971,210
Rumania	Univ. comp.	2–3 yrs.	98,500[3]	420,000[12]	2 977,121[3]
Russia	Do.	3–4½ yrs.	1,500,000[6]	1,200,000[13] 250,000[14] 180,000[14] 275,000[16]	67,200,210
Servia	Do.	1½–2 yrs.	30,038[3]	195,000[4]	1,127,641[3]
Spain	Do.	1–3 yrs.	135,500	350,000	7,575,238
Sweden[1]	Militia. Univ. comp.	150 281 days	84,013	195,000	3,012,300
Turkey	Univ. comp.	3–4 yrs.	220,000[3]	360,000[17]	8,000,000[3]
U.S.A.	Voluntary	4–7 yrs.[18]	95,000[19] 121,000[21]	65,000[20] 95,000[21]	30,000,000 (Federal Budget
Great Britain	Do.	7 yrs.[22]	162,251[19] 251,195[23]	275,000[23]	28,220,000[24]
India	British Troops	...	77,500	77,500	18,000,000
	Native Troops. Voly.	3 yrs.	159,100	200,000	
Australia	Militia. Univ. comp.	16 days yrly.	105,000	250,000	2,500,000
Canada	Militia. Voluntary[3]	(12–16 days yearly	71,200	75,000	1,520,000
South Africa	Militia. Voluntary[5]	8–15dys yrly.	20,000	28,000	1,150,000

Notes. 1 Permanent *cadres* and annual recruit quota. 2 Except for Mahammadans. 3 For 1912 13. 4 In Dec., 1912. 5 Power of conscription reserved. 6 Approximate. 7 In France. 8 In Algeria-Tunis. 9 Excessive, owing to war in Libya. 10 No constitution. 11 Univ. comp. serv. projected 12 In July, 1913 13 European Russia only. 14 Caucasus. 15 W. Siberia. 16 E. Siberia. 17 In Oct., 1913. 18 Regular Army. 19 Regular Army, home and colonial. 20 Regular Army in U.S.A. only. 21 States Militias. 22 For birth of enlistments. Regular Army. 23 Regular Army in U.K. 24 Includes considerable exp. on Second Line Army. 25 Territorial Army-strength, 1st June, 1913.

Country.	Sq. Miles.	Population.		Vital Statistics.		Capital.	Population of Capital.
		Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.		
British Empire	13,123,712	435,000,000	32	...	...	London (Greater)	7,251,358
U.K.	121,377	45,407,037	374	23·9	14·2		
India	1,803,000	315,000,000	158	...	30·9	Delhi	233,000
Canada	3,730,000	7,250,000	2	27·82	15·12	Ottawa	88,000
Newfoundland	162,750	250,000	2	28·8	10·6	St. John's	33,000
Australia	3,063,041	5,000,000	2	27·7	10·5	Canberra	...
New Zealand	105,000	1,100,000	11	26·3	9·5	Wellington	75,000
South Africa	473,100	6,000,000	13	...	...	Pretoria	30,000
United States	3,027,000	92,000,000	31	...	...	Washington	332,000
Extra U.S.	721,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Abyssinia	350,000	7,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	5,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Albania	12,000	2,000,000	166	...	...	Scutari	...
Argentina	1,131,841	7,250,000	7	42·1	21·6	Buenos Aires	1,026,000
Austria	134,634	29,000,000	222	31·4	21·9	Vienna	2,031,000
Belgium	11,400	7,500,000	658	23·7	15·2	Brussels	177,000
Bolivia	570,000	2,200,000	4	...	...	La Paz	80,000
Brazil	3,300,000	23,600,000	7	...	...	Rio de Janeiro	1,130,000
Bulgaria	42,000	5,500,000	119	40·3	26·4	Sofia	103,000
Chile	295,000	3,500,000	12	37·2	31·1	Santiago	355,000
China	4,300,000	400,000,000	99	...	...	Peking	1,000,000
Colombia	462,000	5,475,000	12	...	...	Bogotá	122,000
Costa Rica	23,000	411,000	17	43·8	26·1	San José	34,000
Cuba	44,178	2,150,000	49	34·4	11·2	Havana	297,000
Denmark	15,500	2,800,000	180	26·7	13·4	Copenhagen	462,000
Dominica	18,750	700,000	37	...	...	San Domingo	25,000
Ecuador	116,530	1,300,000	11	...	...	Quito	60,000
Egypt	363,181	11,300,000	31	...	...	Cairo	654,000
Sudan	984,520	3,000,000	3	...	...	Khartoum	18,000
France	207 100	40,000,000	193	18·7	19·6	Paris	2,888,000
,, Colonies	3,800,000	44,000,000	11	...	...		
Algeria	1,120,000	5,600,000	5	25·1	18·9	Algiers	172,000
Morocco	193,000	7,000,000	40	...	...	Fez	120,000
Tunis	46,300	1,800,000	40	...	...	Tunis	170,000
German Empire	208,780	65,000,000	311	29·8	16·2	Berlin	2,071,000
,, Colonies	1,134,240	15,000,000	13	...	...		
Greece	43,522	5,000,000	114	...	...	Athens	170,000
Guatemala	47,500	2,000,000	42	...	...	Guatemala	90,000
Haiti	10,200	2,000,000	196	...	...	Port-au-Prince	100,000
Honduras	44,275	560,000	13	35·3	17·8	Tegucigalpa	35,000
Hungary	125,400	21,000,000	170	34·8	24·9	Budapest	881,601
Italy	110,623	35,000,000	315	31·5	21·4	Rome	563,000
,, Colonies	601,200	1,800,000	3	...	...		
Japan	140,200	50,000,000	356	34·2	21·9	Tokyo	2,100,000
Dependencies	95,700	15,100,000	187	...	...		
Liberia	41,000	2,000,000	50	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	260	...	...	Luxemburg	21,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000	85	...	...	Cettinje	5,000
Netherlands	12,761	6,000,000	407	27·8	14·5	The Hague	270,000
,, Colonies	832,500	38,000,000	46	...	...		
Nicaragua	51,700	600,000	11	...	...	Managua	35,000
Norway	124,400	2,400,000	19	25·9	13·2	Christiania	242,000
Panama	31,890	430,000	13	...	...	Panama	37,000
Paraguay	97,700	800,000	8	...	...	Asuncion	80,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	280,000
Peru	680,026	3,530,000	5	...	...	Lima	141,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30·7	19·4	Lisbon	437,000
,, Colonies	804,000	10,000,000	12	...	...		
Rumania	52,700	7,500,000	142	43·0	25·7	Bucharest	300,000
Russia	8,770,703	173,500,000	19	46·8	29·8	Petrograd	2,018,600
Salvador	7,225	1,200,000	165	...	...	San Salvador	60,000
Serbia	34,000	5,000,000	143	39·0	22·4	Belgrade	91,000
Siam	220,000	6,250,000	28	...	...	Bangkok	630,000
Spain	196,700	20,000,000	103	31·8	23 7	Madrid	598,000
Sweden	172,900	5,500,000	32	23·8	13·8	Stockholm	342,000
Switzerland	15,950	3,800,000	236	25·0	15·1	Berne	86,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	695,000	20,000,000	29	...	...	Constantinople	1,000,000
Uruguay	72,200	1,100,000	15	31·7	14·5	Monte Video	360,000
Venezuela	363,728	2,662,000	6	32·8	22·1	Caracas	75,000

Country.	Population.	Revenue. Total.	Revenue. Per Head.	Debt. Total.	Debt. Per Head.	*Special Trade. Total.	*Special Trade. Per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
U.K.	45,407,037	186,000,000	4 2 0	720,000,000	15 18 0	1,032,000,000	22 16 0
India	315,000,000	82,000,000	0 5 0	300,000,000	0 19 0	287,000,000	0 18 0
Canada	7,250,000	24,000,000	3 6 0	68,000,000	9 8 0	175,000,000	24 3 0
Newfoundland	250,000	750,000	3 0 0	5,500,000	22 0 0	5,000,000	20 0 0
Australia	5,000,000	20,000,000	4 0 0	273,000,000	54 12 0	147,000,000	29 8 0
New Zealand	1,100,000	11,000,000	10 0 0	83,000,000	75 9 0	39,000,000	35 9 0
South Africa	6,000,000	17,000,000	2 17 0	117,000,000	19 10 0	94,000,000	15 13 0
United States	92,000,000	207,000,000	2 5 0	212,000,000	2 6 0	738,000,000	8 0 0
Abyssinia	7,000,000	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	0 6 0
Afghanistan	5,000,000	1,000,000	0 4 0	...	...	3,000,000	0 12 0
Argentina	7,250,000	28,000,000	3 17 0	105,000,000	14 9 0	140,000,000	19 0 0
Austria-Hungary	50,000,000	(128,500,000 / 86,500,000)	4 6 0	(510,000,000 / 270,000,000)	15 12 0	233,000,000	4 13 0
Belgium	7,500,000	33,000,000	4 8 0	160,000,000	21 7 0	324,000,000	43 4 0
Bolivia	2,200,000	1,400,000	0 13 0	3,000,000	1 7 0	†10,000,000	4 11 0
Brazil	23,000,000	30,000,000	1 6 0	194,000,000	8 9 0	†120,000,000	5 4 0
Bulgaria	5,500,000	7,000,000	1 12 0	25,000,000	5 14 0	†15,000,000	3 8 0
Chile	3,400,000	15,000,000	4 8 0	43,000,000	12 7 0	51,000,000	15 0 0
China	400,000,000	40,000,000	0 2 0	150,000,000	0 7 0	115,000,000	0 6 0
Colombia	5,500,000	2,500,000	0 9 0	2,500,000	0 9 0	†7,000,000	1 5 0
Costa Rica	411,000	950,000	2 8 0	2,700,000	5 2 0	†4,000,000	10 5 0
Cuba	2,150,000	8,000,000	3 15 0	12,500,000	5 2 0	51,000,000	23 14 0
Denmark	2,800,000	9,500,000	3 8 0	20,000,000	7 3 0	65,000,000	23 4 0
Dominica	700,000	1,000,000	1 8 9	4,000,000	5 14 0	†3,600,000	5 3 0
Ecuador	1,300,000	1,500,000	1 3 0	5,000,000	3 17 0	†4,000,000	3 2 0
Egypt	11,300,000	17,750,000	1 11 0	95,000,000	8 8 0	57,000,000	5 1 0
Sudan	3,000,000	1,500,000	0 10 0	5,000,000	1 13 0	4,000,000	1 6 0
France	40,000,000	190,000,000	4 15 0	1,015,000,000	24 8 0	566,000,000	14 3 0
Algeria	5,600,000	6,000,000	1 1 0	...	...	†48,000,000	8 11 0
Morocco	7,000,000	...	...	...	...	†9,000,000	1 6 0
Tunis	1,800,000	4,500,000	2 5 0	...	...	†10,500,000	5 17 0
German Empire 26 States	65,000,000	(144,000,000 / 10,500,000)	2 8 0	(250,000,000 / 750,000,000)	15 8 0	876,000,000	13 9 0
Greece	5,000,000	5,400,000	2 0 0	40,000,000	14 16 0	12,500,000	4 13 0
Guatemala	2,000,000	800,000	0 8 0	6,000,000	3 0 0	†3,000,000	1 10 0
Haiti	2,000,000	1,400,000	0 14 0	7,000,000	3 10 0	2,000,000	1 0 0
Honduras	560,000	400,000	0 14 0	6,200,000	11 1 0	†800,000	1 9 0
Italy	35,000,000	114,000,000	3 5 0	522,000,000	14 18 0	222,000,000	6 7 0
Japan	50,000,000	58,000,000	1 3 0	260,000,000	5 4 0	101,000,000	2 0 0
Liberia	2,000,000	100,000	0 1 0	100,000	0 1 0	400,000	0 4 0
Luxemburg	260,000	750,000	2 2 0	1,400,000	5 8 0	...	...
Mexico	16,000,000	10,500,000	0 13 0	44,000,000	2 15 0	†51,000,000	3 4 0
Montenegro	230,000	125,000	0 11 0	250,000	1 17 0	450,000	1 19 0
Netherlands	6,000,000	17,000,000	2 17 0	97,000,000	16 3 0	503,000,000	83 17 0
Nicaragua	600,000	250,000	0 8 0	2,000,000	3 7 0	†1,500,000	2 10 0
Norway	2,400,000	7,200,000	3 0 0	20,500,000	8 11 0	42,000,000	17 10 0
Panama	430,000	670,000	1 12 0	...	...	†2,700,000	6 6 0
Paraguay	800,000	800,000	1 0 0	3,000,000	0 8 0	†2,000,000	2 10 0
Persia	10,000,000	2,700,000	0 5 0	6,700,000	0 13 0	†16,000,000	1 12 0
Peru	3,530,000	2,800,000	0 16 0	5,500,000	1 11 0	14,000,000	3 19 0
Portugal	6,000,000	15,200,000	2 15 0	147,000,000	26 15 0	23,000,000	4 3 0
Rumania	7,000,000	22,000,000	3 3 0	63,200,000	9 1 0	†41,000,000	5 17 0
Russia	173,500,000	300,000,000	1 16 0	945,000,000	5 15 0	268,000,000	1 13 0
Salvador	1,200,000	1,000,000	0 17 0	1,700,000	1 8 0	†2,500,000	2 17 0
Servia	3,000,000	5,250,000	1 15 0	26,500,000	8 17 0	9,500,000	3 3 0
Siam	6,250,000	4,750,000	0 15 0	8,000,000	1 6 0	†13,500,000	2 3 0
Spain	20,000,000	42,000,000	2 2 0	390,000,000	19 10 0	80,000,000	4 0 0
Sweden	5,500,000	14,000,000	2 11 0	34,000,000	6 4 0	75,000,000	13 13 0
Switzerland	3,800,000	7,000,000	1 17 0	...	...	126,000,000	33 3 0
Turkey	17,000,000	26,275,000	1 11 0	128,000,000	7 11 0	†48,000,000	2 16 0
Uruguay	1,100,000	7,500,000	6 16 0	26,500,000	24 18 0	17,000,000	15 9 0
Venezuela	2,662,000	2,800,000	1 4 0	7,700,000	3 6 0	†7,000,000	3 0 0

* Special Trade includes Imports retained for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce or Manufacture, and excludes Imports that are re-exported.
† General Trade includes the total value of Imports and the total value of Exports, and the combined total under these two headings is given where the value of the Special Trade cannot be definitely ascertained.

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1915-1916.)

FLAG.	STEAMERS (100 tons and upwards).							SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).							STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS Grand Totals.	
	Wood & Comp.		Iron		Steel		Total	Wood and Comp.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.		
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	98	15,573	1,038	488,123	7,580	18,732,009	8,675	19,235,705	281	41,677	86	47,804	243	216,182	610	305,663	9,285	19,541,368
*Dominions	335	86,748	223	145,269	987	1,393,216	1,543	1,625,213	454	95,832	39	21,046	32	20,559	525	137,487	2,068	1,732,700
Total British	431	102,301	1,261	633,392	8,526	20,095,225	10,218	20,830,918	735	137,559	125	68,850	275	236,741	1,135	443,150	11,353	21,274,068
U.S.A. :—Sea	378	190,778	150	249,785	705	2,139,082	1,233	2,579,645	1,235	769,412	38	49,970	74	123,906	1,347	943,288	2,580	3,522,933
*Northern Lakes	6	15,655	18	24,335	543	2,191,634	569	2,231,074	...	...	...	...	31	92,323	31	92,323	600	2,323,397
Philippines	20	4,296	15	10,145	26	29,588	61	44,029	8	2,280	...	...	...	...	8	2,280	69	46,309
Total U.S.A.	406	210,729	183	284,265	1,274	4,359,754	1,863	4,854,748	1,243	771,692	38	49,970	105	216,229	1,386	1,037,891	3,249	5,892,639
Argentine	2	756	34	15,405	209	172,610	245	188,771	23	6,558	11	10,726	38	16,478	72	33,762	317	222,533
Austro-Hungarian	4	1,441	36	27,602	382	987,652	422	1,016,695	10	1,308	...	...	1	207	11	1,515	433	1,018,210
Belgian	...	...	14	11,441	145	257,811	159	269,252	1	122	2	2,690	2	4,363	5	7,175	164	276,427
Brazilian	6	1,333	43	39,011	342	262,169	391	302,513	44	9,154	2	2,222	6	3,525	52	14,901	443	317,414
Chilian	6	732	18	12,636	69	86,952	93	100,320	13	5,539	15	20,161	2	2,572	30	28,272	123	128,592
Chinese	14	8,876	18	20,738	47	67,922	79	97,536	1	143	...	...	1	400	2	543	81	98,079
Cuban	10	4,894	9	6,091	23	24,410	42	35,395	5	789	...	...	1	1,698	6	2,487	48	37,882
Danish	7	2,087	84	64,021	495	737,593	586	803,701	223	38,329	4	2,671	22	10,295	249	51,295	835	854,996
French	22	3,790	164	174,223	830	1,731,596	1,016	1,909,609	367	68,378	9	10,626	147	297,115	523	376,119	1,539	2,285,728
German	6	1,244	150	84,458	1,741	4,333,465	1,897	4,419,167	12	6,316	13	11,022	244	269,522	269	286,860	2,166	4,706,027
†Greek	6	773	129	105,756	298	786,462	433	892,991	75	14,593	2	1,231	...	...	77	15,734	510	908,725
Italian	20	2,630	217	269,068	418	1,241,933	655	1,513,631	394	91,711	82	91,345	46	39,858	522	222,914	1,177	1,736,545
‡Japanese	285	67,456	110	175,146	760	1,583,466	1,155	1,826,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	1,826,068
Mexican	5	1,120	6	3,070	31	35,104	42	39,294	8	1,895	1	1,259	1	234	10	3,388	52	42,682
†Netherlands	7	1,126	65	32,115	638	1,465,478	710	1,491,519	15	4,125	3	2,377	81	17,376	99	24,028	809	1,522,547
Norwegian	108	29,614	276	210,428	1,274	1,737,777	1,658	1,977,809	170	75,375	174	214,428	172	261,576	516	551,379	2,174	2,529,188
Peruvian	1	210	...	...	17	28,398	18	28,608	41	16,689	5	5,956	2	2,496	48	25,141	66	53,749
Portuguese	2	656	17	13,701	85	78,068	104	92,425	92	21,313	4	4,558	6	4,430	102	30,301	206	122,726
Rumanian	...	...	5	2,068	28	52,142	33	54,210	1	393	...	...	...	...	1	393	34	54,603
*†Russian	22	3,745	228	118,480	494	729,726	744	851,951	447	105,566	31	46,098	34	51,147	512	202,811	1,256	1,054,762
Spanish	6	813	195	145,127	387	739,815	588	885,755	51	11,112	1	1,189	2	1,148	54	13,449	642	899,204
Swedish	125	23,179	371	272,918	594	725,899	1,090	1,021,796	352	87,344	10	10,051	10	3,692	372	101,087	1,462	1,122,883
‡Turkish	4	443	54	51,532	87	63,367	145	115,342	67	17,820	...	...	...	...	67	17,820	212	133,162
Uruguayan	7	570	6	2,423	32	33,568	40	36,561	5	2,966	7	8,213	...	...	12	11,179	52	47,740
Other Countries	4	620	18	12,131	60	52,863	82	65,623	78	28,316	1	467	1	184	80	28,967	162	94,590
Grand Total	1,511	471,147	3,711	2,787,036	19,286	42,471,025	24,508	45,729,208	4,473	1,525,165	540	566,110	1,199	1,441,286	6,212	3,532,561	30,720	49,261,769

° Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Netherlands' East Indies) have been omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

The Nobel Prizes.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry, (*c*) Medicine or Physiology, (*d*) Literature, and (*e*) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute ("Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse"), Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £8,000 each).

YEAR.	(*a*) PHYSICS.	(*b*) CHEMISTRY.	(*c*) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY.	(*d*) LITERATURE.	(*e*) PEACE.
1901	W. C. Röntgen	J. H. van't Hoff	E. A. von Behring	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme	H. Dunant. F. Passy.
1902	H. A. Lorentz P. Zeeman	E. Fischer	Sir R. Ross, K.C.B.	T. Mommsen	E. Ducommun. A. Gobat.
1903	H. A. Becquerel M. & Mme. Curie	S. A. Arrhenius	N. R. Finsen	B. Björnson	Sir W. R. Cremer.
1904	Lord Rayleigh	Sir W. Ramsay	V. Pavlow	F. Mistral J. Echegaray	Inst. of Int. Law.
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	R. Koch	H. Sienkiewicz	Bss. von Suttner.
1906	Prof. J. J. Thomson	H. Moissan	Ramon y Cajal Prof. Golgi	G. Carducci	T. Roosevelt.
1907	Prof. A. A. Michelson	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	E. T. Moneta. L. Renault.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff	R. Eucken	K. P. Arnoldson F. Bajer.
1909	Signor Marconi F. Braun	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	S. Lagerlöf	Bn de Constant. M. Beernaert.
1910	J. D. van der Waals	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Mme. Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	T. M. C. Asser. A. H. Fried.
1912	G. Dalén	Prof. Grignard Prof. Sabatier	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elihu Root.
1913	Prof. Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H. La Fontaine.
1914	Prof. M. von Laue	Prof. Richards	Robert Barany	.....	.....
1915	Prof. W. H. Bragg W. L. Bragg	Prof. Willstätter	.....	.....	.....

Distance from London to the Capitals of Europe, &c. (with the Mails).

FROM this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance: *e.g.*, (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,917 from (17) Odessa, while (3) Paris is 1,843 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,219 miles from (21) Stockholm.

	(1) London	(2) Liverpool	(3) Paris	(4) Madrid	(5) Lisbon	(6) Antwerp	(7) Hamburg	(8) Berlin	(9) Berne	(10) Turin	(11) Vienna	(12) Munich	(13) Rome	(14) Trieste	(15) Warsaw	(16) Constantinople	(17) Odessa	(18) Moscow	(19) Petrograd	(20) Copenhagen	(21) Stockholm
(1)																					
(2)	202																				
(3)	287	489																			
(4)	1195	1397	908																		
(5)	1610	1812	1323	415																	
(6)	270	472	211	1119	1530																
(7)	657	859	587	1495	1804	412															
(8)	746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178														
(9)	646	848	359	1183	1602	460	678	611													
(10)	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297												
(11)	980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720											
(12)	768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266										
(13)	1195	1397	907	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	840	647									
(14)	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510								
(15)	1135	1557	1067	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806							
(16)	2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2025	903	1699	1283	2018	1298	1564	2138	1725	1205						
(17)	1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	842	363					
(18)	1915	2117	1843	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950				
(19)	1774	1976	1699	2874	3286	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	693	1733	1356	406			
(20)	979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	687	671	1318	1067	668	1510	1510	1252	846		
(21)	1289	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082	2408	1510	836	430	416	

Country.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded
Abyssinia	Lij Eyassu, *Emperor*	...	Dec. 1913
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan, *Ameer*	July 3, 1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Albania	William *of Wied, Mpret. nominal*	Mar. 26, 1876	1914
Argentine Republic	Victorino de la Plaza, *President*	...	1914
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph, *Emperor*	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Bolivia	Ismael Montes, *President*	...	Aug. 14, 1913
Brazil	Wenceslas Braz, *President*	...	1914
Bulgaria	Ferdinand, *King*	Feb. 26, 1861	July 7, 1887
Chile	Juan Luis Sanfuentes, *President*	...	Aug. 1915
China	Yuan Shi Kai, *President*	1859	Feb. 12, 1912
Colombia	José Vicente Concha, *President*	...	1914
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), *Sovereign*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Costa Rica	Alfredo González Flores, *President*	...	1914
Cuba	Mario G. Menocal, *President*	...	May 20, 1913
Denmark	Christian X., *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Juan I. Jiménez, *President*	...	1914
Ecuador	Leonidas Plaza, *President*	...	April 1, 1912
Egypt	Hussein Kamel, *Sultan*	...	Dec. 19, 1914
France	Raymond Poincaré, *President*	1860	Jan. 17, 1913
German Empire	William II., *Emperor*	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II., *King*		
Bavaria	Ludwig III., *King*	Jan. 7, 1845	Nov. 5, 1913
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III., *King*	May 25, 1865	Oct. 15, 1904
Württemberg	William II., *King*	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Anhalt	Friedrich II., *Duke*	Aug. 19, 1856	Jan. 24, 1904
Baden	Frederick II., *Grand Duke*	July 9, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907
Brunswick	Ernest Augustus, *Duke*	Nov. 17, 1887	Nov. 3, 1913
Hesse	Ernst Louis, *Grand Duke*	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis IV., *Grand Duke*	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolphus Friedrich II., *Grand Duke*	June 17, 1882	1914
Oldenburg	Frederic Augustus, *Grand Duke*	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest, *Duke*	Aug. 31, 1871	Feb. 7, 1908
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward (Duke of Albany), *Duke*	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900
Saxe-Meiningen	Bernhard II., *Duke*	April 1, 1851	Aug. 1914
Saxe-Weimar	William Ernest, *Grand Duke*	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Frederick, *Prince*	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Great Britain and Ireland	George V., *King*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Greece	Constantine, *King*	Aug. 3, 1868	March 18, 1913
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera, *President*	Nov. 21, 1857	Oct. 2, 1898
Haiti	General Dartiguenave, *President*	...	Aug. 1915
Honduras	Francisco Bertrand, *President*	...	1913
India, Empire of	George, *Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, *Emperor*	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Liberia	Daniel Edward Howard, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1912
Luxemburg	Marie Adelaide, *Grand Duchess*	June 14, 1894	Feb. 26, 1912
Mexico	VenustinoCarranza, *Provisional President*	...	1914
Monaco	Albert, *Prince*	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	Nicholas, *King*	Oct. 8, 1841	Aug. 28, 1860
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Adolfo Diaz, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1913
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras, *President*	...	Oct. 1, 1912
Paraguay	Eduardo Schaerer, *President*	...	Aug. 15, 1912
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, *Shah*	Jan. 20, 1898	July 17, 1909
Peru	José Pardo, *President*	...	Aug. 1915
Portugal	Bernardo Machado, *President*	...	Aug. 7, 1915
Rumania	Ferdinand, *King*	Aug. 11, 1865	Oct. 10, 1914
Russia	Nicholas II., *Emperor*	May 19, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Salvador	Carlos Melendez, *President*	...	1913
Servia	Peter, *King*	July 12, 1844	June 15, 1903
Siam	Vagiravudh, *King*	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Giuseppe Motta, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1915
Turkey	Mehmed V., *Sultan*	Nov. 3, 1844	April 27, 1909
United States of America	Woodrow Wilson, *President*	Dec. 28, 1856	March 4, 1913
Uruguay	Feliciano Viera, *President*	...	March 1, 1915
Venezuela	V. Marquez Bustillos, *Provisnl. President*	...	1915

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

The Merovingians.

Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737

The Carlovingians.

Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel...	752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race...	986

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX. "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre...	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat... 21 Sept.	1792
The Directory nominated... 1 Nov.	1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec.	1799

The First Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor ... 18 May	1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) ... died 22 July	1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris ... 3 May	1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)	

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed ... 22 Feb.	1848
Louis Napoleon elected President ... 19 Dec.	1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor ... 22 Nov.	1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence ... 4 Sept.	1870
M. Thiers elected President ... 31 Aug.	1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt. 24 May	1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President 30 Jan.	1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President 3 Dec.	1887
Jean Casimir Perier elected Presdt. 27 June	1894
François Félix Faure elected Presdt. 17 Jan.	1895
Emile Loubet elected President ... 18 Feb.	1899
Armand Fallières elected President 18 Jan.	1906
Raymond Poincaré ... 17 Jan.	1913

Germany—Austria-Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II.	1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand	1658
Joseph I., Son of Leopold	1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding	1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia ...	1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria	1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa	1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding	1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding	1790
Francis II. as last Emperor of Germany ...	1792
Francis I. as first Emperor of Austria ...	1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848)	1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew) ... 2 December	1848

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg	1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia...	1616
George-William, " " " ...	1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector"...	1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia	1701
Frederick-William I.	1713
Frederick II., "The Great"	1740
Frederick-William II.	1786
Frederick-William III.	1797
Frederick-William IV.	1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871) ...	1860
Frederick, Second German Emperor	1888
William II., Third German Emperor	1888

Emperors of Russia.

1689	Peter I. (The Great) ... died 28 Jan.	1725	
1725	Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May	1727	
1727	Peter II., d. 1730; 1730, Ann, d. 29 Oct.	1740	
1740	Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated	1764	
1741	Elizabeth ... died 5 Jan.	1762	
1762	Peter III. ... assassinated 14 July	1762	
1762	Catherine II., Wife of Pet. III., d. 17 Nov.	1796	
1796	Paul ... assassinated 24 March	1801	
1801	Alexander I. ... died 1 Dec.	1825	
1825	Nicholas I. ... died 2 March	1855	
1855	Alexander II.... assassinated 13 March	1881	
1881	Alexander III. ... died 1 Nov.	1894	
1894	Nicholas II. began to reign.		

Popes of Rome.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope; born at St. Albans; died Sept., 1159)		1154
Innocent XIII.	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII.	Orsini	1724
Clement XII.	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV.	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI.	Braschi	1775
Pius VII.	Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII.	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII.	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI.	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII.	Pecci	1878
Pius X.	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV.	della Chiesa (b. 21 Nov. 1854)	1914

Embassies:	*Ambassadors.*	*Address of Embassy.*
France	Rt. Hon. Lord Bertie of Thame, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1908)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome.
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1912)	Tokyo.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1910)	4, Court Quay, Petrograd.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1913)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, Madrid.
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1912)	1300, Connecticut Avenue, Washington.
Legations:	*Envoys, Ministers, &c.*	*Address of Legation.*
Abyssinia	Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1909)	Adis Ababa.
Argentina	Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	1220, Calle Maipû, Buenos Aires.
Belgium	Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	(Le Havre, France).
Bolivia	C. W. G. Gosling (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1910)	La Paz.
Brazil	Arthur R. Peel (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1915)	Rio de Janeiro.
Chile	Sir Francis Wm. Strong, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	Santiago.
China	Rt. Hon. Sir J. N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1906)	Peking.
Colombia	P. C. H. Wyndham (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1911)	Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1909)	*See* Panama.
Cuba	Stephen Leech (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1912)	San Juan de Dios.
Denmark	Sir H. C. Lowther, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.
Dominica	Stephen Leech (*M.-P.*, 1913)	*See* Cuba.
Ecuador	E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	*See* Peru.
Egypt	Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*High Commissioner*, 1914)	Cairo.
Greece	Sir F. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1904)	Athens.
Guatemala	C. A. Young, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	Guatemala.
Haiti	Stephen Leech (*M.-P.*, 1913)	*See* Cuba.
Honduras	C. A. Young, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	*See* Guatemala.
Liberia	R. C. F. Maugham (*Consul-General*, 1913)	Monrovia.
Luxemburg		
Mexico		3A, Calle de Lerma, Mexico.
Montenegro	Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	Cettinje.
Netherlands	Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1910)	12, Hooge, Westeinde The Hague.
Nicaragua	C. A. Young, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	*See* Guatemala.
Norway	M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	Christiania.
Panama	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1907)	Panama.
Paraguay	Sir R. T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*M.-P.*, 1911)	*See* Argentina.
Persia	Charles M. Marling, C.B., C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1915)	Tehran.
Peru	E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	Lima.
Portugal	Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, Lisbon.
Rumania	Sir G. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1912)	24, Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest.
Salvador	C. A. Young, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	*See* Guatemala.
Serbia	Sir C. L. des Graz, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	Belgrade.
Siam	Herbert G. Dering, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1915)	Bangkok.
Sweden	Esmé W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	Strandvagen, 17, Stockholm.
Switzerland	E. M. Grant-Duff, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	50, Thunstrasse, Berne.
Uruguay	A. Mitchell Innes (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	Plaza Zabala, Monte Video.
Venezuela	F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	Carácas.

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London.

Embassies:	*Ambassadors.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Dr. Walter H. Page, 123, Victoria Street, S.W.	42, New Broad Street, E.C.
French	Monsieur Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.	18, Bedford Square, W.C.
Italian	Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.	...
Japanese	Marquess Inouyé, G.C.V.O., 10, Grosvenor Square, W.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Russian	Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.	30, Bedford Square, W.C.
Spanish	Señor Don Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	40, Trinity Square, E.C.
Legations:	*Envoys, Ministers, &c.*	
Argentine	Señor Don Vincente J. Dominguez, 2, Palace Gate, W.	601, Salisbury House, E.C
Belgian	Monsieur Paul Hymans, 59, Sloane Gardens, S.W.	40, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Bolivian	Colonel Pedro Suarez, 74, Compayne Gardens, N.W.	81, Cannon Street, E.C.
Brazilian	Senhor A. da Fontoura Xavier, 44, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
Chilean	Señor Don A. Edwards, 48, Grosvenor Square, W.	94, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Chinese	Sao Ke Alfred Sze, 49, Portland Place, W.	88, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Colombian	Dr. Ignacio G. Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.
Costa Rican	Señor Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, 66, Holland Park, Kensington, W.	58, Lombard Street, E.C.
Cuban	Gen. C. Garcia-Velez, 76, Victoria Street, S.W.	40, Trinity Square, E.C.
Danish	Monsieur de Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29, Pont Street, S.W.	8, Byward Street, E.C.
Dominican	Señor Don Arturo L. Fiallo, *Cons.-Gen.*	36, Mark Lane, E.C.
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Celso Nevares, *Cons.-Gen.*	9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Greek	Monsieur J. Gennadius, 14, De Vere Gardens, W.	40, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Guatemalan	Señor Don José María Lardizábal, *Ch. d'Aff.*	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Haitian	Monsieur A. Sansaricq, 76, Victoria Street, S.W.	32, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Honduras	Mr. M. J. Kelly, *Cons.-Gen.*	7 & 8, Idol Lane, E.C.
Liberian	Mr. J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W.	27, Mincing Lane, E.C.
Luxemburg	...	12, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Mexican	...	Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
Monaco	Mr. Theodore Lumley, *Cons.-Gen.*	37, Conduit Street, W.
Montenegrin	Sir J. Roper Parkington, *Cons.-Gen.*	21, Mincing Lane, E.C.
Netherlands	Jonkheer de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W.	12, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Nicaraguan	Señor Don F. Eduardo Martinez, *Cons.*	19, Eastcheap, E.C. (*V.-Consulate*).
Norwegian	Monsieur Benjamin Vogt, 25, The Boltons, S.W.	22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Panama	Señor Don Fabio Arosemena, 39, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	91D, Billiter Buildings, E.C.
Paraguayan	Mr. A. James, *Cons.-Gen.*	18, Eldon Street, E.C.
Persian	Mirza Mehdi Khan, 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W.	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
Peruvian	Señor Don Edmundo de la Fuente, *Ch. d'Aff. ad. int*, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.	104, Victoria Street, S.W.
Portuguese	Senhor Texeira Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, W.	6, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Rumanian	Monsieur Nicolas Misu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.	3, Mincing Lane, E.C.
Salvadorian	Señor Dr. Don Arturo R. Avila, *Ch. d'Aff.*	7, Union Court, E.C.
Serbian	Monsieur Boshkovitch, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.	...
Siamese	Phya Sudham Maitri, 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.	5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.
Swedish	Count H. Wrangel, 73, Portland Place, W.	63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Swiss	Monsieur Gaston Carlin, 3, Portland Place, W.	3, Portland Place, W.
Uruguayan	Señor Don F. R. Vidiella, 1, Charing Cross, W.C.	188, Arundel Street, W.C.
Venezuelan	Dr. Jose Ignacio Cardenas, 51, Drayton Gardens, Kensington, S.W.	10, Eastcheap, E.C.

The Sovereigns of England from A.D. 827 to 1603.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
EGBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	—	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	42	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

The Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (*Canmohr*)	1057, Apr.
Donald (*Bane*)	1093, Nov.
Duncan	1094, May.
Donald (*Bane*) rest.	1095, Nov.
Edgar	1097, Sept.
Alexander I.	1107, Jan. 8
David I.	1124, April 27
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	1153, May 24
William (*The Lion*)	1165, Dec. 9
Alexander II.	1214, Dec. 4.
Alexander III.	1249, July 8
Margaret of Norway	1286, Mar. 19
John Baliol	1292, Nov. 17
Robert I. (Bruce)	1306, Mar. 27
David II.	1329, June 7
Robert II. (Stewart)	1371, Feb. 22
Robert III.	1390, April 12
James I.	1406, April 4
James II	1437, Feb. 20
James III.	1460, Aug. 3
James IV.	1488, June 11
James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Mary	1542, Dec. 16
Francis and Mary	1558, Apr. 24
Mary	1560, Dec. 5
Henry and Mary	1565, July 29
Mary	1567, Feb. 10
James VI. (Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	1567, July 29

The Sovereigns of Great Britain from 1603 to 1801.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. *Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector*, 1658-9.				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701)	1685	Dep. 1688	68	3
	Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689		Dec. 1701		
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59

The Sovereigns of the United Kingdom from 1801.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Hanover—continued.				
GEORGE III.	(Regency commenced 5th February, 1811)	*1801*	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1301 to 1910.	
Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

The Presidents of the United States of America.

General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793	James Buchanan	1857
John Adams	1797	Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865)	1861 and 1865
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
James Madison	1809 and 1813	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	Rutherford Burchard Hayes	1877
John Quincy Adams	1825	James A. Garfield (assas. 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.)	1881
Martin Van Buren	1837	Grover Cleveland	1885
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug., 1833)	1889
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Grover Cleveland (elected second time)	1893
James Knox Polk	1845	William McKinley (assas. 14 Sept., 1901)	1897 & 1901
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849	Theodore Roosevelt (elect. as V.-Pr. 1901)	& 1905
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850	William Howard Taft	1909
Franklin Pierce	1853	Woodrow Wilson	1913

The Family of King George III.

GEORGE III., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept. 22, 1761. Early in his reign he showed symptoms of insanity, and after recovering from two serious attacks (1788 and 1804) his mind entirely gave way; many of his latter years were consequently passed in seclusion, and the government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until his death, by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. His Majesty *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820. Their Majesties had issue:—

1. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline (daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel), succeeded to the Throne as GEORGE IV., Jan 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue at Windsor, June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica (daughter of King Frederick William II. of Prussia), was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne as WILLIAM IV., June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), succeeded as KING OF HANOVER June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851. Their Majesties had issue:—

George, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Alexandrina Mary (daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg), succeeded as KING OF HANOVER Nov. 18, 1851. In 1866 the monarchy was extinguished by the King of Prussia. King George died June 12, 1878, leaving issue:—

(i) Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, G.C.H., born Sept. 21, 1845, married Princess Thyra of Denmark, and has surviving issue (*a*) Princess Marie, born Oct. 11, 1879, married Prince Maximilian of Baden (and has issue Princess Marie and Prince Berthold of Baden); (*b*) Alexandra, born Sept. 29, 1882, married Frederick Francis II., *Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin* (and has issue a son, Prince Frederick Franz Michel); (*c*) Olga, born July 11, 1884; (*d*) Ernest Augustus, *reigning Duke of Brunswick*, born Nov. 17, 1887, married (1913) Princess Victoria Louisa of Prussia.

(ii) Frederica, born Jan. 9, 1848, married *Baron von Pawel Rammingen*, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

(iii) Mary, born Dec. 3, 1849, died June 4, 1904.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan. 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), died July 8, 1850, leaving issue:—

(i) George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, died without succession March 17, 1904.

(ii) Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married Frederick William, *Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, and has issue (*a*) Adolphus Frederick, Reigning Grand Duke, born July 22, 1848, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Reigning Duke of Anhalt (and has issue Duchess Marie of M.-S., Princess Militza of Montenegro, Herod. Grand Duke Adolf Frederick, and the late Duke Charles Borwin).

(iii) Mary Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married Francis, *Duke of Teck*, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being (*a*) QUEEN MARY, *q.v.*; (*b*) H.H. Adolphus, Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and has issue; (*c*) Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910; (*d*) Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born April 14, 1874, married Princess Alice of Albany (*see* Queen Victoria's Family).

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

VICTORIA, the only daughter of the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.I.M. THE EMPRESS FREDERIC.

H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (born Oct. 18, 1831, died June 15, 1888). Her Imperial Majesty the EMPRESS FREDERIC died Aug. 5, 1901. Issue:—

(i) William, born Jan. 27, 1859, married Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, succeeded to the throne as GERMAN EMPEROR, June 15, 1888. Their Majesties have issue:—

(*a*) William, *Crown Prince*, born May 6, 1882, married the Duchess Cäcilie of Mecklenberg-Schwerin (and has issue the Princes Wilhelm, Ludwig, Hubertus, Friedrich, and Princess Alexandrine);

(*b*) Eitel-Friedrich, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg;

(*c*) Adalbert, born July 14, 1884;

(*d*) Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Holstein (and has issue, Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912);

(*e*) Oscar, born July 27, 1888; married Countess Ina Maria von Bassewitz (Countess von Repp).

(*f*) Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890;

(*g*) Victoria Louisa, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) Prince Ernest Augustus, reigning Duke of Brunswick (*see* Cumberland, p. 117).

(ii) Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married H.H. the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, G.C.B., and has issue Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, G.C.V.O.

(iii) Henry (*Prince Henry of Prussia*, born Aug. 14, 1862, married Princess Irene of Hesse, and has issue:—

(*a*) Waldemar, born March 20, 1889;

(*b*) Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896.

(iv) Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864, died June 18, 1866.

(v) Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married H.S.H. Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe.

(vi) Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868, died March 27, 1879.

(vii) Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married the *King of the Hellenes*, and has issue:—

(*a*) George, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born July 19, 1890;

(*b*) Alexander, born Aug. 1, 1893;

(*c*) Helena, born May 2, 1896;

(*d*) Paul, born Dec. 14, 1901;

(*e*) Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904;

(*f*) Catherine, born May 4, 1913.

(viii) Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married H.H. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, and has issue:—

(*a*) Frederick William, born Nov. 23, 1893;

(*b*) Maximilian, born Oct. 20, 1894;

(*c*) and (*d*) Philip and Wolfgang, born Nov. 6, 1896;

(*e*) and (*f*) Richard and Christopher, born May 14, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ALICE.

H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse, K.G. *H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse* died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral H.S.H. Prince *Louis of Battenberg*, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. Their Highnesses have issue:—

(*a*) Alice, born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece, G.C.V.O. (and has issue Princesses Margaret and Theodora);

(*b*) Louisa, born July 13, 1889;

(*c*) George, born Nov. 6, 1892, Midshipman, R.N.;

(*d*) Louis, born June 25, 1900.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna, born Nov. 1, 1864, married H.I.H. the Grand Duke *Sergius of Russia*, G.C.B.

(iii) Irene, born July 11, 1866, married Prince *Henry of Prussia*, *q.v.*

(iv) Ernest Louis, H.R.H. the Reigning *Grand Duke of Hesse*, born Nov. 25, 1868, married Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, and has issue:—

(*a*) George Donatus, born Nov. 8, 1906;

(*b*) Ludwig Hermann, born Nov. 20, 1908.

(v) Alix, born June 6, 1872, married Nov. 25, 1894, H.I.M. Nicholas II., *Emperor of All the Russias*, K.G. Their Majesties have issue:—

(*a*) Olga, born Nov. 15, 1895;

(*b*) Tatiana, born June 10, 1897;

(*c*) Marie, born June 26, 1899;

(*d*) Anastasia, born June 17, 1901;

(*e*) Alexis, *Tsarevitch*, born Aug. 12, 1904.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H.R.H. Prince Alfred, K.G., K.T., K.P., born Aug. 6, 1844, Admiral of the Fleet, &c.; married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900. Issue:—

(i) Alfred, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(ii) Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875, married H.R.H. Prince *Ferdinand of Rumania*, G.C.B. Issue:—

(*a*) Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893;

(*b*) Elizabeth, born Oct. 11, 1894;

(*c*) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900;

(*d*) Nicholas, born Aug. 17, 1903;

(*e*) Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909;

(*f*) Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913.

(iii) Victoria Melita, born Nov. 25, 1876, married H.I.H. the Grand Duke *Cyril of Russia*. Issue:—

(*a*) Princess Marie Cyrillovna, born Feb. 2, 1907;

(*b*) Princess Kira Cyrillovna, born May 9, 1909.

(iv) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married H.S.H. the Reigning *Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg*, having issue:—

(*a*) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897;

(*b*) Maria, born Jan. 18, 1899;

(*c*) Alexandra, born April 2, 1901;

(*d*) Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(v) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, married the Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue:—

(*a*) Alvaro, born April 20, 1910.

(*b*) Alphonso, born May 28, 1912.

(*c*) Ataulfo, born Oct. 20, 1913.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Ladies in Waiting, The Dowager Lady Monson; Fraulein von Passavant; Fraulein von Anker.

5. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

H.R.H. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. Issue :—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.

(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Capt. A. F. Liddell.
Equerry, Capt. Cyril Hankey.
Extra Equerry, Lt.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D. ; W. N. Barron, M.V.O.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Wm. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.D. ; E. B. Waggett, M.B.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch ; Miss Enid Du Cane ; Miss Dorothy Seymour.
Honorary Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish ; The Lady Agneta Montagu ; Mrs. George Grant Gordon.

6. H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Comptroller and Equerry, Capt. G. A. O. Lane.
Extra Equerries, Maj. Hon. Murrough O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O. ; Lt.-Col. W. G. Probert.
Auditor, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.

7. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal (Governor-General of Canada), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Issue :—

(i) Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Scania, *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., having issue :—

(*a*) Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906 ;

(*b*) Sigvard, Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907 ;

(*c*) Princess Ingrid Victoria, born March 28, 1910 ;

(*d*) Bertil, Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(ii) Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife. Issue, Alastair Arthur, Earl of Macduff, *b.* Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) Victoria Patricia, born March 17, 1886.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Comptroller & Equerry, Maj. M. Murray, C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Equerries, Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bt., C.V.O. (Knight of Kerry) ; Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. ; Capt. T. H. Rivers Bulkeley, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Surgeon in Ordinary Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray, M.V.O.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Lady Egerton ; Mrs. Rivers-Bulkeley ; The Lady Elphinstone (*hon.*).

Household of Prince Arthur.

Equerry and Comptroller, Capt. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Maj. W. Wyndham, M.V.O.

Household of Princess Patricia.

Lady in Waiting, Miss Clementina Adam.

8. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

H.R.H. Prince Leopold, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, died March 28, 1884, leaving issue :—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince *Alexander of Teck*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., having issue :—

(*a*) Princess May, born Jan. 23, 1906 ;

(*b*) Prince Rupert, born Aug. 24, 1907 ;

(*c*) Prince Maurice, born March 29 (died Sept. 15), 1910.

(ii) Charles Edward, *Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Duke of Albany*, born July 19, 1884, married Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Holstein-Glücksburg, having issue :—

(*a*) Prince Johann Leopold, born Aug. 2, 1906 ;

(*b*) Princess Sibylle, born Jan. 17, 1908 ;

(*c*) Prince Dietmar, born Aug. 24, 1909.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Capt. Edward Seymour, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss E. Heron-Maxwell ; Lady Evelyn Moreton ; Lady Katherine Meade.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Lady Moreton.
Equerry, The Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn.
Hon. Equerries, Col. S. Waller, C.V.O. ; Comm. A. H. Tarleton, M.V.O., R.N.

9. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue :—

(i) Alexander, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN. Their Majesties have issue :—

(*a*) Prince of the Asturias, born May 10, 1907 ;

(*b*) Jaime, born June 23, 1908 ;

(*c*) Beatrice, born June 22, 1909 ;

(*d*) Maria Cristina, born Dec. 12, 1911 ;

(*e*) Juan, born Jan. 20, 1913.

(*f*) a son, born Oct. 24, 1914.

(iii) Leopold, G.C.V.O., A.D.C., born May 21, 1889.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891 ; died Oct. 27, 1914.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE (Princess Henry of Battenberg).

Comptroller and Treasurer, Victor Seymour Corkran, C.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane ; Miss Bulteel ; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*) ; Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (*extra*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D. A. J. R. Oxley, M.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Edgar Hoffmeister, M.V.O., M.B.

EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Their Majesties had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR Christian Edward, *Duke of Clarence* and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.R.H. GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert, *Prince of Wales* and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., General and Admiral, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, to the Princess Mary of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—
   (i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra (*Duchess of Fife*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., and has issue (*see* p. 119).
   (ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—
   H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince ALEXANDER John Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the Civil List, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £156,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
	£470,000

Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	6,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)	6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (*susp.*)	3,000
King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000

THE CROWN LANDS.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended 31 March, 1914, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £730,319, of which amount £614,284 was derived from Crown Rents, and £43,988 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £186,660, of which £124,470 represented the expenses of the Land Revenue, and £62,190 the Woods and Forests. The sum of £530,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1913–1914, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lancaster was erected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847, and amounted to £112,098 in the year ended 31 December, 1914. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £61,254; Royalties and Dues, £36,250. Expenditure: £15,392, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £1,048, Restoration of Ancient Castles; £7,566, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £6,553, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £7,421, Expenses of Management. The sum of £61,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1914, was £162,440, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £109,321; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £11,501. The Payments include £20,602, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £21,273, Deductions under various Acts; £7,302, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £12,041, Expenses of Management. The sum of £42,107 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Royal Family of the United Kingdom.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, *born* May 26, 1867 (Queen Mary), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., a Lieutenant, R.N., and 2nd Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, *born* June 23, 1894.
2. H.R.H. Albert Frederick Arthur George, a Midshipman, R.N., *born* Dec. 14, 1895.
3. H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, *born* April 25, 1897.
4. H.R.H. Henry William Frederick Albert, *born* March 31, 1900.
5. H.R.H. George Edward Alexander Edmund, *born* Dec. 20, 1902.
6. H.R.H. John Charles Francis, *born* July 12, 1905.

His Majesty's Household.

Personal.

Privy Purse Office.

Keeper of the Privy Purse, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Secretary of the Privy Purse, Walter Matthew Gibson, M.V.O., I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliam.
Agent, Sandringham, F. R. Beck, M.V.O.
Factor, Balmoral, John Michie, M.V.O.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, The Lord Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Assistant Private Secretary to the King, Lieut.-Col. Clive Wigram, C.V.O., C.S.I.
Secretary to the Private Secretary's Office, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O.
Clerks, Capt. H. G. Sotheby, M.V.O.; Herbert F. Montgomery; H. H. Jalland; Henry C. S. Maine; E. J. Glynne Evans.

Lord Steward's Department.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.
Lord Steward, The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
Treasurer, James Hope, M.P.
Comptroller, Charles Henry Roberts, M.P.
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Deputy Master (vacant).
Secretary (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, Capt. G. Gooding.
First Clerk Accountant, Capt. Benjamin Croft.
Assistant Secretary to the Board, Capt. C. Gerald H. MacGill, M.V.O.
Second Clerk Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
1st Store Clerk, J. M. C. Balerin.
2nd Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Paymaster of the Household, Col. Hon. Sir Harry Legge, K.C.V.O.
Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
Coroner of the Verge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, H. Cédard; *2nd do.*, Oscar Ferry.
First Gentleman Porter, Frederick Lowes.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyem.

The Lord Chamberlain's Department.

Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, The Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Vice-Chamberlain, Cecil Beck, M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Assistant Comptroller, Lieut.-Col. Hon. George Crichton, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell, M.V.O.
Clerks, Frederic S. Osgood, M.V.O.; Henry J. T. Joist, *Accountant*; Jocelyn Godefroi; Austin Hertslet; E. Basil Blogg (Resident); G. Montague Critchett; A. Sinclair Buchanan; V. Peel (Resident).
Typist and Shorthand Writer, Miss J. Webster.
Examiners of Plays, Ernest Alfred Bendall; G. S. Street.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hon. Sir Arthur Walsh, K.C.V.O.
Marshal of the Ceremonies, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.V.O.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Annaly, K.C.V.O. (*Permanent*); The Viscount Allendale; The Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; The Lord Stanmore; The Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O., C.B.; The Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.; The Lord Hylton.
Grooms in Waiting, Sir Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, K.C.V.O.; Commander Charles Elphinstone Fleeming Cunninghame-Graham, M.V.O., R.N.; Maj. Philip Hunloke; Col. Hon. William Lambton, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, C.V.O.; Henry Lloyd Verney, M.V.O.; Edward William Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Admiral Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Gentlemen Ushers, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Sir Henry David Erskine, K.C.V.O. (of Cardross); Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, C.V.O.; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Brook Taylor; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; Lionel Henry Cust, C.V.O.; Percy Armytage, M.V.O.; Rear-Admiral Charles Windham, C.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.V.O.; Capt. Gerald A. M. Ellis; Col.

Henry Fludyer, C.V.O.; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.; Montague Charles Eliot; Maj. John C. Brinton, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine; Horace West.

Captain, Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.

Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Col. Lord Suffield, C.B., M.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.

Gentleman Usher to the Robes, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O. (of Cardross).

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel Henry Cust, C.V.O.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, M.V.O.

Keeper of the King's Armoury, Sir Guy Francis Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, M.V.O.

Grooms of the Great Chamber, James Campbell; J. B. Seymour; John Mackenzie.

Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water, Capt. George Alexander Broad, M.V.O., R.N.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. H.H. The Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy Constable and Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle, The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, General Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B.

Bargemaster, W. G. East.

Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.

State Pages, W. Thomson; G. Meredith.

Page of the Chambers, E. H. Hammett.

Pages of the Presence, J. Gower; C. Hutchings; J. Copple; A. Twyman; J. Pottinger.

Pages of the Back Stairs, E. A. Wakeford; J. J. Waters; E.G. Smissen; G. Gear; T. Reynolds.

Page's Man, G. Woods.

Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O., *Windsor Castle*; W. S. Sands, M.V.O., *Buckingham Palace*; F. Parsons, *Holyrood*.

Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.

Tapissiers, L. W. Cleave, *Windsor*; T. Aller (*travelling*).

King's Messengers, H. Bailey; D. W. Bruce; J. Farquharson; F. M. Walker.

Attendant State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour.

Sergeants-at-Arms, Richd. Edgcumbe; Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V.C., Capt. George A. Broad, M.V.O., R.N.

Do. attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.

Do. attending the Speaker, Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, Alfred Mapleson; *Leader of the Music*, Alfred Gibson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir B. Dawson, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Sir R. W. Burnet, M.D.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.S.; Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.

Surgeon to Household, H. M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apoth. to H.M. and to the Household, F. S. Hewett, M.D.

Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., and W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D.

Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Laryngologist to their Majesties, Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Dental Surgeon to the Household, Charles Truman, M.R.C.S.

Anæsthetist, Sir Frederic William Hewitt, M.V.O., M.D.

Chemist and Druggist, Peter Wyatt Squire.

COLLEGE OF CHAPLAINS.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.; Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Chaplains in Ordinary (12), Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A. Rev.; Canon W. Sanday, D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Westcott, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A.; Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D.; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A.

Honorary Chaplains (24), Rev. Hon. J. Stafford Northcote, A.K.C.; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A.; Rev. Canon E. Clarke, M.A.; Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A.; Rev. D. Robertson, M.A.; Rev. W. Sinclair, D.D.; Rev. E. Warre, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, M.A.; Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D.; Rev. H. Gamble, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley, M.A.; Rev. G. F. Wilson, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon H. A. Hall, B.D.; Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Preb. Hon. A. G. Lawley, M.A.; Rev. E. M. Blackie, B.A.; Rev. Peter Green, M.A.; Rev. W. Temple, M.A.; Rev. J. G. MacCormick, M.A.

CHAPELS ROYAL,
St. James's Palace, S.W.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean & Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. D. Aikin-Sneath, M.A.; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown, M.A.; Rev. C. V. Smith, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, W. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. P. F. Eliot, K.C.V.O., D.D., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.A.
Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—Chaplain, Hugh B. Chapman, B.A.

CENTRAL CHANCERY

OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. for the time being, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

ROYAL ALMONRY,

7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).
Secretary, Arthur Gregory Wallace.
Assistant do., W. G. Hunt.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT,
Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.
Master of the Horse, The Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.
Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir William Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.
Equerries in Ordinary, Commander Sir Charles L. Cust, Bart., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Clive Wigram, C.V.O., C.S.I.
Hon. Equerry, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.
Extra Equerries, Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Erne; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir S. J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.; Col. Sir R. E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Vice-Adm. Sir C. R. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Col. Hon. Sir Henry C. Legge, K.C.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir A. Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Gen. Right Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Stamfordham, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.; Capt. Hon. J. H. Ward, C.V.O.; Col. H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O.; Rear-Adm. R. E. Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir Edward Richard Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pages of Honour, E. J. Reid; Hon. T. H. Brand; G. H. G. L. Verney; Francis Edward Stonor.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow.
" " *Windsor*, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.
Accountant, William Cullen, M.V.O.
Storekeeper, William Shackleton.
Clerk, J. H. Ould.
Hon. Veterinary Surg., F. Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.
State Coachman, William Cornell.

H.M. THE QUEEN.

H.M. Queen Mary, only daughter of Her late Royal Highness Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck (daughter of H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of King George III.), *born* May 26, 1867; married July 6, 1893, to H.M. King George V.; crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, C.V.O.
Private Sec., E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Ampthill, C.I.; The Lady Desborough; The Countess Fortescue.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Airlie; The Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Katharine Coke; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy.
Maids of Honour, Hon. Venetia Baring; Hon. Katherine Villiers; Hon. Mabel Gye; Hon. Ursula Lawley; Hon. Sibyl Cadogan (*extra*).
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim; The Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maid of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.
Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Private Sec., Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.
Equerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Capt. Hon. John Hubert Ward, C.V.O.; Col. Henry Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. The Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O., C.B.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.A.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, M.V.O.
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.D.
Laryngologist, Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
Clerks, T. G. Watson; R. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY

(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.V.O.

IN a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with the one that follows; but there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But, as further explained below, there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

the *Magnum Concilium* of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, together with such Scottish and Irish Peers as have also Imperial titles. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. The *full* Assembly would consist of 3 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 26 Marquesses, 126 Earls, 45 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 364 Barons, and 16 Scottish and 27 Irish Representative Peers: total 654. (Earl Curzon of Kedleston, one of the Irish Representative Peers, is included among the Earls.) See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE for complete table, showing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 24 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names, along with those of Scotland, are given below at page 138. Female succession may occur in the Imperial Peerage in any Barony of England which was conferred by writ of summons; but it is subject to the rule of *abeyance* whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, &c., eligible to succeed. There are also a few cases in which "special remainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males. We use the term "Imperial" as including the three series of Peers of "England" (up to June 20, 1707), "Great Britain" (thence till close of 1800), and "United Kingdom" (1801 onward).

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS.

There are in all 86 Scottish Peers and 170 Irish, but of the total 256 there are 134 possessing Imperial titles and 122 without them. Of the 86 Scottish, 51 have Imperial titles and 16 are elected or re-elected every Parliament to sit in the Lords; and similarly of the 170 Irish 83 hold Imperial titles, and 28 are elected for life. Of the Imperial titles of the two kingdoms there are 77 which are inferior to the native ones, 29 are superior, 14 are identical in rank but differing in designation, and 14 are absolutely the same. Of the 5 Scottish Peeresses cited on page 138, that of Melfort is subject to a degree of doubt, so that the lady does not assume it. There are other lines in the Scottish Peerage which are open to female succession, and this is not subject to abeyance as in England. In the Irish Peerage, on the other hand, the only titles open to female succession are the Massereene Viscounty and the La Poer Barony, the latter now held by the Marquess of Waterford. It will be observed that Ireland possesses a great advantage over Scotland in the Lords as it does in the Commons, its native Peers who hold Imperial titles numbering, as just stated, 83 as against 51 of Scotland, and its elected Representative Peers 28 as against 16. An Irish Peer who holds no Imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the Commons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses; *b.* signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *div.*, divorced; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

		Eldest Son or Heir.
1910	Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337) (*Scott. Duke, Rothesay*), K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910.	(None)
1874	Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850, *m.*	...Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883
1881	Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., *b.* & *s.* 1884, *m.*	...Prince Johann, *b.* 1906

ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.

1903 *Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.

1909 *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES: 21 Imperial; 8 Scottish; 2 Irish.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, { Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914 ..... }	Douglas Walter C., *b.* 1877

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1703 S.	**Atholl*, John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *w.*	Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1871
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon.* *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.	**Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1894
1799	*Cumberland & Teviotdale*, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., G.C.H. (*Irish Earl, Armagh*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Duke of Brunswick, *b.* 1887
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., C.B., *b.* 21, *s.* 82, *w.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1850
1643 S.	**Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas-Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, Geo. Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 62, *s.* 95, *m.*	Marq. of Carmarthen, *b.* '01
1766 I.	**Leinster*, Maurice FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1893	Lord Desmond *FitzG.*, *b.* '88
1675 S.	**Lennox.* *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., *b.* 71, *s.* 92, *m.*	Marq. of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.	**Montrose*, Douglas Beresford Mallise Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1878
1756	*Newcastle(u. Lyne)*, Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* 79, *m.*	Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), V.D. (*Earl Marshal*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Earl of Arundel and Surrey, *b.* 1908
1766	*Northumberland*, Henry Geo. Percy, K.G., P.C., V.D., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1880
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1398 S.	**Rothesay*, H.R.H. Edward (*Prince of Wales*), K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910, *M.*	
1707 S.	**Roxburghe*, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b* 1913
1703	*Rutland*, Henry John Brinsley Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1886
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1870, *s.* '98	Ld. Osborne *B.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Lord Ernest *St. M.*, *b.* 1847
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Ld. Alistair *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1890
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Arthur *G.*, *b.* 1860

MARQUESSES: 26 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 10 Irish.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used.

1790	*Abercorn.* *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1915	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Haddo, *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, William Nevill, K.G., T.D. *b.* 1826, 1st Marquess, *w.*	Earl of Lewes, *b.* 1853
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Capt. Ld. Victor *P.*, *b.* 1889
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1895
1885	*Breadalbane*, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., V.D. (*Scott. Earl, Breadalbane*), *b.* 1851, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(No rel to U.K. peerage)
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 81, *s.* 00, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C. (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1825 I.	**Clanricarde*, Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (*U.K. Baron, Somerhill*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874	Marq. of Sligo, *b.* 1856 (to Earldom only)
1816 I.	*°*Conyngham*, Victor Geo. Henry Fras. Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1897	Lord Frederick *C.*, *b.* 1890
1911	*Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *m.*, 1st Marquess	Earl of Madeley, *b.* 1911
1791 I.	**Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *M.*	Lord Henry FitzWarrine *C.*, *b.* 1834
1789 I.	**Downshire*, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Earl of Hillsborough, *b.* '94

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Terence John Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1866, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Lord Basil *B.*, *b.* 1870
1800 I.*	*Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord George *L.*, *b.* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William Thos. Brownlow Cecil, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.*	*Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	Maj. Lord Henry *S.*, *b.* 1878
1599 S.*	*Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Granville *G.*, *b.* 1882
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1872
1912	*Lincolnshire*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st *M.*, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1852 (to Bny. only)
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.*	*Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1902
1701 S.*	*Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '74, *s.* '00	Lord Ralph *K.*, K.C.B., *b.* '37
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1912
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913	Edward Robt. Compton, *b.* 1891
1825 I.*	*Ormonde*, James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P. P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Lord Arthur *B.*, *b.* 1849
1682 S.	*Queensberry*, Percy Sholto Douglas, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Ld. Douglas of Hawick, *b.* '96
1871	*Ripon*, Frederick Oliver Robinson, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1909, *m.*	(None)
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93
1800 I.*	*Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*), *b.* '56, *s.* '13, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1898
1787	°*Townshend*, John James Dudley S. Townshend, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1899, *m.*	M.-G. Charles *T.*, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1861
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu Hay (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Edward *H.*, *b.* 1888
1789 I.*	*Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1911, *M.*	Lord William de la P. *B.*, *b.* 1905
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Charles S. *P.*, *b.* 1873
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Marq., *m.*	Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., *b.* 1876

EARLS: 126 Imperial; 43 Scottish; 58 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

1606 S.*	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S.	*Aberdeen*. *See* "Aberdeen and Temair," *U.K. Marq.* (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*)	
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Haddo, *b.* 1879
1639 S.	*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1900	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1860
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., *b.* '58, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Bruce *O.*, *b.* 1895
1826	°*Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Viscount Bury, *b.* 1882
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Visct. Holmesdale, *b.* 1896
1789 I.	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b.* 1907
1785 I.	*Antrim*, William Randal McDonnell, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Visct. Glerawly, *b.* 1894
1799 I.*	*Armagh*. *See* "Cumberland and T.," *Brit. Duke*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1878
1762 I.*	*Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	(As British)
1730	*Ashburnham*, Thomas Ashburnham, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903
1714	*Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.†	*Bandon*, James Francis Bernard, K.P., *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1908
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Ronald P. H. *B.*, *b.* 1875
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Apsley, *b.* 1895
1797 I.	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1913	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *L.-C.*, *b.* 1873
1739 I.*	*Bessborough*, Edward Ponsonby, K.P., C.V.O., C.B. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	(None)
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Duncannon, M.P., *b.* 1880
1911	°*Brassey*, Thomas Brassey, C.C.B., *b.* 1836, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1911
1677 S.*	*Breadalbane*. *See* "Breadalbane," *U.K. Marq.*	Viscount Hythe, T.D., *b.* '63
1815	°*Brownlow*, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Hon. Ivan Campbell, *b.* '59
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hy. Jno. Cockayne Cust, *b.* 1861 (to Bny.)
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
		Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1914
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
1543 S.	*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Rev. Hn. Chas. *Sinclair*, *b.* '65
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898	Capt. Hon. Herbrand *A.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1888
1831	*Camperdown*, Robert Adam H. P. Haldane-Duncan, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1867	Hon. George *A. D.*, *b.* 1845
1661	*Carlisle*, Charles Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912	Hubert A. G. *H.*, *b.* 1901
1793	*Carnarvon*, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1898
1639 S.	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Col. Hon. A. E. *D.*, C.B., *b.* '51
1748 I.	*Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1903 (As U.K.)
1509 S.	*Cassillis*. *See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marquess*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1886
1800 I.	°*Castlestewart*, Andrew John Stuart, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *C.*, *b.* 1873
1814	°*Cathcart*, Geo. Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1911	Hon. Lionel *L.*, *b.* 1873
1647 I.	†*Cavan*, Frederic Rudolph Lambart, C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *C.*, *b.* 1907
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914, *m.*	
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b.* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1803 I.	*Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1776 I.	*Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmell*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1853
1620 I.	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1904	Hon. Robert J. L. *B.*, *b.* 1864
1850	*Cottenham*, Kenelm Charles Edward Pepys, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1881, *w.*	Visct. Crowhurst, *b.* 1901
1762 I.	*Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1890
1892	*Cranbrook*, Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Medway, *b.* 1900
1801	*Craven*, William George Robert Craven, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1897
1398 S.	*Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1841, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Errington, M.V.O., *b.* 1877
1911	°†*Curzon of Kedleston*, George Nath. Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain, *b.* '59, 1st Earl (*Irish Bn., Curzon of K.*), *w.*	(None to Earldom)
1633 S.	*Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1725 I.	†*Darnley*, Ivo Eras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., *b.* '81
1866	*Dartrey*, Vesey Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Edwd. S. *D.*, R.N., *b.* 1843
1761	°*De La Warr*, Gilbert George Regd. Sackville, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1896	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1900
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, P.C., K.C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Desart*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1622 I.	*Desmond*. *See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904	Rev. Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1872
1663	*Doncaster*. *See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.	*Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1661 I.	†*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Henry John Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1853, *w.*	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1857
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Ednam, *b.* 1894 (As British)
1633 S.	*Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*	
1669 S.	†*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.	*Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, M.V.O., *VC* (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., P.C., C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Windham Henry *W.-Q.*, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1857
1833	*Durham*, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., *b.* '55, *s.* '79, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1855
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Wenefryde A. T. *Scott*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898	Gordon *H.*, *b.* 1873
1508 S.	*Eglinton & Winton* (1600), George Arnulph Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1880

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1733 I.*	*Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Chas. G. D. I. *P.*, *b.* 1847
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899
1633 S.*	*Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Victor Alex. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1863, *w.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1876
1789 I.*	*Erne*, Henry William Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Crichton, *b.* 1907
1453 S.*	*Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1876
1661	*Essex*, George Devereux de Vere Capell, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1884
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Reginald Duncombe, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Helmsley, *b.* 1906
1628 I.*	*Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, *b.* 1896
1716 I. 1746 *.	*Fitzwilliam*, Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue*, Col. Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '54, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Ebrington, *b.* 1888
1841	*Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, *b.* 1884
1623 S.*	*Galloway*, Randolph Henry Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1836, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Lord Garlies, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Glasgow*, David Boyle, G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* '33, *s.* '90, *m.*	Visct. Kelburn, D.S.O., *b.* '74
1806 I.*	*Gosford*, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877
1722	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1684 I.*	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, K.P., P.C., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Forbes, *b.* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., *b.* '72, *s.* '91, *m.*	Lt. Hon. W. *L.-G.*, R.N., *b.* '80
1806	°*Grey*, Albert Henry George Grey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Viscount Howick, *b.* 1879
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.†	*Haddington*, Geo. Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, K.T., T.D., *b.* '27, *s.* '70, *w.*	Lord Binning, C.B., *b.* 1856
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., *b.* 1825, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1880
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Alfred E. F. *Y.*, *b.* 1871
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, *b.* 1882
1742	*Harrington*, Charles Augustus Stanhope, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1855
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1892
1772	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*, p. 104	(As Irish)
1605 S.*	*Home*, Chas. Alex. Douglas-Home, K.T., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873
1703 S.*	*Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *w.*	Viscount Curzon, *b.* 1884
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
1837	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1697	*Jersey*, George Henry Robert Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Grandison, *b.* 1910
1801 I.*	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891
1723 I.*	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 126	(As British) [*b.* '86
1822 I.	*Kilmorey*, Francis Charles Adelbert Henry, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Capt. Hn. Francis Edwd. *N.*,
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, *b.* 1883
1768 I.	*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull*, Archibald Fitzroy George Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Lord Hay of Kinfauns, *b.* 1902
1677 S.*	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.G., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1850, 1st Earl ...	Col. Henry *K.*, *b.* 1846
1756 I.†	*Lanesborough*, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., *b.* '65, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Cavendish *B.*, *b.* 1868
1880	*Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1910, *M.*	(None to Earldom)
1624 S.†	*Lauderdale*, Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Maitland, *b.* 1868
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
1795 I.*	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* '79, *s.* '92, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.*, *b.* 1885
1641 S.	*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1913	Hon. David *L.-M.*, *b.* 1892
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Francis Anson, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1883

Created	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1803 I.*	*Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Glentworth, *b.* 1894
1633 S.	*Lindsay*, David Clark Bethune, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Viscount Garnock, *b.* 1867
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Geo. Augustus *V.*, *b.* 1833
1822 I.*	*Listowel*, William Hare, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* '33, *s.* '56, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, *b.* 1878
1887	*Londesborough*, Wm. Fras. Hy. Denison, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Raincliffe, *b.* 1892
1795 I.*	*Longford*, Thomas Pakenham, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Silchester, *b.* 1902
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, *b.* 1867
1911	°*Loreburn*, Robert Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1846, 1st E., *m.*	(None)
1633 S.*	*Loudoun*, Chas. Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings (*Engl. Baron, Botreaux* 1368), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Edith Maud Rawdon-Hastings, *b.* 1883
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Viscount Ockham, *b.* 1905
1795 I.†	*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Bingham, *b.* 1898
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b.* 1900
1806	°*Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1888
1405 S.†	*Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565 S.†	*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., *b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1895
1785 I.†	*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hon. Algernon *B.*, *b.* 1854
1627 I.*	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ardee, C.B., *b.* 1869
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Horace Savile, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Hon. John H. *S.*, *b.* 1868
1911	*Midlothian*. *See Rosebery*, below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914	Hon. Savin Wm. *E.*, *b.* 1895
1562 S.*	*Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1892
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878
1760 I.*	*Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1458 S.†	*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, William Hy. Edgcumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., *b.* 1832, *s.* 1861, *w.*	Viscount Valletort, *b.* 1865
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1902	Hon. Harold *FitzC.*, *b.* 1870
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1913	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1860
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Ginstiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Kynnaird, *b.* 1886
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886
1806 I.*	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1910
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Fras. *B.* (to Bny.), *b.* 1882
1647 S.†	*Northesk*, David John Carnegie, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Rosehill, *b.* 1901
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Visct. Cranley, *b.* 1913
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *w.*	Horatio Spencer *W.*, *b.* 1881 (to Bny. only)
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary *FitzM.*, *b.* 1903
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902	Hon. Eric *D.*, C.B., *b.* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Robert George Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., *b.* 1857, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Windsor, *b.* 1889
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, Newton Wallop, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. John *W.*, *b.* 1859
1706	°*Poulett*, William J. Lydston Poulett, *b.* '83, *s.* '99, admd. 1903, *m.*	Viscount Hinton, *b.* 1909
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1892
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1913
1771 I.	*Roden*, Robert Julien Orde Jocelyn, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Capt. Visct. Jocelyn, *b.* 1883
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, P.C., K.G., K.T., V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, *b.* 1882
1806 I.†	*Rosse*, William Edward Parsons, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Oxmantown, *b.* 1906
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1458 S.†	*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902
1861	°*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *div.*	Hon. Bertrand *R.*, *b.* 1872
1915	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, P.C., *b.* 1837, *m.*	Visct. Quenington, M.P., *b.* 1875
1815	*St. Germans*, John Granville Eliot, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1911	Granville, J. *E.*, *b.* 1867
1660	*Sandwich*, Edward Geo. Henry Montagu, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1884	George Chas. *M.*, *b.* 1874

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1690	*Scarbrough*, Col. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, K.C.B., A.D.C. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Col. Hon. Osbert *L.*, *b.* 1862
1771 I.*	*Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b.* 1898
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., *b.* '59, *s.* '95, *m.*	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., *b.* '69, *s.* '86, *m.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.*	*Shannon*, Richd. B. Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Carleton*), *b.* '97, *s.* 1906, *M.*	Hon. Robert H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1442	*Shrewsbury & °Talbot* (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1914
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade, [*b.* 1867
1633 S.*	*Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer*, Charles Robt. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '57, *s.* 1910, *w.*	Viscount Althorp, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Stair*, John James Dalrymple (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1628	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910. *M.*	(None)
1718	°*Stanhope*, James Richard Stanhope, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905	Hon. Richard *S.*, *b.* 1885
1821	*Stradbroke*, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, C.V.O., C.B., V.D., *b.* '62, *s.* '86, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Strafford*, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount Enfield, *b.* 1862
1786	°*Strange*. *See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1677 S.*	*Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Viscount Andover, *b.* 1906
1230 S.*	*Sutherland*. *See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1897
1822	°*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Chandos *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* '73
1823	°*Vane*. *See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
1729	°*Waldegrave*, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* '59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* '53, *s.* '93, *m.*	Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1882 (As English)
1446 I.*	*Waterford*. *See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	
1633 S.*	*Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1884
1621 I.†	*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. Gilbert C. *N.*, *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1893
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
1793 I.†	*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1915	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1898
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907	Hon. Keith T.-Fetherston-Haugh, *b.* '48
1859	*Winton*. *See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	(As Scottish)
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1888

VISCOUNTS: 45 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 35 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, *b.* 1890
1913	*Alverstone*, Richard E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '42, 1st V., *w.*	(None)
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, William Arbuthnott, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1914	Lt.-Col. Walter *A.*, *b.* 1847
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Robert Thomas Flower, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1906, *w.*	Hon. Llowarch *F.*, *b.* 1870
1781 I.†	*Bangor*, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I.*	*Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899, *M.*	Henry Percy *St. J.*, *b.* 1854
1717 I.*	*Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. *H.-R.*, *b.* 1907
1868	*Bridport*, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson *H.*, *b.* 1911
1914	*Bryce*, James Bryce, P.C., O.M., *b.* 1838, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1914	*Buxton*, Charles Sydney Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Denis *B.*, *b.* 1897
1835	*Canterbury*, Henry Fredk. Walpole Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1914	Francis H. A. *M.-S.*, *b.* 1869
1665 I.	*Charlemont*, James Edward Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Chas. Edw. St. Q. *C.*, *b.* 1887
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Adam D. *C.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., *b.* 1851, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, *b.* 1876
1661 I.*	*Cholmondeley*. *See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1823	*Clancarty. See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1883
1781 I.*	*Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* '44, *s.* '99, *m.*	Hon. Francis *A.-R.*, M.V.O.,
1718	*Cobham*, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* '42, *s.* '89, *m.*	Hon. John *L.*, M.P., *b.* 1881
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *S.-C.*, *b.* 1849
1886	*Cross*, Rd. Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914	Hon. John *C.*, *b.* 1858
1776 I.†	*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, *b.* 1884
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Harry *L.-D.*, *b.* 1874
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I.*	*Downe*, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Hon. John *D.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1675 S.*	*Dunblane. See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*	(As English)
1911	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (*Scott. Bn. Elibank*), *b.* 1840 1st Viscount, *m.*	Lord Murray, P.C., *b.* 1870
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Oliver *B.*, *b.* 1881
1816	*Exmouth*, Edward Addington H. Pellew, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1899	Henry Edward *P.*, *b.* 1828
1620 S.†	*Falkland*, Byron Plantagenet Cary, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1880
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Edwd. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* '47, *s.* '89, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn *B.*, *b.* 1887
1816 I.	*Frankfort de Montmorency*, Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1902	(None)
1720 I.*	*Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *M.*	Wm. H. St. Q. *G.*, *b.* 1880
1727 I.*	*Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. George *M.-A.*, *b.* 1882
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert Jno. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1478 I.*	*Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1907, *m.*	[1914 Hon. Jenico W. R. *P.*, *b.*
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, M.V.O., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. George J. *G.*, *b.* 1893
1849	*Gough*, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Hugh W. *G.*, *b.* 1892
1620 I.*	*Grandison. See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1719 I.*	*Grimston. See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Hardress Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1877	Hon. Frederick *O'G.*, *b.* 1847
1911	*Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, P.C., K.T., O.M., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. *W.*, M.P., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912	Hon. Ralph *P.*, *b.* 1869
1846	*Hardinge*, Col. Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '57, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Caryl N. *H.*, *b.* 1905
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914	Thos. Raymond *M.*, *b.* 1898
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.-H.*, *b.* 1866
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1907, *m.*	{Rear-Adm. Hon. Horace *H.*, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1821	*Hutchinson. See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [1874
1905	*Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Rupert *G.*, C.M.G., *b.*
1911	*Knollys*, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Edward *K.*, *b.* 1895
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arth. *Holland-Hib-*
1747	*Leinster. See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1855
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Archibald Robert Hewitt, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn Jas. *H.*, *b.* 1880
1628 I.*	*Lumley. See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1660 I.*	*Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Nigel John *S.*, *b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1873
1717 I.*	*Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C. (*Brit. Baron, Brodrick*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon George St. John *B.*, *b.* 1888
1902	*Milner*, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount	(None)
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles. *M.*, *b.* 1897
1801 I.*	*Monck*, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* '49, *s.* '94, *m.*	H. W. Stanley *M.*, *b.* 1905
1908	*Morley of Blackburn*, John Morley, P.C., O.M., *b.* '38, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Edmund Somerset Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Piers *B.*, *b.* 1903
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1895	*Peel*, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, *b.* 1867, *suc.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *P.* *b.* 1907
1873	*Portman*, William Hy. Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Henry *P.*, *b.* 1860
1744 I.*	*Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Matthew W. *R.*, *b.* 1902
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1893
1905	*Selby*, James William Herschell Gully, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *G.*, *b.* 1911

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.*	*Stormont.* *See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*	(As British)
1628 I.	*Taaffe*, Henry Taaffe, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Edward *T.*, *b.* 1868
1806 I.†	*Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Sydney *B.*, *b.* 1844
1622 I.	*Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Caryl *A.*, *b.* 1883
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911	(None)

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
(Those marked * always sit—the rest, except Sodor and Man, by date.)

Apptd.		*Apptd.*	
1901*	*London*, Rt. Hon. A. F. W.-Ingram, *b.* 1858	1897	*Wakefield* ..... George Rodney Eden, *b.* 1853
1901*	*Durham* ..... H. Carr Glyn Moule, *b.* 1841	1905	*Worcester** ..... Huyshe W. Y.-Biggs, *b.* 1845
1911*	*Winchester* ... Edward Stuart Talbot, *b.* 1844	1907	*Chichester* ... Charles Jno. Ridgeway, *b.* 1841
1899	*Bangor*..... Watkin H. Williams, *b.* 1845		
1894	*Bath & Wells* ... George W. Kennion, *b.* 1845		*Without present Seats* (14, *incl. Sodor & Man*).
1905	*Carlisle* ..... John Wm. Diggle, *b.* 1847		
1889	*Chester* ..... Francis John Jayne, *b.* 1845	1910	*Norwich* ... Bertram Pollock, C.V.O., *b.* 1863
1905	*Ely* ..... Frederic Henry Chase, *b.* 1854	1910	*Lincoln* ..... Edward Lee Hicks, *b.* 1843
1903	*Exeter*..... Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853	1911	*Southwark* ... Hubert Murray Burge, *b.* 1862
1905	*Gloucester* ..... Edgar C. S. Gibson, *b.* 1848	1911	*Birmingham* Henry Russell Wakefield, *b.* 1854
1895	*Hereford* ..... John Percival, *b.* 1834	1911	*Salisbury* ..... Frederic E. Ridgeway, *b.* 1848
1900	*Liverpool* ..... Francis Jas. Chavasse, *b.* 1846	1911	*Ripon*..... Thomas W. Drury, *b.* 1847
1905	*Llandaff* ... Josh. Pritchard Hughes, *b.* 1847	1912	*Truro* ..... Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, *b.* 1858
1903	*Manchester*..... E. Arbuthnott Knox, *b.* 1847	1912	*Sodor & Man*, James Denton Thompson, *b.* 1856
1911	*Oxford* ..... Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	1913	*Lichfield* John Augustine Kempthorne, *b.* '64
1897	*Peterborough* ... Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843	1914	*Sheffield* ... Leonard He lley Burrows, *b.* 1857
1905	*Rochester* ..... John Regd. Harmer, *b.* 1857	1914	*Chelmsford* ... J. E. Watts-Ditchfield, *b.* 1868
1903	*St. Albans* ..... Edgar Jacob, *b.* 1844	1914	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich*, Hy. B. Hodgson, *b.* 1856
1889	*St. Asaph* ..... Alfred Geo. Edwards, *b.* 1848	1914	*Bristol* ..... George Nickson, *b.* 1864
1897	*St. David's*..... John Owen, *b.* 1854	1915	Newcastle ..... Herbert Louis Wild, *b.* 1865
1904	*Southwell* ..... Edwyn Hoskyns, *b.* 1851		

BARONS: 364 Imperial; 22 Scottish; 64 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1850, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. H. D. *McL.*, M.P., *b.* '79
1801	*Abercromby*, George Ralph C. Abercromby, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1852, *m.*	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1841
1873	*Aberdare*, Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Clarence *B.*, *b.* 1885
1835	*Abinger*, Shelley Leopold Laurence Scarlett, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1876
1868	*Acton*, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. John *D.-A.*, *b.* 1907
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884
1907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James C. *K.*, *b.* 1864
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Humphrey Napier Sturt, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *S.*, *b.* 1893
1902	*Allerton*, Wm. Lawies Jackson, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. George H. *J.*, *b.* 1867
1881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
1863	*Annaly*, Luke White, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Luke Hy. *W.*, *b.* 1885
1906	*Armitstead*, George Armitstead, *b.* 1824, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Edgar Clifford Arundell, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Gerald A. *A.*, *b.* 1861
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Edward *G.*, *b.* 1873
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, George Cubitt, P.C., *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Hen. *C.*, C.B., T.D., *b.* '67
1895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. R. *A.*, *b.* 1901
1800 I.†	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *T.*, *b.* 1894
1863 I.*	*Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873	(None to peerage)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1789 I. 1793*	*Auckland*, { William Morton Eden (*Brit. Baron, Auckland*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Morton *E.*, *b.* 1892
1900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1913	Hon. Norman *L.*, *b.* 1861
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, Matthew Aylmer, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1880
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Walter *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* '64
1607 S.†	*Balfour of Burleigh*, Alex. H. Bruce, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., *b.* '49, *s.* '69, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1883
1869	*Ballinhard.* *See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1698	*Barnard*, Henry De Vere Vane, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Cecil *V.*, *b.* 1882
1902	*Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1887	*Basing*, George Limbrey Sclater-Booth, C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1894, *w.*	Hon. John *S.-B.*, *b.* 1890
1837	*Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Charles *B.-H.*, *b.* 1877

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1647 S.†	*Belhaven & Stenton*, Alex. Chas. Hamilton, T.D., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Master of Belhaven. *b.* 1883
1848 I.†	*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911	Hon. Richd. E. *Bellew*, *b.* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *S.*, *b.* 1912
1915	*Bertie of Thame*, Francis Leveson Bertie, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Vere F. *B.*, *b.* 1878
1784	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897	Chas. M. W. *N.-H.*, *b.* 1897
1903	*Biddulph*, Michael Biddulph, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John M. *B.*, *b.* 1869
1907	*Blyth*, James Blyth, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Herbert W. *B.*, *b.* 1868
1892	*Blythswood*, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Maj.-Gen. Sir B. Douglas-Campbell-Douglas, K.C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1845
1797	*Bolton*, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hn. Wm. *O.-P.*, M.P., *b.* 1869
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. *I.*, *b.* 1862
1368	*Botreaux. See* "Loudoun," *Scott. Earl*	Four co-heiresses
1887	*Bowes. See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1711	*Boyle. See* "Cork and O.," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Michael *K.-H.*, *b.* 1895
1866	*Brancepeth. See* "Boyne," *Irish Viset.*	(As Irish)
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *w.*	Rev. Hon. Grey *N.*, *b.* 1857
1529	*Braye*, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *V.-C.*, *b.* 1874
1794 I.*	*Bridport. See* "Bridport," *U.K. Viset.*	(As U.K.)
1796	*Brodrick. See* "Midleton," *Irish Viset.*	(As Irish)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '36, *s.* '86, *m*	Hon. Henry *B.*, *b.* 1887
1915	*Buckmaster of Cheddington*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C. (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B.*, *b.* 18—
1895	*Burghclere*, Herb. Coulstoun Gardner, P.C., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1903	*Burnham*, Edward Levy-Lawson, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1833, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. H. *L.*, T.D., M.P., *b.* '62
1912	*Butler. See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1643	*Byron*, George Frederick William Byron, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Fredk. *B.*, *b.* 1861
1795	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G.-C.*, *b.* 1892
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1913
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-F.*, *b.* 1897
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, (Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon George P. J. *C.*, *b.* 1863
1786	*Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Carmichael*, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1852
1796 I.*	*Carrington. See* "Lincolnshire," *U.K. Marquess*	Hon. Rupert Carrington,
1812 I.†	*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m.*	(None)
1460 S.*	*Cathcart. See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1912	*Channing of Wellingborough*, Francis Alston Channing, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1901
1831	*Chaworth. See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chelmsford*, Fredc. J. Napier Thesiger, G.C.M.G., *b.* '68, *s.* '05, *m.*	Hon. Frederic *T.*, *b.* 1896
1858	*Chesham*, John Compton Cavendish, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Col. Hon. Wm. E. *C.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1862
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Francis *E.*, *b.* 1893
1858	*Churston*, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., *b.* '73, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Richard *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, John George Barry Bingham, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *B.*, *b.* 1879
1828	*Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1897, *w.*	Hon. Eyre N. *M.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Clements. See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, V.D., *b.* '51, *s.* '80, *m.*	Hon. William *C.*, *b.* 1858
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-h. inesses
1762 I.*	*Clive. See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1790 I.†	*Clonbrock*, Luke Gerald Dillon, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Robert E. *D.*, *b.* 1869
1789 I. 1831*	*Cloncurry*, (Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *w.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1841
1817	*Colchester*, Reginald Charles Edward Abbot, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1867, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edwd. Arth. Colebrooke, P.C., C.V.O., *b.* '61, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. Guy *C.*, *b.* 1893
1874	*Coleridge*, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1877
1604 S.*	*Colville of Culross. See* "Colville," *U.K. Viset.*	(As U.K.)
1841	*Congleton*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914	Hon. William A. *P.*, *b.* 1894
1712 I.*	*Conway. See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1674	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1890, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *F.*, V.D., *b.* '62
1906	*Courtney*, Leonard Henry Courtney, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1882
1910	*Cowdray*, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Weetman *P.*, M.P.,
1914	*Cozens-Hardy*, Herbert Hardy *Cozens-Hardy*, P.C., *b.* 1838, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. William *C.-H.*, K.C., *b.* 1868
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *B.*, *b.* 1884

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1797 I.	**Cremorne. See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1797 I.	*Crofton,* Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Edw. Chas. *C., b.* 1896
1914	*Cunliffe,* Walter Cunliffe, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Rolf *C., b.* 1899
1914	*D'Abernon,* Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1897	*Dawnay. See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*De Blaquiere,* William de Blaquiere, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Allan *de B., b.* 1895
1812 I.	†*Decies,* John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B., b.* 1915
1299	*De Clifford,* Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. Diana *R., b.* 1909
1851	*De Freyne,* Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915	Hon. Wm. Joseph *F., b.* '85
1821	*Delamere,* Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *C., b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley,* Philip Sidney, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Col. Hon. A. *S.*, R.A., *b.* 1854
1838	*De Mauley,* William Ashley Webb Ponsonby, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1896	Rev. Hon. Maurice *P., b.* 1846
1834	*Denman,* Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* '74, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D., b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore,* Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B., b.* 1870
1887	*De Ramsey,* William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Ailwyn Edward *F., b.* 1910
1881	*Derwent,* Harcourt V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* '29, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Francis *J., b.* 1851
1909	*Desart. See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez,* James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S., b.* 1889
1905	*Desborough,* William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivo *G., b.* 1898
1910	*De Villiers,* Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V., b.* 1911
1910	*Devonport,* Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *K., b.* 1890
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby* {Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Edward *D., b.* 1894
1609 S.*	*Dingwall. See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baron* (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English, below)
1615	*Dormer,* Roland John Dormer, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Charles *D.*, R.N., *b.* 1864
1875	*Douglas. See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Claneboye. See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	†*Dunadley,* Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Cornelius O'C. *P., b.* 1877
1541 I.	*Dunboyne,* Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Lesley *B., b.* 1876
1905	*Dunedin,* Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '49, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M., b.* 1875
1892	*Dunleath,* Henry Lyle Mulholland, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Geo. H *M.*, D.S.O, *b.* 1888
1831	*Dunmore. See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning. See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron,* below	(As Scottish)
1462 I.	*Dunsany,* Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P., b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor,* Walter FitzUryan Rice, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Charles *R., b.* 1899
1857	*Ebury,* Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G., b.* 1868
1859	*Eyerton of Tatton,* Alan de Tatton Egerton, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Maurice *E., b.* 1874
1849	*Elgin. See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1643 S.	*Elibank, See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*	(As U. K. title)
1802	*Ellenborough,* Edward Downes Law, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Col. Hon. Cecil *L.*, C.B., *b.* 1849
1510 S. 1885*	*Elphinstone,* {Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914
1874	*Emly,* Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Emmott,* Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Erskine,* Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Donald *E., b.* 1899
1872	*Ettrick. See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron,* below	(As Scottish)
1906	*Eversley,* George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Faber,* Edmund Beckett Faber, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron	(None)
1627 S	*Fairfax of Cameron,* Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900	Hon. Charles E. *F., b.* 1876
1897	*Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1756 I.	†*Farnham,* Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Somerset *M., b.* 1905
1898	*Farquhar,* Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '44, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1893	*Farrer,* Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F., b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1856 I.	*Fermoy,* Edwd. FitzEdmund Burke Roche, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. James *R., b.* 1851
1798 I.	*Ffrench,* Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John. *F., b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1909	*Fisher,* John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Cecil Vavaseur-*F., b.* 1868
1790	*Fisherwick. See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1861	*Fitzhardinge,* Charles Paget Fitzh. Berkeley, *b.* 1830, *s.*, 1896, *w.*	(None)
1906	*Fitzmaurice,* Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	*Foley,* Fitzalan Charles John Foley, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1905	Gerald H. *F., b.* 1898
1445 S.	*Forbes,* Atholl Monson Forbes, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1882
1821	*Forester,* Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. George W.-*F., b.* 1867
1633 S.*	*Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1815	*Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1910	*Furness,* Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, *suc.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *F., b.* 1912
1790	*Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1800 I. 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1818 I.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915.....	Maj. Hon. Conway *C.*, *b.* '54
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.* ..... Hon.	Robert G.-Dicconson, *b.* 1857
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *w.*	Charles *G.*, *b.* 1899
1899	*Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* '64, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Wilfred *B.*, *b.* '91
1911	*Glenconner*, Edward Priaulx Tennant, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon. Edwd. *T.*, *b.* 1897
1909	*Gorell*, Henry Gorell Barnes, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1913	Hon. Ronald *G. B.*, *b.* 1884
1868	*Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.* ...	Hon. Richard *N.*, *b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1902	*Grenfell*, Fras. W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* '41, 1st Bn., *w.*	Hon. Pascoe *G.*, *b.* 1905
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m.* ...	Hon. Ronald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ernest William Beckett, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Hon. Ralph *B.*, *b.* 1891
1815	*Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.*.....	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900, *m.*	John *H.*, *b.* 1911 [*b.* 1888
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N.,
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, C. Hardinge, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., *b.* '58, 1st Bn., *w.* (*Viceroy of India*)	Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1885
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, M.P.,
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hon. Geo. St. V. *H.*, *b.* 1889
1866	*Hartismere. See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868
1906	*Haversham*, Arthur Divett Hayter, P.C., *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*...	(None)
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887	Capt. Hon. Stanhope *H.*, R.N., *b.* 1863
1711	*Hay. See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1797 I.	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*...	Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b.* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Stanhope Charles John Hemphill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Fitzroy *H.*, *b.* 1860
1896	*Heneage*, Edward Heneage, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George E. *H.*, *b.* 1866
1799 I.*	*Henley*, Frederic Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Hon. Anthony *H.*, *b.* 1858
1800 I.*	*Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1886	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, M.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899	(None)
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. William *H.-a'C.*, *b.* '06
1886	*Hillingdon*, Charles William Mills, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1898, *m.*.....	Hon. Arthur R. *M.*, *b.* 1891
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1912	*Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b.* 1885
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898	(None)
1782 I.*	*Hood. See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Frederick William Hotham, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Capt. Henry E. *H.*, *b.* 1855
1881	*Hothfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John S. R. *T.*, *b.* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m.* ...	Hon. John Scott *E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Bernard *F.-H.*, *b.* 1885
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*.....	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargent Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	
1543 I.†	*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1897
1897	*Inverclyde*, James Cleland Burns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John Alan *B.*, *b.* 1897
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis. See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare. See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*.....	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry. See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*.....	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*.....	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869.....	Rev. Hon. William *K.*, *b.* 1847
1821	*Ker. See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1877
1900	*Killanin*, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	Michael *M.*, *b.* 1914
1789 I.†	*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock. See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*.....	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.* ...	Hon. Michael *de C.*, *b.* 1882
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), K.T., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1880

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1897	*Kinnear*, Alexander Smith Kinnear, P.C., *b.* 1833, 1st Baron	(None)
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore. See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor *C.-B.*, *b.* 1896
1800 I.	†*Langford*, Hercules Edwd. Rowley, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854, *w.*	Hon. John H. *R.*, *b.* 1894
1431	*Latymer*, Francis Burdett Thomas Coutts-Nevill, *b.* 1852, abeyance terminated 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *Money-Coutts*, *b.* 1876
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. John *L.*, *b.* 1908
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Hon. Rupert *L.*, *b.* 1856
1905	*Leith*, Alexander John Forbes-Leith, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869
1900	*Lindley*, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., *b.* 1828, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1758 I.	*Lisle*, George William James Lysaght, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1873
1892	*Llangattock*, John Maclean Rolls, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1912	Hon. Henry *R.*, *b.* 1871
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	(None)
1801	*Loftus. See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892
1464 S. 1837*	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1911
1762	*Lovel & Holland. See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1663	*Lucas*, Auberon Thomas Herbert (*Scott. Baron, Dingwall*), P.C., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1905	Hon. Nan Ino *H.*, *b.* 1880
1897	*Ludlow*, Henry Ludlow Lopes, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1899, *w.*	(None)
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1914	*Lyell*, Leonard Lyell, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Chas. *L.*, M.P., *b.* 1875
1859	*Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Robert *V.*, *b.* 1892
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Alex. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1909
1908	*MacDonnell*, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hon. Ronald *M'G.-H.* *b.*'65
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Francis H. *M.*, *b.* 1897
1908	*Marchamley*, George Whiteley, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b* 1886
1891	*Masham*, Samuel Cunliffe Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1906	Hon. John *C.-L.*, *b.* 1867
1776 I.	†*Massy*, John Thomas William Massy, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Hon. Hugh *M*, *b.* 1864
1815	*Meldrum. See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip. See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Meredyth. See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage)
1910	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1872
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. William *L.*, *b.* 1901
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* '45, *s.* '91, *m.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herbert Stern, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Herman *S.*, *b.* 1899
1712	*Middleton*, Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, V.D., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *W.*, *b.* 1847
1821	*Minster. See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck. See* "Monck," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1887	*Monckton. See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Harry R.W. *M.*, *b.* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	(None)
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *w.*	Hon. Gerard *C.*, *b.* 1879
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Robert *D.-S.-M.*, *b.* 1867
1806	*Mont Eagle. See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Thomas A. *R.*, *b.* 1883
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edward *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1885
1912	*Moulton*, John Fletcher-Moulton, P.C., K.C.B. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1891	*Mount Stephen*, George Stephen, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	**Mountgarret. See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	(As Irish)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1895
1915	*Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, G.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1767 I.	**Mulgrave. See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1783 I. 1898*	*Muncaster*, (Josslyn Francis Pennington, V.D. (*U.K. Baron, Muncaster*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1862, *m.*	(None)
1912	*Murray of Elibank*, Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray, P.C., *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1781 I.	†*Muskerry*, Hamilton M. T. F. M. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s.* '68, *w.*	Hon. Robt. *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874
1681 S.	**Nairne. See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British) [*b.* 1885
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, Robert William Napier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Rupert G. Carrington *N.*,

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1627 S.*	*Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, William Charles Wynn, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Thos. John *W.*, *b.* '78
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1912	*Nicholson*, William Gustavus Nicholson, G.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st B., *m.*	(None)
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, T.D., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Wm. F. J. *N.*, *b.* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter Henry James, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Walter J. *J.*, *b.* 1869
1905	*Northcliffe*, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, *b.* '65, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1885	*Northington. See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *A.*, *b.* 1872
1906	*Nunburnholme*, Chas. Hy. Wellesley Wilson, D.S.O., *b.* '75, *s.* '07, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *W.*, *b.* 1904
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Herbert T. T. O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	(None)
1868	*O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hn. Shane E.R. *O'N.*, *b.* 1907
1836 I.	†*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, *b.* '61, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Dominick *B.*, *b.* 1901
1821	*Oriel. See* "Massereene and F." *Irish Visct.*	Chichester *S.*, *b.* 1850
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Walsh, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1881, *w.*	Hn. Sir Arthur *W.*, K.C.V.O.,
1821	*Ormonde. See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1859
1841	*Oxenfoord. See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1913	*Parker of Waddington*, Robert John Parker, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1857, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '52, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Alfred *C.*, *b.* 1882.
1907	*Peckover*, Alexander Peckover, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *D.-P.*, *b.* 1894
1909	*Pentland*, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.*, *b.* 1907
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Francis William *P.*, *b.* 1847
1906	*Pirrie*, William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1827	*Plunket*, Wm. Lee Plunket, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Terence *P.*, *b.* 1899
1831	*Poltimore*, Coplestone Rich. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* '59, *s.* '08, *m.*	Hon. Geo. W. W. *B.*, *b.* '82
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, V.D.,
1749	*Ponsonby. See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1864
1912	*Pontypridd*, Alfred Thomas, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Powerscourt. See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, George FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. FitzRoy *S.*, *b.* 1885
1375	*Ramsay. See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly. See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1914	*Ranksborough*, John Feilden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1868 I.	†*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* '79, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, *b.* '81
1895	*Rathmore*, David Robert Plunket, P.C., *b.* 1838, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	*Ravensworth*, Arthur Thomas Liddell, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *L.*, *b.* 1869
1821	*Rayleigh*, John William Strutt, P.C., O.M., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Robert J. *S.*, *b.* 1875
1914	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*Lord Chief Justice*), *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *I.*, *b.* 1889
1628 S. 1881*	*Reay*, {Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Reay*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1876, *m.*	{Baron Eric *M.*, *b.* 1870 ((None to U.K. title)
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1878
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Fredk. Archibd. Chas. Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Percy *T.*, *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.* *b.* 1864
1797	*Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *w.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip *R.*, *b.* 1899
1910	*Robson*, Wm. S. Robson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John D. *K.*, *b.* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909	Hon. James H. B. *R.*, *b.* 1893
1651 S.	*Rollo*, Jno. Rogerson Rollo (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* '35, *s.* '52, *w.*	Master of Rollo, C.B. *b.* 1860
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *M.*	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, {Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (*U.K. Baron, Rossmore*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1892
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1876
1914	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Harold *H.*, *b.* 1894
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1915	Hon. N. Charles *R.*, *b.* 1877
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	[*b.* 1870
1651 S.	*Ruthven*, Walter James Hore-Ruthven, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1864, *w.*	Master of *R.*, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	{Lt.-Col. Hn. Charles J. *S.-W.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1870
1911	*St. Audries*, Alexander Fuller-Acland-Hood, P.C., *b.* '53, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Alex. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '93
1908	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Roland *P.*, *b.* 1890
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Henry Beauchamp Oliver St. John, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1912	Hon. Moubray *St. J.*, *b.* 1877
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Frank *S.*, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.St. A.*, *b.* 1858

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1885	*St. Oswald*, Rowland Winn, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1893
1796	*Saltersford. See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 S.	†*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, *b.* 1886
1905	*Sanderson*, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* '41, 1st Baron	(None)
1871	*Sandhurst*, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '55, *s.* '76, *m.*	Hon. John W. *M.*, *b.* 1857
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Capt. A. B. G. S. *Hill*, *b.* 37
1888	*Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *w.*	(None) [*b.* 1884
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *T.-W.-F.*,
1761	*Scarsdale*, Rev. Alfred N. Holden Curzon, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1856, *w.*	Earl Curzon, *b.* 1859
1839	*Seaton*, John Reginald Upton Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.*, M.V.O., *b.*
1831	*Sefton. See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [1855
1489 S.	†*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1909	*Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield*, Edward Lyulph Stanley (*U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), P.C., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. L. *S.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1875
1627 I.	*Sherard*, Philip Halton Sherard, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1902	*Col.* Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne*, Edward Lenox Dutton, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Rev. Hon. Frederick *D.*,
1880	*Shute. See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1840
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Lawrence *K.-S.*, *b.* 1887
1821	*Silchester. See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1449 S.	†*Sinclair*, Charles William St. Clair, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1875
1826	*Somerhill. See* "Clanricarde," *Irish Marq.*	(None to U.K. title)
1784	*Somers*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton. See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F.*, *b.* 1904
1910	*Southwark*, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron *m.*	(None)
1640	*Stafford*, Francis Edward Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert*, *b.* 1861
1886	*Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham*, Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley. See* "Sheffield," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1893	*Stanmore*, George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1796	*Stewart of Garlies. See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1911	*Strachie*, Edward Strachey, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1882
1914	*Strathclyde* Alexander Ure, P.C., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Hallyburton George Campbell, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Capt. Hon. John B. resford *C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1866
1884	*Strathspey*, Trevor Grant, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Donald *Grant*, *b.* 1912
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart. See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1838	*Sudeley*, Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Charles *H.-T.*, *b.* 1870
1884	*Sudley. See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield*, Charles Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Victor *H.*, *b.* 1897
1913	*Sumner of Ibstone*, J. A. Hamilton, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* '59, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1893	*Swansea*, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1894	Hon. Odo *V.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1875
1907	*Swaything*, Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *S.-M.*, *b.* 1893
1913	*Sydenham of Combe*, George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I.	*Talbot of Malahide*) Richd. Wogan Talbot, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. James B. *T.*, *b.* 1874
1856*	*Talbot de Malahide*)	
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Frederick William John Shore, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Com. Hon. Henry Noel *S.*, R.N., *b.* 1847
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Henry Chichester, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *C.*, *b.* 1880
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *T.*, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1909
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *R.-C.*, *b.* 1896
1792	*Thurlow*, Thos. J. H.-T.-Cumming-Bruce, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Charles *C.-B.*, *b.* '69
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Denis *T.*, *b.* 1884
1564 S	*Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915	Hon. Walter A. *S.* *b.* 1888
1859	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893
1880	*Trevor*, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. George *H.-T.*, *b.* 1859
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Hon. Reginald *B.*, *b.* 1897
1881	*Tweeddale. See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Coutts *M.*, *b.* 1860
1786	*Tyrone. See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, D.S.O., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914	Hon. Arthur *E.-de-M.*, *b.* 1864
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915	Richard Hy. *V.-V.*, *b.* 1885
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	William G. H. *W.*, *b.* 1905
1800 I.	*Wallscourt*, Erroll Augustus Jos. H. T. Blake, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1875
1780	*Walsingham*, Thomas de Grey, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. John A. *de G.*, *b.* 1849

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b.* 1876
1906	*Weardale*, Philip James Stanhope, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1821	*Wemyss*. *See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Richard Thompson Lawley, C.B., *b.* 1856, *s.* 1912, *m.* ...	Rev. Hon. Algn. *L.*, *b.* 1857
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* '75, *m.*	Hon. Richard *B.*, *b.* 1883
1776 I.*	*Westcote*. *See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	Hon. James *B.*, *b.* 1876
1826	*Wigan*. *See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*...	(As Scottish)
1910	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Inigo *F.-T.*, *b.* 1899
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. John *V.*, *b.* 1896
1880	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, G.M.P., P.C., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*...	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1835	*Worlingham*. *See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel J. *B.*, *b.* 1874

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT: 19 Imperial; 5 Scottish.

		Eldest Son or Heir.
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Mary Rothes Cecil, Bnss., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1909, *m.*	William, A. E. *C.*, *b.* 1912
1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bnss., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, Buss., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Mary L. *F.*, *b.* 1905
1455	*Berners*, Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bnss., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1871, *w.*	Hon. Sir Raymond Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Bt., *b.* 1855
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, Bnss., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, Bnss., *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie. Countess, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), Bnss., *b.* 1865, *m.*	*See* Powis, Earl of
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances Dawson, Bnss., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1899	*Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, *b.* 1846, 1st Baroness, *m.* ...	Hon. Dudley *C.*, *b.* 1876
1295	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), Buss., *b.* 1863, *m.*	*See* Yarborough, Earl of
1900	*Fife*, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise, Duchess of (*Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912 ...	Earl of Macduff, *b.* 1914
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Petre, Bnss., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913	(None)
1444 S.	*Gray*, Eveleen Smith-Gray, Bnss., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1864
1490 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), Bnss., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	*See* Norfolk, Duke of.
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Bnss., C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*...	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1891	*Macdonald of Earnscliffe*, Susan A. Macdonald, *b.* '36, 1st Bnss., *w.*	(None)
[1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1854, *title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839]
1901	*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, Countess, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina Lewin, *b.* 1875
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Grant, Countess, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915.....	Bn. Strathspey, *b.* 1879
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Margaret Charlotte Howard, Buss., *b.* 18—, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Donald *H.*, *b.* 1891
1529	*Wentworth*, Ada Mary Milbanke, Bnss., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1906	Lady Anne Blunt, *b.* 1837
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, Viscountess, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Darea Curzon, Buss., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1914 ...	Lady Frankland, *b.* 1875

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£35,785.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Henry John Lowndes Graham, K.C.B. £2,000
Clerk Assistant, Hon. Sir Edward Peirson Thesiger, K.C.B. £1,500
Reading Clerk, Edward H. Alderson £1,200
Counsel to Chairmn. of Com., Albt. Gray, K.C. £1,800
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther £1,200
Senior Clerks, Hon. A. McDonnell (*Prin. Clerk, Private Committees*) £1,000
W. H. H. Gordon (*Clerk of the Journals*) £1,000
A. H. Robinson (*Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Taxing Officer for Private Bill Costs*) £1,150
H. P. St. John (*Prin. Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department*) £1,050
Other Clerks, V. M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A. Stonor; H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam (*Clerk of Public Bills*); J. B. Botham; E. C. Vigors; G. D. Luard; G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower (*Clerk attending the Table*); R. O. W. Pemberton ..... £100 to £600
Acct. and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court £650
Librarian, A. H. M. Butler £1,000
Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800; J. F. Symons-Jeune £300
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O. £1,000
Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O. £500
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N. £1,000
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson .....
Official Reporter, Arthur Walter £500

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Buckmaster of Cheddington.

The Archbishop of York.

The Prime Minister—Herbert Henry Asquith.

The Lord President—Marquess of Crewe.

The Lord Privy Seal—Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, Marlborough, Portland, Manchester, and Northumberland.

The Marquesses of Huntly, Lansdowne, Salisbury, Cholmondeley, Breadalbane, Zetland, Lincolnshire, and Aberdeen.

The Earls Chesterfield, Derby, Granard, Coventry, Elgin and Kincardine, Kintore, Rosebery, Dartmouth, Waldegrave, Spencer, Mount Edgcumbe, Sefton, Desart, Grey, Brownlow, Durham, Ducie, Yarborough, Dudley, Selborne, Halsbury, Cromer, Plymouth, Loreburn, St. Aldwyn, Beauchamp.

Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, Lord Henry Somerset, Lord Richard Cavendish, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Arthur Hill, and Lord Robert Cecil.

Viscounts Midleton, Milner, Morley of Blackburn, Gladstone, Haldane, Knollys, Allendale, Chilston, Alverstone, Bryce, Buxton.

The Bishop of London.

Lords Sandhurst, Lucas, Balfour of Burleigh, Reay, Thurlow, Ribblesdale, Sheffield, Rayleigh, Denman, Sudeley, Wimborne, Tennyson, Revelstoke, Ashcombe, Burghclere, Rathmore, Henege, Kinnear, Farquhar, Lindley, Shuttleworth, Allerton, Dunedin, Atkinson, Waleran, Fitzmaurice, Haversham, Courtney, Eversley, MacDonnell, Marchamley, St. Davids, Pentland, Shaw, Mersey, Islington, Southwark, Devonport, Hardinge of Penshurst, Robson, Aberconway, St. Audries, Stamfordham, Emmott, Strachie, Moulton, Murray of Elibank, Parker, Sumner of Ibstone, Reading, Parmoor, Strathclyde, Colebrooke, Cozens-Hardy, Bertie of Thame, Newton, Wrenbury.

The Speaker—James William Lowther.

Secretaries of State—
Sir John Allsebrook Simon.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Earl Kitchener of Khartoum.
Austen Chamberlain.
Andrew Bonar Law.

Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Edward Fry.
Henry Chaplin.
Arthur James Balfour.
Sir John Hay Athol Macdonald.
Sir John Eldon Gorst.
Arnold Morley.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
Jesse Collings.
Christopher Palles.
Sir Algernon Edward West.
Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.
Walter Hume Long.
Francis John Savile Foljambe.
Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley.
Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.
Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Sir George Houston Reid.
Sir George Turner.
Sir John Forrest.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
Sir Roland L. B. V. Williams.
Sir George Taubman-Goldie.
Sir Charles Stewart Scott.
William Kenrick.
Sir Robert Romer.
Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.
Gerald William Balfour.
Sir James Stirling.
Sir William Gray Ellison-Macartney.
Sir Edmund Barton.
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith.
Lewis Fry.
Thomas Frederick Halsey.
Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.
Sir Dighton M. Probyn, *V.C.*
Sir Andrew Scoble.
Sir Arthur Wilson.
Sir Albert Hime.
Sir Robert Bond.
Sir Ernest Cassel.
James Round.
Henry Hobhouse.
Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Bart.
Sir Arthur Charles.
Charles Scott Dickson.
Sir Edwin Henry Egerton.
Charles Booth.
James Parker Smith.
Hon. Sir Ailwyn Edward Fellowes.
Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.
Sir William Edward Goschen.
Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
John Satterfield Sandars.
Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart.
Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood.
David Lloyd George.
John Burns.
Lewis Harcourt.
Augustine Birrell.
Thomas Burt.
Sir Maurice W. Ernest de Bunsen.
Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bart.
Sir Francis Mowatt.
Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.
Robert Farquharson.
Sir Ernest Mason Satow.
Reginald McKenna.
Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill.
Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart.
Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Bart.
Sir Frederick Robert Moor.
Gen. Louis Botha.
Eugene Wason.
George William Erskine Russell.
Walter Runciman.
Thomas Lough.
Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, Bart.
Sir Thomas Palmer Whittaker.

Charles George Milnes Gaskell.
Sir John Edge.
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.
Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright.
Sir James Rennell Rodd.
Joseph Albert Pease.
Herbert Louis Samuel.
Sir Edward George Clarke.
Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse.
Russell Rea.
John Xavier Merriman.
Sir Edward Hobart Seymour.
Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart.
Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe.
John Edward Bernard Seely.
Syed Ameer Ali.
Sir Samuel Thomas Evans.
Sir George Herbert Murray.
Sir William Mather.
Sir Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson.
James Caldwell.
Sir George William Buchanan.
Sir Charles Ernest Swann, Bart.
Sir J. Compton-Rickett.
William Abraham.
John Frederick Cheetham.
Andrew Fisher.
Sir Edward Patrick Morris.
Sir Thomas Vesey Strong.
Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.
Sir John Rhys.
Thomas McKinnon Wood.
Thomas James Macnamara.
John Henry Whitley.
Charles Fenwick.
John William Wilson.
William Hayes Fisher.
Laurence Hardy.
Sir Frederick Edwin Smith.
Frederick Huth Jackson.
Sir Robert Laird Borden.
Sir Francis J. Stephens Hopwood.
George Lambert.
Charles Peter Allen.
Thomas Robinson Ferens.
Sir Henry Primrose.
Charles Frederick G. Masterman.
Sir David Brynmor Jones.
Sir James Henry Dalziel.
Sir Albert Spicer, Bart.
Sir William Conyngham Greene.
Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice.
John Herbert Lewis.
Sir Alfred Moritz Mond.
Sir Charles Swinfen Eady.
Sir Louis du Pan Mallet.
Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge.
Sir Joshua Strange Williams.
Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, Bart.
Robert Munro.
Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood-Wilson.
Sir Frederick Edwd. Grey Ponsonby.
Willoughby Hyett Dickinson.
Sir William Pickford.
Sir Arthur Moseley Channell.
Joseph Cook.
William Ferguson Massey.
Harold John Tennant.
Ellis Jones Griffith.
Sir John Eldon Bankes.
Arthur Henderson.
Sir William MacGregor.
Sir James Rose-Innes.
Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu.
Sir Thomas Rolls Warrington.
Sir John Newell Jordan.
Francis Dyke Acland.
Harold Trevor Baker.
Sir George Cave.
Henry Edward Duke.
John Mackinnon Robertson.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

*** For list of the Privy Council in Ireland, see p. 522.

* Table of Precedency in the United Kingdom.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland;
5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriff, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 5s. net.

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Abdy, *Capt.* Sir Anthony C. S. 1850
Abercromby, *Capt.* Sir Geo. W. S 1636
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke .. 1645
Acland, *Adm.* Sir Wm. A. Dyke, C.V.O. 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, Sir Charles Elphinstone 1882
Affleck, Sir Robert 1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel .... S 1629
Agnew, Sir George William, M.P. 1895
Aird, Sir John 1901
Albu, Sir George 1912
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W... 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud 1886
Alison, Sir Archibald 1852
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock, M.P. 1858
Alleyne, Sir John Meynell 1769
Amory, Sir Ian M. Heathcoat- 1874
Anderson, Sir Robert 1911
Anson, Sir John H. A. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., T.D. S 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- .. (Gt. B. 1798) S 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. 1815
Arbuthnot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Robert Keith, M.V.O. 1823
Armstrong, *Capt.* Sir Andrew H. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliott .. 1892
Armytage, Sir George John .. 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alexr. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O. 1841
Arthur, Sir Matthew 1903
Ashman, Sir Fredk. Herbert 1907
Austin, Sir William M. Byron 1894
Avery, *Capt.* Sir W. Eric T. .. 1935
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. .... I 1622
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E. .. 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Bagge, *Capt.* Sir Alf. Thos., R.N. 1867
Bagot, Sir Alan Desmond .. 1913
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell 1823
Baird, Sir Wm. James G. .... S 1696
Baird, *Capt.* Sir David, M.V.O. 1809
Baird, Sir Alexander 1897
Baker, His Hon. Sir George S. 1796
Baker, Sir Randolph L., M.P. .. 1802
Balfour, Sir Robert, M.P. 1911
Ball, Sir Charles Bent 1911
Banbury, Sir Fredk. Geo., M.P. 1903
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alexander S 1682
Barclay, *Capt.* Sir David E. D. S 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey, M.P. 1911
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hilaro W. Wellesley, C.B., R.A. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.. 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott, M.P. 1907
Barnewall, Sir John Robert .. I 1623
Barran, Sir John N., M.P. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland- 1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew .. 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B..... 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Henry 1923
Barttelot, *Maj.* Sir Walter B. 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Arthur H. 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly 1880
Bathurst, *Capt.* Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey- 1818
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Sebastian 1869
Beale, Sir W. Phipson, K.C., M.P. 1912
Beardmore, Sir William 1914
Beauchamp, Sir Edward, M.P. 1911
Beauchamp, *Col.* Sir Horace G. Proctor-, C.B. 1745
Beaumont, *Capt.* Sir Geo. A. H. 1661
Becher, Sir E. W. W. Wrixon- 1831
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston- 1661
Beecham, Sir Joseph 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve 1784
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh 1885
Bell, Sir James 1895
Bell, Sir John Charles 1908
Bell, Sir Henry 1909
Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. Morrison- 1905
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan- .. 1838
Bellingham, Sir A. Henry 1796
Benn, Sir John W. 1914
Berney, Sir Thos. Reedham .. 1662
Bethell, Sir John Henry, M.P. 1911
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. 1664
Bilsland, Sir William 1907
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert E. 1903
Birkin, Sir Thomas Isaac 1905
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas.. 1673
Blackwood, *Capt.* Sir Fras., R.N. 1814
Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter- 1786
Blake, Sir Thomas P. U. J. H. I 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham 1772
Blake, Sir Francis Douglas .. 1907
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1763
Blane, *Comm.* Sir Chas. R., R.N. 1812
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. G. 1809
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M. 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B. 1807
Blosse, Sir Henry Lynch- .... I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston 1642
Blunden, Sir William ..... I 1766
Blunt, *Capt.* Sir John Harvey 1720
Boehm, Sir Edgar Collins.... 1889
Boevey, Sir Fras. H. Crawley- 1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C..... 1838
Bonham, Sir George Francis.. 1852
Boord, Sir William Arthur .. 1896
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- I 1760
Boothby, Sir Charles Francis 1660
Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf 1645
Borrowes, *Lt.-C.* Sir Kildare D. I 1646
Boswall, Sir T. R. Houstoun- 1836
Boughey, Rev. Sir Robert.... 1798
Boughton, Sir W. St. A. Rouse- 1641
Boulton, Sir Samuel Bagster 1905
Bowater, *Col.* Sir T. Vansittart 1914
Bowden, Sir Frank 1915
Bowman, Sir (Wm.) Paget .. 1884
Bowring, Sir Wm. Benjamin.. 1907
Bowyer, Sir George Henry.... 1660
Boyle, Sir Edward Gurney .. 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry .. 1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M. A... 1902
Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V... I 1759
Brady, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Longfield 1869
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir T. F., C.B. 1831
Brisco, Sir Hylton Ralph 1782
Briscoe, Sir John James 1910
Broadbent, Sir Jno. Francis H. 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. .. 1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richard Marcus 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell- 1803
Brooke, Sir Basil Stanlake .. 1822
Brooke, Sir George Frederick 1903
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. Delves 1661
Broun, Sir William ..... S 1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, R.N. 1816
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S. .... S 1629
Bruce, *Col.* Sir Hervey J. L. 1804
Brunner, Rt. Hn. Sir Jno. T... 1895
Brunton, Sir (Thomas) Lauder 1908
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith- 1775
Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander 1878
Buckley, Sir Edmund 1868
Bulkeley, Sir Rd. H. Williams- 1661
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham- 1866
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J..... 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- ..... I 1787
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis .. 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles Grant .. 1665
Burgoyne, *Col.* Sir John M. .. 1641
Burke, Sir Gerald Howe .... I 1797
Burnaby, Sir Henry 1767
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thomas .... S 1626
Burnett, Sir David..... 1913
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1769
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir M. Raymond 1774
Burrows, Sir Ernest P. 1874
Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. Denys- 1813
Butler, *Maj.* Sir Richard Pierce I 1628
Butlin, *Capt.* Sir H. G. Trentham 1911
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell Victor 1840
Caird, Sir James Kay 1913
Cameron, Sir Charles..... 1893
Campbell, Sir Charles Ralph S 1628
Campbell, Sir John Bruce S. S 1804
[prec. pat. 1913]
Campbell, Sir John Hume- .. S 1665
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C. S 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1808
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T. 1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn- 1821
Campbell, Sir Archibald Aug. Ava 1831
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas, C.V.O. 1831
Carden, Sir John Craven .... I 1787
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W. 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Palk 1661
Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett- 1836
Cathcart, *Capt.* Sir Regd. A. E. S 1704
Cave, Sir Genille C.-Browne-.. 1641
Cave, Sir Charles Daniel 1896
Cawley, Sir Frederick, M.P. .. 1906
Cayley, Sir George E. A..... 1661
Cayzer, Sir Charles..... 1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1910
Chance, Sir William 1900
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T..... I 1782
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh.. 1831
Chetwode, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Walhouse, C.B. (*m.*), D.S.O. .. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George 1795
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, C.B. 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. .. 1641
Child, Sir (Smith) Hill, M.V.O. 1868
Chinubhai Madhavlal Runchorelal, Sir, C.I.E. 1913
Chisholm, Sir Samuel..... 1903
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S. 1806
Christison, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Alex. 1871
Chubb, Sir George Hayter .. 1900
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. 1901
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Andrew, C.B. 1883
Clark, Sir John Maurice, V.D. 1886
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. H. St. L. 1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Claughton, Sir Gilbert Henry 1912
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. 1841
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George James Robert S 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C..... 1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward F., M.P. 1911
Coats, Sir Thomas Glen-, C.B... 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart Auchincloss 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C..... 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert ..... S 1671
Coddington, Sir William 1896
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Egerton Bushe .. 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B. 1905

Collet, Sir Mark Edlmann ... 1888
Colleton, *Br.-G.* Sir R. A. W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun, *Capt.* Sir Ian..... 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J.... 1744
Cook, Sir Frederick L. 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston. 1821
Cooper, Sir William Charles.. 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex. ... 1905
Cooper, Sir Richd. Ashmole, M.P. 1905
Coote, Sir Algernon C. P.... 1621
Coote, Sir Charles A. 1774
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1611
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent .. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley- Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Corry, Sir William 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John, M.P. .. 1907
Cotter, Sir James Laurence .. 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers .. 1805
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson- 1831
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1781
Crewe, Sir Vauncey Harpur- 1626
Crisp, Sir Frank 1913
Critchett, Sir Anderson, C.V.O. 1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Crofton, *Capt.* Sir Morgan G. 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry .. 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1912
Crossley, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B., K.C.V.O. 1863
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin .. 1909
Cuffe, Sir O. F. L. Wheeler-.. 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E. 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie- 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O. 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Foster H. E. 1759
Cunynghame, Sir Wm. Stewart Dick- 1669
Cunynghame, Sir Percy F. .. 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir 1910
Curtis, Sir Roger C. M. 1794
Curtis, *Capt.* Sir William M. 1802
Cust, *Comm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. .. 1876
Cuyler, *Maj.* Sir Charles 1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dallas, Sir George Edwd. 1798
Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton- 1697
Dalrymple, *Capt.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone- 1828
Dalrymple, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- .. 1685
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. 1662
Darell, Sir Lionel Edwd. 1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Sassoon J. 1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Ferguson- 1847
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald .. 1801
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1805
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James 1611
De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell 1628
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny, Sir (Robert) Arthur .. 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Voeux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A. 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Dewar, Sir John Alexander, M.P. 1907
Dilke, Sir Chas. Wentworth .. 1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox 1801
Dimsdale, Sir John H. 1902
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C. 1660
Dixon, Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith- 1784
Domvile, Sir Compton M. 1815
Domville, *Lt.* Sir J. Hy., R.N. 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Douglas, Sir James Stewart .. 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Warren Hastings 1663
Drake, *Capt.* Sir Fras. Geo. Augustus Fuller-Elliott-.... 1821
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams- 1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D. 1909
Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V. 1911
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B. .. 1694
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drummond 1698
Dunbar, Rev. Sir Chas. G. C., D.D. 1700
Dunbar, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, I.A. 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1814
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1905
Duncombe, Sir E. Pauncefort- 1859
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P. 1898
Duntze, Sir George Alex. 1774
Durand, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Law, C.B. 1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E. .. 1784
Dyer, *Capt.* Sir J. Swinnerton 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton- .. 1732
Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk. 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert 1672
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O. 1774
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C. 1866
Edwards, Sir Francis, M.P. .. 1907
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 1617
Eliott, Sir Arthur Boswell .. 1666
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves 1905
Elphinstone, Sir Howard W. .. 1816
Elton, Sir Edmund Harry, V.D. 1717
Errington, Sir George 1885
Erskine, *Maj.* Sir Thos. W. H. J. 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G., M.P. 1629
Evans, Sir Murkand de Grasse 1902
Evans, Sir William Gwynne- 1913
Everard, *Col.* Sir Nugent Talbot 1911
Every, Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sir Wm. Quartus 1887
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Peter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1910
Ewing, Sir Archd. E. Orr-.... 1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles 1666
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1869
Falkiner, Sir Leslie E. P. R.. 1778
Farquhar, Sir Thos. Henry .. 1796
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend- 1821
Farrington, Sir Henry A. 1818
Fayrer, *Lt.-C.* Sir Jos., R.A.M.C. 1896
Feilden, Sir William Henry .. 1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- 1906
Ferguson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. 1703
Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken .. 1866
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R. . 1776
Ffolkes, Sir Wm. Everard B... 1774
Filmer, Sir Robert Marcus .. 1674
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1909
Fison, Sir Frederick W. 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1801
FitzGerald, Sir Maurice, C.V.O. (Knight of Kerry) 1880
FitzGerald, Sir Robt. Uniacke-Penrose- 1896
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M. 1783
FitzWygram, *Capt.* Sir F. L. F. 1805
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P. 1904
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K. 1816
Fludyer, Sir Arthur John 1759
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn-Stuart- 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart .. 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles..... 1838
Forster, Sir Fras. Villiers 1874
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood .. 1912
Forwood, Sir Dudley Baines .. 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere .. 1831
Foster, *Col.* Sir William Yorke 1838
Foulis, Sir Wm. Liston-..... 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant .. 1814
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague .. 1890
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A. .. 1806
Freake, Sir Thomas Geo. 1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sir C. E. St. J. 1723
Freeling, Rev. Sir James Robt. 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, D.S.O... 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease 1894
Fuller, Sir John G. H. Fleetwood 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher 1913
Gallwey, Sir R. W. Frankland-Payne- 1812
Gamble, Sir David 1897
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, Sir Richard C. P. 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne-.. 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alexr. Doran 1752
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter 1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Sir John, V.D. .. 1897
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. 1846
Glyn, Sir Gervas Powell..... 1759
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard George 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. 1785
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1912
Goff, Sir Wm. Goff Davis- 1905
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.V.O., C.B. 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe.. 1866
Goodhart, Sir Jas. Frederic .. 1911
Goold, Sir (James) Stephen .. 1801
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. .. 1631
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- .. 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney .. 1627
Goulding, Sir Edward A., M.P. 1915
Goulding, Sir William J. 1904
Graaff, Sir David P. De V. .. 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1795
Græme, Sir G. E. W. Hamond- 1783
Graham, Sir Robt. J. Stuart.. 1629
Graham, *Capt.* Sir Reginald Hy. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John Hatt N. .. 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James 1688
Grant, Sir Arthur Henry 1705
Grant, Sir George McPherson- 1838
Green, Sir Edward 1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Grecnall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O. .. 1876
Greene, Sir E. Walter..... 1900
Greenwell, Sir Walpole L. 1906
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, M.P. .. 1915
Gresley, Sir Robert..... 1611
Grey, Sir John Foley 1711
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward K.G., M.P. 1614
Grierson, *Maj.* Sir Robt. G. W. 1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard J. Waldie-, T.D. 1858
Grogan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Ion B. 1859
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L. L. 1867
Guise Sir William F. Geo. 1783
Gull, Sir (William) Cameron.. 1872
Gunning, Sir Charles Vere 1778
Gunter, Sir Robert B. N. 1901
Haggerston, Sir Jno. de M. 1643
Hall, Sir John Richard 1687
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Fredc. H. A. 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward A. 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. 1892
Hammick, *Col.* Sir St. Vint. A. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow .. 1667
Hanmer, Sir Wyndham C. H. 1774

Hanson, *Capt.* Sir Grld. Stanhope 1887
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S. 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard 1611
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington 1831
Harvey, Sir Charles 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G. 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G. 1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cæsar 1778
Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W. 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... s 1635
Hay, Sir Lewis John Erroll .. s 1663
Hay, Sir Hector Maclean .... s 1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple- 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S. .. 1836
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A., S.J. 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker .. 1912
Henderson, Sir Alexander, M.P. 1902
Henry, Sir Chas. Solomon, M.P. 1911
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan-Herbert, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor John Caradoc, C.B., C.M.G., M.P. 1907
Herschel, Sir William James 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G. 1813
Heygate, Sir Frederick G. 1831
Heywood, Sir Arthur P. 1838
Hickman, Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Blyth. I 1779
Hingley, Sir Geo. Benjamin .. 1893
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B. .... I 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. 1786
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., M.P. 1899
Hobart, Sir R. H., K.C.V.O., C.B. 1914
Hobhouse, Sir Charles P. 1812
Hodge, *Col.* Sir Robt. T. Hermon-, T.D. 1902
Hodson, Sir Robert A. ..... I 1789
Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay- .. 1905
Holcroft, Sir Charles 1905
Holden, Sir Edward H. 1909
Holder, Sir John Charles 1898
Hollins, Sir Frank 1907
Home, Sir James ..... s 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1666
Hope, Sir Alexander ..... s 1628
Horlick, Sir James 1914
Hornby, Sir William H. 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Cousin 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Sir Leigh 1676
Hoste, Sir Wm. Graham 1814
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H. 1887
Hughan, *Capt.* Sir Arthur J. Henniker-, A.D.C., R.N. 1813
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Huise, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Hunter, *Maj.* Sir Chas. R., M.P. 1812
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906
Ingilby, Sir William 1866
Ingram, Sir William Jas. 1893
Innes, Sir James ..... s 1628
Isham, *Capt.* Sir Vere 1627
Jackson, Sir Keith G. 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather- 1869
Jackson, Sir Thomas A. 1902
Jackson, Sir Thos. Graham, R.A. 1911
Jaffray, Sir John Henry 1892
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F. .. 1823
Jameson, Rt. Hn. Sir L. Starr, C.B. 1911
Jardine, Sir William ..... s 1672
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan 1885
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. .. 1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir W. K. W. 1868
Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Stafford ..... 162[illegible]
Jervis, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- ..... I 1797
Jervoise, Sir E. J. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon 1755
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W. 1818
Johnson, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Moore 1909
Johnston, Sir William ..... s 1626
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Frodc. T. T. s 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1831
Jones, Sir John B. Bowen- .. 1911
Jones, Sir Philip Burne- 1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1910
Kay, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Algernon, D.S.O. 1803
Kaye, Sir John Pepys Lister- . 1812
Keane, *Capt.* Sir John 1801
Kelk, Sir John William 1874
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres . 1801
Kemp, Sir Kenneth H. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F. . 1891
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John Henry, C.B. 1791
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles .. 1836
Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill .. 1831
Kimber, Sir Henry 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1887
King, Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth- 1792
King, Sir Gilbert 1815
King, Sir Charles Simeon .. 1821
King, Sir John Westall 1888
Kin'ooch, *Br.-Gen.* Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. ..... s 1686
Kinloch, Sir George 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... s 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knatchbull, Sir Wyndham .. 1641
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knowles, *V.-Ad.* Sir Chas. G. F. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O. 1903
Lacon, Sir George H. U. 1818
Lake, Sir St. Vincent A. 1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry 1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras., C.B., M.V.O. 1902
Lamb, *Maj.* Sir Archibald .. 1795
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., C.V.O. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. 1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, F.R.C.S. 1913
Langham, Sir Herbert C. A. .. 1660
Langman, Sir John L. 1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. I 1777
Larcom, *Capt.* Sir Thomas P. 1868
Lauder, Sir Thos. N. Dick- .. s 1690
Laurie, Rev. Sir Emilius 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W. .. 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1867
Lawrence, Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E. 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, M.P. 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph .. 1841
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby 1900
Lawson, Sir John Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. 1818
Leeds, Sir Edward T. 1812
Lees, Sir Harcourt James 1804
Lees, *Capt.* Sir John Victor E. 1897
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves .. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. 1705
Legard, Sir Algernon W. 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. .... I 1671
Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M. .. 1693
Le Marchant, Sir Denis 1841
Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F. 1880
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel .. 1911
Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D. .. s 1625
Leslie, Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth 1804
Lever, Sir Arthur Lovy 1911
Lever, Sir William Hesketh .. 1911
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. .. I 1704
Levy, Sir Maurice, M.P. 1913
Lewis, Sir George James G. 1902
Ley, Sir Francis 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. .. I 1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1902
Llewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn- 1890
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Robt. D. Sinclair- s 1636
Lockhart, *Col* Sir Simon, M.V.O. 1806
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Edmund Giles 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry .. 1909
Lonsdale, Sir J. Brownlee, M.P. 1911
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller .. 1805
Loraine, *R.-Adm.* Sir Lambton 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low, Sir James 1908
Lowther, *Capt.* Sir Charles B. 1824
Lowther, Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard Aug., G.C.M.G., C.B. 1914
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard .. 1887
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax- 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arth. P. D. 1791
Lyle, Sir Robert Park 1915
Macara, Sir Charles Wright .. 1911
Macartney, Sir John ..... I 1799
McConnell, Sir Robert J. 1900
Macdonald, Sir Archibald J. .. 1813
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville s 1625
McFarland, Sir John 1914
MacGregor, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir James R. D. 1831
McIver, Sir Lewis, M.P. 1896
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R. .. s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls. s 1703
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir R. S. Muir 1805
Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, M.V.O. .. 1890
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclay, Sir Jos. Paton 1914
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B. s 1631
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John E. S. .. 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel 1815
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, Sir Edward H. .. 1836
Magnay, Sir William 1844
Mahon, *Col.* Sir Wm. Hy., D.S.O. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. 1804
Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet 1818
Makgill, Sir George ..... s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. .... s 1663
Malet, Sir Charles St. Lo 1791
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius .. 1911
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil .. 1622
Mappin, Sir Frank 1886
Markham, Sir Arthur Basil, M.P. 1911
Marling, Sir William Henry .. 1882
Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith- . 1774
Martin, Sir Richd. Biddulph . 1905
Matheson, Sir Kenneth J. 1882
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling- s 1682
Ditto ..... G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron- .. s 1683
Maxwell, Sir William F. 1804
Medlycott, Rev. Sir Hubert J. 1808
Menteth, Sir James Stuart- .. 1838
Meredyth, Sir Henry B. .... I 1795
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T. 1802
Meyer, Sir Carl Ferdinand .. 1910
Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, *Col.* Sir Thos. Charlton, K.C.B. 1880
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1662
Milbank, Sir Powlett C. J. 1882

Milbanke, Sir Jno. Peniston C. 1661
Milburn, Sir Charles Stamp .. 1905
Mildmay, *Maj.* Sir Henry P. St. John- 1772
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Charles W. .. 1859
Millais, Sir J. Everett 1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir Charles Jno. H. 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Miller, Sir John Alex. 1874
Milman, Sir Francis John 1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. 1730
Moncreiffe, *Col.* Sir Robt. D., V.D. S 1685
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.P. 1910
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. 1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham 1836
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham 1801
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor .. 1681
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .. 1611
Morgan, Sir Walter Vaughan. 1906
Morris, Sir Robt. Armine 1806
Morris, Sir Henry 1909
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards- .. 1868
Mostyn, Sir Pyers Charles 1670
Mowbray, Sir Robert G. C. 1880
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector, A.D.C. S 1634
Munro, Sir Hugh Thomas .. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert 1902
Murphy, Sir James 1903
Murphy, Sir Michael 1912
Murray, Sir John ..... S 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. R., D.S.O. S 1630
Murray, *Capt.* Sir Patrick K. S 1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo. .. 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno. .. 1782
Naesmyth, Sir Jas. Tolme .... S 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael 1904
Nanney, Sir Hugh J. Ellis- .. 1898
Napier, Sir Alexander Lennox S 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Needl, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nelson, Sir William 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y. .. 1802
Neumann, Sir Sigmund 1912
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard .. 1895
Newton, Sir Alfred James 1900
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd. .. 1859
Nicholson, Sir Chas. N., M.P. .. 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur T. B. R. S 1629
Nicolson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. S 1637
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners 1628
Nivison, Sir Robert 1914
Nixon, *Capt.* Sir Christopher . 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm. 1902
Norman, Sir Henry, M.P. 1915
Nugent, Sir Charles 1705
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas. .. 1806
Nugent, Sir John (Count) 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R., M.P. .. S 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans .. 1909
Nutting, Sir Jno. Gardiner .. 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, Sir Timothy Carew .. 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F. 1823
O'Connell, Sir Morgan Ross .. 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. ..... S 1626
Ogle, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Asgill, R.N. 1816
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1838
Onslow, Sir William W. R. 1797
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis 1629
Osler, Sir William, F.R.S. 1911
Outram, Sir James 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur 1813
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell- .. 1678
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahere, K.C.C. .. 1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1886
Paget, Sir George Ernest 1897
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B. 1660
Palmer, Sir Geo. Hudson 1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886
Parker, Sir H. Gilbert, M.P. .. 1915
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde .. 1681
Parker, Sir William Lorenzo .. 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F. 1681
Parry, Sir Hubert H., C.V.O. .. 1902
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir Thomas E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean . 1821
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward 1882
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, R.A.M.C. 1797
Peek, Sir Wilfrid 1874
Peel, Sir Robert 1800
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford- 1814
Pelly, Sir Harold 1840
Pender, Sir James 1897
Perks, Sir Robert William .. 1908
Perring, Rev. Sir Philip 1808
Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herb. C., C.B. 1716
Petit, Sir Dinshaw M. 1890
Peto, Sir Henry 1855
Peyton, Sir Alg. Francis 1776
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G. 1887
Phillimore, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter G. F. 1881
Phillips, Sir Lionel 1912
Phillips, Sir George Faudel Faudel-, C.I.E. 1897
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux .. 1905
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton- S 1635
Pocock, *Col.* Sir George F. C. 1821
Poe, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutcheson, C.B. 1912
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H. 1795
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick 1866
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu- .. 1872
Poore, *Admiral* Sir Richard, K.C.B., C.V.O. 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham .. 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry 1889
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M. 1902
Pound, Sir John Lulham 1905
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O. 1897
Power, Sir George 1836
Power, Sir James Talbot 1841
Poynter, Sir Edward J., K.C.V.O., P.R.A. 1902
Praed, Sir H. B. Mackworth- 1905
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L., L.B. 1794
Preston, Sir Jacob 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K. 1805
Price, Sir Charles Rugge- 1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose 1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green- .. 1874
Primrose, Sir John Ure 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman R. ..... S 1683
Pryse, Sir E. J. Webley-Parry- 1866
Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert, M.P. 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Ralli, Sir Lucas E. 1912
Ramsay, Sir James Henry .. S 1666
Ramsay, Sir Herbert 1806
Ramsden, Sir John F. 1689
Rankin, Sir James R. L., T.D. 1898
Raphael, *Maj.* Sir Herbert H., M.P. 1911
Rasch, *Capt.* Sir F. Carne 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. 1831
Rawlinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry S., K.C.B., C.V.O. 1891
Reade, Sir Geo. Compton 1661
Reckitt, Sir James 1894
Redwood, Sir Boverton 1911
Reid, Sir James, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1897
Renals, Sir James Herbert 1895
Renshaw, Sir Charles Bine .. 1903
Rich, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Almeric E. F. 1791
Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart- ..... S 1630
Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R... 1828
Riddell, Sir J. W. Buchanan .. S 1628
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Henry W. A. 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh .. 1897
Ritchie, Sir James William .. 1903
Roberts, *Col.* Sir Howland, V.D. 1809
Roberts, Sir J. Herbert, M.P. 1908
Roberts, Sir James 1909
Robinson, *Capt* Sir Fredk. V. L. 1660
Robinson, Sir Ern. William .. 1823
Robinson, Sir John B. 1854
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin 1908
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady 1838
Ropner, *Col.* Sir Robert, V.D. .. 1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Frederick 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L. .. S 1672
Rowley, *Col.* Sir Joshua T., V.D. 1786
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. C. E. 1836
Royden, Sir Thos. Bland 1905
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., M.V.O. 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter, M.P. .. 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H. 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C. 1812
Rycroft, Sir Rd. Nelson 1784
St. Aubyn, Sir Hugh Molesworth- 1689
St. George, Sir John 1766
Salomons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern- 1869
Salt, Sir Shirley Harris 1869
Salt, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Anderdon 1899
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien .. 1898
Samuel, Sir Marcus 1903
Samuel, Sir S. Montagu, M.P. 1912
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. 1884
Sassoon, Sir Philip A. G. D., M.P. 1890
Sassoon, Sir Jacob Elias 1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1890
Savory, Sir Joseph 1891
Sawle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O. 1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix 1906
Scott, Rev. Sir Douglas Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, M.P. 1821
Scott, Sir John 1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam .. 1909
Scott, *Admiral* Sir Percy M., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1913
Scourfield, Sir Owen H. P. .. 1876
Seale, Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright, Sir Edgar R. S. 1626
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton 1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce G. .... S 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings .... S 1683
Seymour, *Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1809
Seymour, Sir Alber V. F. .. 1869
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir Walter G., T.D. 1838
Shaw, Rev. Sir Chas. J. Monson 1665
Shaw, *Col.* Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O. 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G... 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shelley, *Capt.* Sir John C. E... 1806
Shiffner, Sir John Bridger 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir Stewkley F. D. 1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B... 1815
Simpson, Sir James W. M. .. 1866
Sinclair, *Col.* Sir Jno. R. G., D.S.O. S 1704
Sinclair, *Capt.* Sir Archibald H. M. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R. 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas 1912
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E. .. 1622

Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Smijth, Sir Wm. Bowyer- 1661
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir William Cusack- .. 1 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C.- .. 1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.- .. 1809
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., M.B. 1897
Smith, Sir Prince 1911
Smith, Sir Frederick Henry.. 1912
Smythe, Sir J. Walter 1661
Soame, Sir Chas Buckworth-H.- 1698
Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E. 1840
Speelman, Junkheer Sir C. J. 1686
Speyer, Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar .. 1906
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert, M.P. 1908
Stafford, Sir Thos. Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S. 1914
Stamer, *Maj.* Sir Lovelace .. 1809
Staples, Sir John M. 1 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot .. 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert 1891
Steuart, Sir Douglas A. Seton- 1815
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M. 1914
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U. 1 1623
Stewart, Sir Hugh Shaw- .. s 1667
Stewart, Sir Hugh Houghton .. 1803
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman Robert, C.B. 1881
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Mark MacTaggart-, V.D. 1892
Stirling, *Maj.* Sir George, D.S.O. s 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenström, Sir Andries .. 1840
Stokes, Sir Arthur R. 1889
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay .. 1628
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson- .. 1907
Stracey, Sir Edward P. 1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W. 1641
Stronge, Sir James Henry.... 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L. 1660
Stucley, Sir Edward Arthur G. 1859
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague .. 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick .. 1804
Sulliyan, Sir Edward 1881
Suttie, Sir George Grant- .... s 1702
Sutton, Sir Richd. Vincent .. 1772
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., M.P. 1906
Swinburne, Sir Hubert 1660
Sykes, *Capt.* Sir Henry, R.N. .. 1781
Sykes, Sir Mark, M.P. 1783
Synge, *Maj.* Sir Francis R. M. 1801
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir Thomas S. Lawson- 1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln 1912
Tate, Sir William Henry 1898
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richd. C., C.I.E. 1876
Thomas, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey V., C.B., D.S.O. 1694
Thomas, Sir George S. M. 1766
Thompson, *Capt.* Sir T. R. L. 1806
Thompson, Rev. Sir Peile 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1899
Thomson, Sir Mitch. Mitchell- 1900
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton- 1885
Thorold, Sir John Henry 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Wm. Geo. 1642
Thursby, Sir John O. S. 1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty- 1621
Todd, Sir Wm. P. Wilson- .. 1903
Todd, Sir Joseph White- 1913
Tooth, *Capt.* Sir Arch. L. L. Lucas- 1906
Trelawny, Sir Wm. L. Salusbury- 1628
Treloar, Sir William Purdie.. 1907
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M. 1874
Treves, Sir Fredk., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1902
Tritton, Sir (Charles) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir William Henry.. 1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C. .. 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tuck, Sir Adolph 1921
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P. 1 1622
Tupper, Sir James Stewart .. 1888
Turing, Sir James Walter.. s 1641
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill .. 1666
Twysden, Sir Roger Thomas.. 1611
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher- .. 1786
Vavasour, Sir Leonard Pius.. 1828
Verdin, Sir Joseph 1896
Verner, Sir Edward W. 1846
Verney, Sir Harry C. W., M.P. 1818
Vernon, *Col.* Sir Harry Foley, V.D. 1885
Vernon, Sir William 1914
Vestey, Sir William 1913
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine 1620
Vyvyan, Rev. Sir Vyell D..... 1645
Waechter, Sir Harry 1911
Wake, Sir Herewald 1621
Wakeman, Sir Offley 1828
Walker, *Maj.* Sir G. F. Forestier- 1835
Walker, Sir Francis E. 1856
Walker, Sir Robt. Jas. M.... 1868
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M. 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Waller, Sir William Edgar .. 1 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A. 1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- 1 1775
Walsham, Sir John S. 1831
Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P. 1910
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edwd. W. D., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1914
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G. 1911
Wardlaw, Sir Henry ..... s 1631
Warmington, Sir M. Denham 1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. Courtenay, C.B., M.P. 1910
Warren Sir Aug. G. D. J. B. 1 1784
Warrender, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. Jno. Scott, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.... 1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H. 1873
Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth 1866
Watson, Sir John 1895
Watson, Sir William George.. 1912
Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don-.. s 1667
Way, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J. 1859
Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E.. 1703
Wedderburn, Sir William 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B. 1801
Weldon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Anthony Arthur, C.V.O., D.S.O. 1 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius.. 1905
Western, Sir Thos. C. Callis .. 1864
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George 1904
Whitehead, Sir James 1889
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey 1898
Wiggin, Sir Hy. Arthur 1892
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker- 1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, Sir Burton Robt. .. 1866
Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.D. 1894
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond- 1909
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert, M.P. 1915
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .. 1642
Williamson, Sir Archibald, M.P. 1909
Willoughby, *Maj.* Sir Jno. C. 1794
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., M.P.... 1897
Wills, Sir Edward Chaning .. 1904
Willshire, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur R. T. Maxwell- 1841
Wilmot, Sir Ralph H. S. 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R. 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- 1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon- 1661
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir Maurice Bromley- 1757
Wilson, Hon. Sir Raymond R. Tyrwhitt- 1808
Wilson, Sir Roland Knyvet .. 1858
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir Mathew R. H., C.S.I., M.P. 1874
Wilson, Sir John 1906
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. 1755
Wiseman, Sir Wm. G. Eden .. 1628
Wittewronge, Sir Jno. B Lawes- 1882
Wolseley, Sir Charles M. 1628
Wolseley, Sir Capel C. 1 1745
Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert 1778
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood, Sir Lindsay 1897
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A. 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles 1813
Wrey, *Capt.* Sir Bourchier S., R.N. 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-.. 1903
Wrightson, Sir Thomas 1900
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-, C.B., T.D. 1688
Young, Sir William L. 1769
Young, Sir George 1813
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need 1821
Younger, Sir George 1911
Younger, Sir William..... 1911

Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W.
Asst. do., R. F. Reynard, I.S.O.

The Order of Merit—O.M.

INSTITUTED *26th June*, 1902.

Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak-leaves, upon the badge. Membership of this Order confers no precedence, and is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

MILITARY MEMBERS.

Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G.
Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B.
Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, G.C.B.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Knyvett Wilson, *V.C.*, G.C.B.
Fld.-Marshal Sir John Denton Pinkstone French, O.C.B.

CIVIL MEMBERS.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
Lord Rayleigh.
Earl of Cromer.
Viscount Bryce.
Professor Henry Jackson.
Sir William Crookes.
Thomas Hardy.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Edward Elgar.
Sir Joseph John Thomson.
Sir Archibald Geikie.
Viscount Haldane, K.T.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Field-Marshal Prince Oyama.
Admiral Count Togo.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. Queen Mary; H.M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother.

Their Majesties.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Dukes.—Bedford, Grafton, Marlborough, Norfolk, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Wellington.

Marquesses.—Abergavenny, Breadalbane, Crewe, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire.

Earls.—Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Elgin and Kincardine, Kitchener of Khartoum, Rosebery, Selborne, Spencer.

Baronet.—Sir Edward Grey.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Dukes.—Atholl, Montrose, Roxburghe.

Marquesses.—Aberdeen, Zetland.

Earls.—Erroll, Haddington, Home, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

Viscount.—Haldane.

Barons.—Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell, Kinnaird, Lovat, Reay.
Chancellor, The Duke of Atholl.
Dean, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, The Earl of Mansfield.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Royal Highness.—The Duke of Connaught.

Marquess.—Ormonde.

Earls.—Arran, Bandon, Bessborough, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Gosford, Granard, Kitchener of Khartoum, Listowel, Longford, Mayo, Meath, Shaftesbury.

Viscount.—Iveagh.

Barons.—Castletown, Clonbrock, Monteagle of Brandon, Pirrie.
Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.
Ulster King of Arms, Capt. Nevile R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.
Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.
Usher of the Black Rod, Sir John Olphert, C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Tria juncta in uno. (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil. G.C.B. Civ. K.C.B. Mil. K.C.B. Civ. C.B. Mil.

The Sovereign; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar and Secretary*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Genealogist*, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, C.B.; *Chancery* The Lord Chamberlain's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marshalled (*m*) or (*c*) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

O.M.Civ.

This Order confers no precedence, but authorises the holders to place its designating initials next after those denoting membership of Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. It is designed as a special distinction for men eminent in any department whatever—war, science, literature, or art—without in itself conferring a knighthood, though it happens that of the twelve originally appointed, all but one were either a Peer, Knight, or Privy Councillor. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. *Secretary and Registrar, Col.* Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.

O.M.Mil.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Heaven's Light our Guide.

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), John B. Wood, C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W. — for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818),

Auspicium melioris ævi.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar*, Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir William Alexander Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged five times.) *Imperatricis auspiciis.*

Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; *Secretary* (in India), John B. Wood, C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

G.C.V.O.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

K.C.V.O.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services of commissioned officers in the Navy and Army. The members are Companions only and rank immediately after the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The sequence of Companions, &c., is thus—C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O. 4th Class, D.S.O., I.S.O., M.V.O. 5th Class.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the SOVEREIGN, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (100 European and 100 Native) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1878.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, and of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. *Sovereign Head and Patron*, H.M. King George V.; *Grand Prior*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, and a *Chapter* of about 350 knights of two degrees—"Knights of Justice" and "Knights of Grace." There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title.

THE VICTORIA CROSS (*V.C.*).

Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War. It was designed primarily for the rank and file and non-commissioned officers, but is held also by all grades up to Field-Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet, and was extended to civilians who had borne arms against the Indian mutineers. In 1911 the decoration was extended to native officers and men of the Indian Army. Conjoined with the decoration is a pension, for non-commissioned officers and men, of £10 a year, with an additional £5 for each bar.

THE MILITARY CROSS (1915)—M.C.

This decoration ranks immediately after the Victoria Cross, and is awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS—D.S.C.—Instituted in 1914, in substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.—Established 1914; is designated for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

THE CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL — D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army

THE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

THE TERRITORIAL DECORATION—T.D.—Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Force, and not holders of the Volunteer Decoration. Similarly, a TERRITORIAL LONG SERVICE MEDAL has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank, even foreigners, who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

THE ORDER OF MERCY.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connection with the LEAGUE OF MERCY, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

THE INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to native Indian officers and men.

THE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.—Was founded 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, whatever who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

THE NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (1915).—For officers and men of the R.N.; awarded for minor naval warlike operations where no other medal would be appropriate.

THE ALBERT MEDAL.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever. "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PEERS OR BARONETS, *q.v.*)

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 154-157.

Abney, *Capt.* Sir William de Wiveleslie, K.C.B.(*c*).
Abrahams, Sir Lionel, K.C.B. (*c*).
Adair, *General* Sir Wm. T., K.C.B., (*m*).
Adams, *Maj.* Sir Hamilton J. Goold-, G.C.M.G., C.B (*c*).
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, V.C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Agnew, Sir Stair Andrew, K.C.B.(*c*).
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Ali Imam, Syed Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allbutt, Sir T. Clifford, K.C.B.(*c*).
Allenby, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmund Hy. H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Alwar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K.C.I.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.(*m*).
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, Sir Robert, K.C.B.(*c*).
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-, K.C.V.O.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (*c*), V.D.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Robt. Hy., K.C.B.(*c*).
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cromer, K.C.B.(*m*).
Askwith, Sir G. Rankin, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Aston, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.(*m*), A.D.C., R.M.A.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
Awdry, Sir Richard Davis, K.C.B.(*c*).
Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G.
Baillie, Sir Duncan C., K.C.S.I.
Baldeo Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Geo. H., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.(*m*).
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B.(*c*).
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I.
Barr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David W. K., K.C.S.I.
Barrett, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur A., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barrington, Hon. Sir Bernard Eric Edward, K.C.B.(*c*).
Barrington, Hon. Sir William Augustus Curzon, K.C.M.G.
Barron, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.GEN.
Barry, Sir John W. Wolfe-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffry, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Steuart C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambart, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *V.-Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Beatson, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B.(*c*)., V.D.
Beatty, *Vice-Adm.* Sir David, K.C.B. (*m*), M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Beaumont, *Admiral* Sir Lewis A., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Belfield, Sir Henry Conway, K.C.M.G.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Hy. D., K.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, K.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Benares, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Benbow, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harcourt Mortimer, K.C.B.(*m*).
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Benson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. Wm., K.C.B.(*m*).
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Beresford, *Adm.* Lord Charles W. de la Poer, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., M.P.
Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.G.
Bethell, *V.-Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bhagwati Prasad Singh, Maharaja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Bhaunagar, H.H. the Thakur Sahib of, K.C.S.I.
Bhaunagar, Dewan of, K.C.I.E.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.I.
Bhure Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G.
Bigge, Sir Lewis A. Selby-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Bikanir, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C.
Biliotti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.
Birdwood, Sir Geo. C. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Birdwood, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir W. Riddell, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bisset, *Col.* Sir William S. S., K.C.I.E.
Blake, Sir Ernest Edward, K.C.M.G.
Blake, Sir Henry Arthur, G.C.M.G.
Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Acton, K.C.V.O.
Bliss, Sir Henry W., K.C.I.E.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blomfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Massey, K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.(*m*).
Bobbili, Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Borden, *Surg.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederick William, K.C.M.G., M.D.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Boucaut, Hon. Sir James P., K.C.M.G.
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.
Bowen, Hon. Sir Chas. C., K.C.M.G.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.(*m*).
Bowlby, *Col.* Sir Anthony Alfred, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Boyd, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Boyle, Sir Cavendish, K.C.M.G.
Brabazon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Palmer, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bradbury, Sir John S., K.C.B.(*c*).
Brade, Sir Reginald H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Bradford, Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Bradshaw, *Surgeon-Major-General* Sir Alex. Frederick, K.C.B.(*m*) K.H.P.
Bramston, Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Bredon, Sir Robert E., K.C.M.G.
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B.(*m*).
Bridgeman, *Admiral* Sir Francis Bridgeman, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Briggs, *Vice-Adm.* Sir C. J., K.C.B.(*m*).
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*c*), R.A.
Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G.
Brown, *Col.* Sir William J., K.C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Brownlow, *Field-Marshal* Sir Chas. H., G.C.B.(*m*).
Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
Bruce, *Adm.* Sir Jas. A. T., K.C.M.G.
Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir George W., G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Buck, Sir Edward Charles, K.C.S.I.
Bullock, *Lieut.-General* Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B.(*m*).
Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Napier, K.C.B.(*m*).
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
Burdett, Sir Hy. C., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Burdwan, Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Burney, *V.-Adm.* Sir Cecil, K.C.B.(*m*)., K.C.M.G.
Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E.
Bush, *Adm.* Sir Paul W., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.(*m*).
Butler, Sir S. Harcourt, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Byng, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Julian H. G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Byrne, Sir William Patrick, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Callaghan, *Admiral* Sir George Astley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Cameron, Sir Douglas C., K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Walter Douglas Somerset, K.C.V.O.
Campbell, *Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.B. (*m*), R.M.A.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.(*m*).
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir B. Douglas-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Cardew, *Col.* Sir Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O. M.P.
Carpenter, Rt. Rev. William Boyd, K.C.V.O.
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I, C.I.E.
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncy, K.C.M.G.
Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J., G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K.C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Cecil, *Col.* Lord Edward, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzeel, K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.

Chalmers, Sir Robert, K.C.B.(*c*).
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Chancellor, *Maj.* Sir John Robt., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chandra Shum Shere Jung, H.E. Maharaja Sir, G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edw. F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rd. H., G.C.V.O.
Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Christie, Sir William Henry Mahoney, K.C.B.(*c*).
Clark, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Bouverie F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.S.I.,C.M.G.
Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clauson, *Maj.* Sir John E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, K.C.I.E.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, K.C.M.G.
Cochin, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Coke, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O.
Coll, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick, K.C.B.(*c*).
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Colvile, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Fiennes M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Colville, *Adm.* Hon. Sir StanleyCecil James, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.(*c*).
Cooper, Hon. Sir Pope Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Cowans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John S., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
Cox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert V., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., K.C.S.I.
Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*), M.P.
Cranston, *Col.* Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Crawford, Sir Richd. Fredk., K.C.M.G.
Creagh, *General* Sir G. O'Moore, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.S.I., V.C.
Creswell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G.
Creswick,*Col.* Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Crewe, *Col.* Hon. Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Crichton,*Col.* Hon. Sir Henry George Louis, K.C.B.(*c*), T.D., A.D.C.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Crosthwaite, Sir Robert J., K.C.S.I.
Crowe, Sir Eyre, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Crutchley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.V.O.
Cullen, Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.G.
Cuningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir Alex. F. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunningham, Sir Henry S., K.C.I.E.
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H.S., K.C.B.(*c*).
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Dalton, Sir Cornelius Neale, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Daly, Hon. Sir Malachy B., K.C.M.G.
Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Davidson, Sir Walter E., K.C.M.G.
Davidson, Sir Wm. Edwd., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Davies, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis John, K.C.B.(*m*).
Davies, Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
Dawson, Sir Bertrand, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Dawson, *Col.* Sir Douglas F. R., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
De Horsey, *Adm.* Sir Algernon F. R., K.C.B.(*m*).
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
De Waal, Hon. Sir Nicolaas F., K.C.M.G.
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Dhar, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Dick, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James N., K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Digby, Sir Kenelm E., G.C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Dixon, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.(*c*).
Domvile, *Admiral* Sir Compton E., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donaldson, Sir Hay Fredk., K.C.B.(*c*).
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B.(*m*).
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith-, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F. K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Douglas, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Barrington B. D. Campbell-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Douglas, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Doutie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Drummond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis H. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E.
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(*m*).
Duff, *General* Sir Beauchamp, G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., A.D.C.GEN.
Duke, Sir Frederick Wm., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dundas, *Col.* Sir Lorenzo Geerge, K.C.B.(*c*).
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Dunne, *Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Durston, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir A. John, K.C.B.(*c*).
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edwardes, *General* Sir Stanley de Burgh, K.C.B.(*m*).
Edwards, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Bevan, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Gen.* Sir Charles Comyn, G.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Egerton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Egerton, *Adm.* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Eliot, Sir Charles N. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Eliot, VeryRev. PhilipFrank, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Elliott, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.B.(*c*).
Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.(*c*).
Erskine of Cardross, Sir Henry David, K.C.V.O.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B. (*m*).
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Evans, *Gen.* Sir Horace Moule, K.C.B.(*m*).
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.(*m*).
Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfred, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Ewing, Hon. Sir Thomas Thomson, K.C.M.G.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B.(*c*).
Eyles, Sir G. Lancelot, K.C.M.G.
Fane, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-, G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur D., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.S.I.
Faridonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Fellowes, Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn, K.C.V.O.
Fellowes, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Thomas Hounsom Butler, K.C.B.(*m*.)
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Munro-, G.C.M.G.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Filose, Sir Michael, K.C.I.E.
Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B., G.C.M.G., K.C., M.D., M.P.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
FitzGeorge, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hn. Sir Chas., G.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis, G.C.S.I.
FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Fitzwilliam, *Capt.* Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth-, K.C.V.O.
Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Foote, *Adm.* Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Foster, Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, K.C.M.G.
Fowler, Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O.
Franklin, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
Fraser, Sir Andrew H. L., K.C.S.I.
Fraser, Sir Everard D. H., K.C.M.G.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.

French, Sir Edward Lee, K.C.V.O.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. A., K.C.M.G.
French, *Field-Marshal* Sir John Denton Pinkstone, G.C.B.(*m*), O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Frost, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B.(*c*).
Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K.C.S.I.
Fryer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B.(*m*).
Fuller, *Maj.* Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fullerton, *Adm.* Sir John R. T., G.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gamble, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Garstin, Sir William E., G.C.M.G.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Gaselee, *Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.I.E.
Gatacre, *M.-G.* Sir John, K.C.B.(*m*).
Gates, Sir Frank C., KC.I.E., C.S.I.
Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-, K.C.V.O.
Geary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Le G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Geikie, Sir Archib., O.M., K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, K.C.I.E.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.(*c*).
Gibson, *Col.* Sir John Morison, K.C.M.G.
Gidhour, Maharaja Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Gildea, *Col.* Sir Jas., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Girija Nath Ray, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Girouard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Count, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Godley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman-, K.C.M.G.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Goodrich, *Adm.* Sir James E. C., K.C.V.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin L., K.C.B.(*m*).
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.(*c*).
Gorringe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Edward, G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, K.C.M.G.
Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, K.C.V.O.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(*c*).
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.(*c*).
Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Ronald Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Graham, *Gen.* Sir S. James, K.C.B.(*m*).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *General* Sir Hy. Fane, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Grant, Sir James A., K.C.M.G., M.D.
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.(*c*).
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Grierson, Sir Geo. Abraham, K.C.I.E.
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel W., G.C.M.G.
Grimston, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Rollo Estouteville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Coleridge, K.C.B.(*m*).
Grover, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E.
Grubbe, *Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt-, G.C.B.(*m*).
Gubbins, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William Launcellotte, K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., K.H.S.
Guillemard, Sir Lawrence N., K.C.P.(*t*).
Gurney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Somerville Arthur, K.C.V.O., V.D.
Walior, H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of, G.C.S.I.
Hackett, Hon. Sir John W., K.C.M.G.
Hadden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas F., K.C.B.(*c*).
Haggard, Sir William Henry Dovetton, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Haig, *General* Sir Douglas, G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.-GEN.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Hambro, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Fisher, K.C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fredk. Tower, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hamilton, Sir William A. Baillie-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Hammick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hammond, *Col.* Sir Arthur G., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., V.D.
Hardinge, Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Hare, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Maj.* Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Harris, Sir Charles, K.C.B.(*c*).
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hart, *Gen.* Sir Reginald C., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., P.S.C.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.(*c*).
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Hay, *Col.* Sir George Jackson, K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Hay, Sir James Shaw, K.C.M.G.
Hay, *Admiral of the Fleet* Lord John, G.C.B.(*m*).
Healey, Sir Charles E. H. Chadwick-, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B.(*c*).
Heffernan, *Ch. Insp. Mach.* Sir John Harold, K.C.B.(*m*).
Helme, *Col.* Sir George C., K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Henderson, *Adm.* Sir Regd. F. H., G.C.B.(*m*).
Hendrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Henry, Sir Edward Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Herbert, Sir Arthur J., G.C.V.O.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B.(*m*).
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel J., K.C.B.(*c*).
Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Henry J. T., G.C.B.(*m*).
Hill, *Gen.* Sir Rowley Sale Sale-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Hill, *Col.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Hime, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H., K.C.M.G.
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G., V.D.
Hogg, Sir Frederick R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Holderness, Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.S.I.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I.
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Hooper, *Col.* Sir Wm. R., K.C.S.I., K.H.S.
Hope, Sir Edwd. Stanley, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hopkins, *Adm.* Sir John O., G.C.B.(*m*).
Hopwood, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis J. S., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Hotham, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles F., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Howard, Sir E. Stafford, K.C.B.(*c*).
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Howard, Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E.
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Samuel, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hunter, *General* Sir Archibald, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hutchins, Sir Philip P., K.C.S.I.
Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward T. H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Col.* H.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, G.C.B.(*c*), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Inglefield, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Samuel, K.C.B.(*m*).
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax-, K.C.M.G.
Irvine, *Adm.* Sir St. George Caulfield D'Arcy, K.C.B.(*m*).
Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irving, Sir Henry T., G.C.M.G.
Jackson, Sir Fredk. J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Jackson, *Admiral* Sir Henry B., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jacob, *Col.* Sir Swinton, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Jaipur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
James, Sir Henry E. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jamkhandi, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Jammu and Kashmir, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Janjira, H.H. Nawab of, G.C.I.E.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Jardine, Sir John, K.C.I.E., M.P.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jellicoe, *Adm.* Sir John R., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Jenkins, Sir John Lewis, K.C.S.I.
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., K.C.B.(*c*).

Jennings, *Gen.* Sir Robt. M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Jerram, *V.-Adm.* Sir Thos. H. M., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Jetté, Sir Louis Amable, K.C.M.G.
Jhalawar, H.H. the Raj Rana of, [K.C.S.I.
Jind, Sir Ranbir Singh, Bahadur of,
Jodhpur, *see* Pratap Singh.
Jodrell, *Col.* Sir Edward Thomas Davenant Cotton-, K.C.B.(*c*), T.D.
Joffre, Général Joseph Jacques Césaire, (*Hon.*) G.C.B.(*m*).
Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Hills-, G.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.
Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Kane, *Adm.* Sir Hy. Coey, K.C.B.(*m*).
Kapurthala, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.(*m*).
Kekewich, Sir George W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.(*c*).
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Adm.* Sir William R., G.C.B.(*m*).
Kenyon, Sir Fredk. G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Keogh, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir Alfred, K.C.B.(*m*), M.D., K.H.P.
Keppel, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Olaf Roos-, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ralph Drury, K.C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.B.(*m*).
Khairpur, H.H. the Mir of, G.C.I.E.
Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.(*c*).
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kirk, Sir Hy. Alexr., K.C.I.E.
Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Kolhapur, *Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kutch, H.H. the Rao of, G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lamb, Sir Richard A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lambert, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Langley, Sir Walter L. F. G., K.C.M.G.
Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish, G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
La Touche, Sir James J. D., K.C.S.I.
Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K.C.M.G.
Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.
Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund, K.C.B.(*m*).
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Leclézio, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.(*c*).
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Sir Henry Charles, K.C.V.O.
Le Hunte, Sir George R., G.C.M.G.
Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Lethbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred S., K.C.S.I., M.D.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.
Leuchars, *Col.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil E., K.C.M.G.
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F. L., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Llewelyn, Sir Robert B., K.C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Col.* Sir Morgan George, K.C.B.(*c*).
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Lockyer, Sir Norman, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B., V.D.
Lowry, *Adm.* Sir Robt. S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Lowther, *Vice.-Adm.* Sir Robert S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Luck, *General* Sir George, G.C.B.(*m*).
Lugard, *Col.* Sir Frederick J. D., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Lukis, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Pardey, K.C.S.I., M.D.
Lumsden, *General* Sir Peter Stark, G.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lyall, Sir Charles J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lyall, Sir James B., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Lyttelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
MacAlister, Sir Donald, K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison-, K.C.M.G.
Macaulay, *Col.* Sir George Bohun, K.C.M.G., R.E.
McBride, Hon. Sir Richd., K.C.M.G.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
MacCalmont, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*c*).
Macdonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir John H.A., K.C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Macdonald, Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G.
Macdonell, Sir John, K.C.B.(*c*).
McDonnell, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Schomberg K., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*c*).
MacDougall, Sir J. Patten-, K.C.B.(*c*).
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
MacGregor, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
McHardy, *Lt. Col.* Sir Alex. B., K.C.B.(*c*).
McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Alfred R. D., K.C.B.(*m*).
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir John W. P. Muir, K.C.S.I.
Mackinnon, *Gen.* Sir (W.) Henry, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Maclagan, Sir Edwd. D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maclean, *Kaid* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G.
McLeod, *General* Sir Donald J. S., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.(*c*).
McMahon, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Macpherson, Sir Arthur G., K.C.I.E.
Macready, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cecil F. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Madden, Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Mahon, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Bryan, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Makins, *Col.* Sir George Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), F.R.C.S.
Maler Kotla, H.H. Chief of, K.C.S.I.
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.(*m*).
Manson, Sir Patrick, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Markham, *Admiral* Sir Albert H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Markham, Sir Clements R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Markham, *Lieut-Gen.* Sir Edwin, K.C.B.(*m*).
Marshall, Sir James Brown, K.C.B.(*c*).
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.(*m*).
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Mathews, Sir Charles W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Gen.* Sir Frederick R., K.C.B.(*m*).
Maxwell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John G., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Charles, K.C.B.(*m*).
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
May, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B.(*m*), K.H.P., R.N.
May, Sir Francis Henry, K.C.M.G.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Maycock, Sir Willoughby R. D., K.C.M.G.
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, K.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Melliss, *Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B.(*c*).
Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Mercer, Sir William Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Meston, Sir James S., K.C.S.I.
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Meyer, Sir Wm. Stevenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Miéville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., G.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milton, Sir Wm. H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin Campbell Scott-, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Moncrieff, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. K. Scott-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Monro, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Carmichael, K.C.B.(*m*).

Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.(*c*).
Montagu, *Gen.* Sir Horace W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Gen.* Sir Alexander George Montgomery-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*.)
Moore, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, *Paym.-in-Chief* Sir John Samuel, K.C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Col.* Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G.
Morant, *Admiral* Sir George D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Morant, Sir Robert Laurie, K.C.B.(*c*).
Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.I.E.
Morison, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I.
Morland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas L. N., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*m*).
Morris, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd. Patrick, K.C.M.G.
Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Morris, *Col.* Sir William G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Mortimer, *Col.* Sir William Hugh, K.C.B.(*m*).
Morvi, H.H. Thakur Saheb of, G.C.I.E.
Mowatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras., G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E., A.D.C.
Muhammad Faiyez Ali Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.(*m*).
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archibald J., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B.(*c*).
Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jas. W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Murray, Hon. Sir Thos. K., K.C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Mysore, Dewan of, K.C.I.E.
Mysore, The Yavaraja of, G.C.I.E.
Naoroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart., K.C.B.(*c*).
Nelson, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G.
Neville, *Admiral* Sir George, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Newmarch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R., K.C.S.I.
Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, R.M.A.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
Niven, Sir William D., K.C.B.(*c*).
Nixon, *General* Sir John Eccles, K.C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.GEN.
Noel, *Admiral of the Fleet*, Sir Gerard H. U., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(*m*).
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., K.C.S.I.
Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Oldham, *Col.* Sir Henry H., K.C.V.O.
Olivey, *Col.* Sir Walter R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Olivier, Sir Sydney Haldane, K.C.M.G.
Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.(*c*).
Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Owen, Sir Hugh, G.C.B.(*c*).
Owen, *Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Paget, *Adm.* Sir Alfred W., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Paget, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Palanpur, H.H. Diwan of, G.C.I.E.
Parker, Sir Stephen H., K.C.M.G.
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B.(*c*), D.SC.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Parsons, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Laurence W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Patey, *Rear-Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Pearson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Astley, K.C.B.(*m*).
Pease, *Col.* Sir Thales, K.C.B.(*m*).
Peirse, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richd. H., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wykeham Leigh, K.C.B.(*m*).
Pender, Sir John Denison-, K.C.M.G.
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
Perley, Hon. Sir George Halsey, K.C.M.G.
Perrott, *M.-Gen.* Sir Thos., K.C.B.(*m*).
Peterson, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Phillipps, Sir Owen Cosby, K.C.M.G.
Philp, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*).
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pinhey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex. Fleetwood, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Plumer, *Gen.* Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Poë, *Admiral* Sir Edmund S., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*)
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick E. Grey, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B.(*m*), M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Stephenson Smyth Baden-, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Power, Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(*c*).
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Pratap Sing, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja Sir, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C. (Regent of Jodhpur).
Pretyman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*.).
Price, Sir John F., K.C.S.I.
Price, Sir Thomas Rees, K.C.M.G.
Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry W., K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I., I.S.O.
Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., G.C.B. (*m* & *c*), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., V.C.
Probyn, Sir Lesley C., K.C.V.O.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Provis, Sir Samuel B., K.C.B.(*c*).
Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Pulteney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B.(*c*).
Raban, *Col.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*c*).
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I.
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
Rampur, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ramsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John George K.C.B.(*m*).
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Ramsay, Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Ratlam, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.(*c*).
Rees, Sir John D., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P.
Reid, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir Adam Scott, K.C.B.(*m*), I.M.S.
Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Houston, G.C.M.G.
Rendel, Sir Alexander M., K.C.I.E.
Rewa, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Rice, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil A. Spring-, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Rice, *Adm.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.(*m*).
Richards, Sir Henry Erle, K.C.S.I.
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Richmond, Sir William B., K.C.B.(*c*).
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Robertson, Sir Benj., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Scott, K.C.S.I., M.P.
Robertson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Robt., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Augustus, K.C.B.(*c*).
Robinson, Sir Thos. Bilbe, K.C.M.G.
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P. K.C.M.G.
Rochfort, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Pacha*).
Rolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K.C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B.(*c*).
Ross, *Lt.-Col* Sir Ronald, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.C.S.
Ross of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. G., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Rundle, *General* Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
Ryan, Sir Charles L., K.C.B.(*c*).
Sadler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Hayes, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Sailana, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
Sajjan Singh, *Capt.* H.H. Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.

Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.(*m*).
Sampson, *Col.* Sir A. Wools-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Samthar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Sanderson, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G.
Sarawak, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.M.G.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Scallon, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robert I., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E.
Sclater, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Scoble, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew R., K.C.S.I.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Semon, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O.
Seth Kasturchand Daga, Diwan Bahadur Sir, K.C.I.E.
Settle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Hamilton, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B.(*m*), O.M., G.C.V.O.
Seymour, *Gen.* Sir Wm. F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Shaban Ali Khan, Raja, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Shahbaz Khan, Nawab, K.C.I.E.
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Shaw, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Doyle Money, K.C.B.(*m*).
Shaughnessy, Sir Thos. Geo., K.C.V.O.
Sheoraj Singh, Rana Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sheppard, Rev. Canon Edgar, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.
Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
Sirmur, H.H. Chief of, K.C.S.I.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sivewright, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Slade, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sloggett, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Thos., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., K.H.S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Smartt, Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Sir Edwin T., K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Francis W., K.C.I.E.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gerard, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*).
Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Smith, Sir H Llewellyn, K.C.B.(*c*).
Smith, Sir Wm. F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Adm.* Sir Nathaniel Bowden-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Robert Dunlop-, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Charles B. Euan-, K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Smith, Sir Geo. B. Haddon-, K.C.M.G.
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B.(*m*).
Solomon, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Stanley, Hon. Sir A. Lyulph, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Steevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B.(*m*).
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stephenson, *Adm.* Sir Henry F., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Stevenson, Sir Geo. A., K.C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Stewart, *General* Sir Robert MacG., G.C.B.(*m*).
Stirling, Hon. Sir Jno. Lancelot, K.C.M.G.
Stokes, Sir Gabriel, K.C.S.I.
Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
Stone, Sir Edward Albert, K.C.M.G.
Stopford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), G.C.M.G.
Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir Vesey, K.C.V.O.
Stronge, Sir Francis William, K.C.M.G.
Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B.(*c*).
Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Sturdee, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. D., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.M.G.
Subbaizar Subramaniya Aiyar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sultan Jan Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Swayne, *Col.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Sykes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Sym, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Symon, Sir Josiah H. K.C.M.G.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Adelbert C., K.C.I.E.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
Tavener, Hon. Sir John Wm., K.C.M.G.
Taylor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.B.(*m*).
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tempest, *Col.* Lord Herbert Vane-, K.C.V.O.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., K.C.B.(*c*), V.C.
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, G.C.B.(*c*).
Thomas, *Gen.* Sir Francis William, K.C.B.(*m*), R.M.L.I.
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, *General* Sir Mowbray, K.C.I.E.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Robt. T. White-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E.
Thornton, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Howard, K.C.B.(*m*).
Thring, Sir A. Theodoro, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thuillier, *Col.* Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, K.C.I.E.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.(*m*).
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tosti, Sir Francesco Paolo, K.C.V.O.
Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Edmond, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tozer, Hon. Sir Horace, K.C.M.G.
Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Treacher, Sir Wm. Hood, K.C.M.G.
Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vincent William, K.C.B.(*m*).
Trevor, Sir Arthur C., K.C.S.I.
Trevor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.C.S.I., C.B.(*m*), K.H.S.
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Troup, Sir C. Edward, K.C.B.(*c*).
Tucker, *Lieut.-General* Sir Charles, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander B., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.
Turner, Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Tuson, *Gen.* Sir Henry B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Twynam, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.
Tyrrell, Sir William Geo., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.
Ugyen Wangchuk, H.H. Maharaja Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Upcott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick R., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Venkatagiri, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Vicars, Sir Arthur E., K.C.V.O.
Vickrama Deo, Maharaja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.(*c*).
Walker, Sir Geo. Casson, K.C.S.I.
Walker, Sir Thomas G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Wallace, Sir Donald M., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Wallace, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Walsh, Hon. Sir Arthur H. J., K.C.V.O.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William E., K.C.S.I.
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.
Warren, Sir Thomas H., K.C.V.O.
Watkis, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, G.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.(*c*).
Watts, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Webb, Sir Arthur Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*), R.A.
West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., G.C.B.(*c*).
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Weston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer Gould Hunter-, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
White, Hon. Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
Whiteleggo, Sir B. A., K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.(*c*).
Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.
Willcocks, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir James, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willes, *Adm.* Sir Geo. L. Atkinson-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Albert H.W., K.C.V.O.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.

Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir A. Knyvett, G.C.B.(*m*), O.M., G.C.V.O., V.C.
Wilson, Sir C. Rivers, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hughes, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D.A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir William Grey-, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, *Gen.* Sir F. Regd., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Winslow, *Admiral*, Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.M.G.
Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin K.C.S.I.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir E. Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Ed. Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K.C.I.E.
Wollaston, Sir Harry N. P., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., LL.D.
Wolseley, *Gen.* Sir George B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Elliott, K.C.B. (*m*).
Wood, *Field-Marshal* Sir H. Evelyn, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C.
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, K.C.V.O. (*Pacha*).
Woon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B. (*m*).
Wyndham, Sir G. Hugh, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, G.C.B.(*m*).
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Young, Capt. Sir A. Henderson, K.C.M.G.
Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.I.E.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).

Knights Bachelor.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir William Bull, Kt., M.P.; *Secretary*, Willoughby Bullock; *Registry and Library*, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

A List of the Gentlemen who have Received the Honour of Knighthood.

(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., *etc., q.v.)*

A'Beckett, Sir Thomas.
Acland, Sir R. B. Dyke, K.C.
Adam, Sir F. Forbes, C.I.E.
Adamson, Sir Wm., C.M.G.
Adcock, Sir Hugh, C.M.G.
Addis, Sir Chas. Stewart.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, M.P.
Adlard, Sir J. Ormiston, M.D
Aikins, Sir James A.M.
Aikman, Sir Robt. Smith.
Aitken, Sir Wm. Maxwell, M.P.
Alexander, Sir George.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O
Allen, *Col.* Sir Charles, V.D.
Allen, Sir Harry B., M.D.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Allom, Sir Charles.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., M.V.O. (4th).
Angers, Hon. Sir Auguste R.
Annier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Archambeault, Hon. Sir Horace.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Armstrong, Sir Walter.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ascroft, Sir William.
Ashton, Sir Ralph P.
Aske, Sir Robt. Wm., LL.D.
Astbury, Hon. Sir Jn. Meir.
Atkin, Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir Wm. Bock.
Azopardi, Sir Vincenzo F., G.
Baddeley, Sir John James.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B. (*c*), I.S.O., M.V.O.(5th).
Bailhache, Hon. Sir Clement M.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, C.S.I.
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Canzius van Blomestein Stewart-.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, C.M.G.
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. Eldon.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood-, M.P.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barker, *Col.* Sir Fras. W. J.
Barker, Sir Fredk. E.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barnsley, Sir John, V.D.
Barr, Sir James, M.D.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Fletcher, F.R.S.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Scott.
Barrow, Sir Reuben V.
Barry, Sir John Edmond.
Barter, Sir Richard.
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Folgerstrom, I.S.O.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Batchelor, Sir Stanley L.
Bate, Sir Henry Newell.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Baxter, Sir William James.
Beachcroft, Sir Melville.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Hon. Sir Adam.
Beck, Hon. Sir, John Henry Meiring, M.D.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles H., LL.D., L.M.S.
Begbie, Sir James.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Bell, Sir James.
Bellamy, Sir Joseph Arthur.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Wm. Fletcher.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.
Benson, Sir Ralph S.
Berkeley, Sir Hy. Spencer, K.C.
Berridge, Sir Thomas H. D.
Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Bisset.
Bethall, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta, Sir.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Sir.
Bigge, Sir Wm. Egelric.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Biles, Sir John Harvard.
Binnie, Sir Alexander R.
Black, Sir Fredk. Wm., C.B. (*c*).
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blaker, Sir John George.
Blunt, Sir John Elijah, C.B.E.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bolton, Sir Frederic.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, C.M.G.
Boot, Sir Jesse.
Borwick, Sir Rbt. Hudson.
Bosanquet, Sir Fredk. A., K.C.
Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. S. T. Griffith-, M.P.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bower, Sir Alfred L.
Bower, *Capt.* Sir J. Wm Nott-, C.V.O.
Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Bowron, Sir Edward.
Boyson, Sir John Alex.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., C.B.
Braddell, Sir Thomas de M. L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Bray, Sir Andrew Newton-.
Brain, Sir Francis W. T.
Bramsdon, Sir Thomas A.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue-.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., C.V.O.
Bright, Sir Joseph.
Brockman, Sir H. W. Drake-.
Broom, Sir Jas. Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Brown, Sir Wm. Slater.
Browne, Sir Benj. Chapman
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir David, C.B.(*c*)., M.B.
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Buchanan, Hon. Sir (E.) Jno.
Buchanan, Sir Geo. C., C.I.E.
Buchanan, Sir W. Clarke.
Buckell, Sir Robert.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil.
Bull, Sir William J., M.P.
Bullough, Sir George.
Buris, Sir E. Grant-, C.S.I.
Burnand, Sir Fras. Cowley.
Burnet, Sir John James.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm.
Burt, Sir J. Mowlem.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Byers, Sir John W., M.D.
Byles, Sir Wm. Pollard, M.P.
Cable, Sir Ernest.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Cameron, Sir Chas. A., C.B.(*c*).
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare.
Carlile, Sir Edward, K.C.
Carlile, *Col.* Sir (E.) Hildred, M.P.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., K.C., M.P.
Casement, Sir Roger, C.M.G.
Cave, Sir George, K.C., M.P.
Cave, Sir Thomas Cave-Browne-, C.B.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A.M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chater, Sir Catchick P., C.M.G.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C.I.E.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Chunder Madhab Ghose, Sir.
Clark, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Mortimer.
Clark, Sir Wm. Owens.
Clarke, Sir Edgar Chatfeild-.
Clarke, Rt. Hn. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clayton, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. G., C.B. (*c*).
Clegg, Sir William E.
Clough, Sir John.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Coghlan, Sir Charles P. J.
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., I.S.O.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collard, Sir George.
Collie, Sir R. John.

Collins, Sir Stephen, M.P.
Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt.
Conway, Sir (Wm.) Martin.
Cook, Sir Edward Tyas.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-, M.P.
Cooke, Sir Henry Paget-.
Cooper, Sir Alfred.
Cooper, Sir Edward E.
Cooper, *Col.* Sir Wm. E., C.I.E.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., M.P.
Cotes, Sir Merton Russell.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Courtis, Sir John W.
Couzens, Sir George Edwin.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowan, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.
Craggs, Sir John Geo., M.V.O.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., I.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crawford, Sir William.
Crookes, Sir Wm., O.M., F.R.S.
Croom, Sir J. Halliday, M.D.
Crosby, Sir Thos. Boor, M.D.
Crossman, Sir William.
Cruickshank, Sir W. D., C.I.E.
Crump, Sir William John.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, Sir Thos. Major.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Dalby, Sir W. Bartlett.
Dale, Sir Alfred Wm. W.
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir James Henry, M.P.
Darling, Hon. Sir Chas. J.
Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers.
Davidson, Sir James M.
Davies, Sir Wm. H., M.P.
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Dawson, Sir (A.) Trevor.
Deane, Hon. Sir Hy. Bargrave Finnelley, V.D.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Delafaye, Hon. Sir Louis Victor.
Dempsey, Sir Alexander, M.D.
Denby, Sir Ellis.
De Sausmerez, Sir H. Walter.
Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
Dewar, Sir Thomas Robert.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dill, Sir Samuel, LL.D.
Dinshaw Dhanjibhai Davar, Hon. Sir.
Dobbie, Sir James J., F.R.S.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doran, Sir Henry.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.(*c*).
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doxford, Sir Theodore.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Drayton, Sir Hy. Lumley.
Dubuc, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Dumayne, Sir Frederick G.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.
Duncan, Sir Jas Hastings, M.P.
Dunlop, Sir Nathaniel.
Dunn, Sir William Henry.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris.
Dupree, *Col.* Sir W. Thos., V.D.
Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Eady, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen.
Eaton, Sir John Craig.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce-
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
Egan, Sir Henry K.
Egerton, Sir Regd. Arth., C.B.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Eliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Ellis, Sir Evelyn Campbell.
Ellis, Sir Joseph Baxter.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe-.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Essex, Sir Richd. Walter, M.P.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir Edward.
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel T.
Evans, Sir E. Vincent.
Eve, Sir Frederic S., F.R.C.S.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Faire, Sir Samuel.
Fairfax, Sir Jas. Reading.
Falconbridge, Hon. Sir (W.) Glenholme.
Fanning, Sir Rowland F. N.
Fardell, Sir T. George.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir.
Fenton, Sir Myles.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Fife, *Col.* Sir Aubone, C.V.O.
Fildes, Sir Luke, R.A.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Finney, Sir Stephen, C.I.E.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir John.
Fletcher, Sir E. Lionel, R.N.R.
Fletcher, *Com.* Sir Lionel, R.N.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Follett, Sir Charles J., C.B.(*c*).
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Ford, Sir Theodore Thos.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Forget, Sir Rodolphe.
Forster, Sir Geo. Wm., C.I.E.
Fort, Sir Hugh.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower.
Foster, Sir T. Scott.
Fox, Sir Charles Edmund.
Fox, Sir Douglas.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, *Col.* Sir G. Malcolm.
Fox, Sir Robt. Eyes.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A.
Frank, Sir Howard.
Franks, Sir Kendal, C.B.(*c*).
Fraser, Sir Charles Fredk.
Fraser, Sir Edwd. Henry.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John George.
Fraser, Sir Thomas, M.D.
Frazer, Sir Jas. Geo., LL.D.
Friswell, Sir Charles.
Frizelle, Sir Joseph.
Fry, Sir William.
Fryer, Sir Chas. Edwd., I.S.O.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Furley, Sir John, C.B.(*c*).
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.
Gardner, Sir Robert.
Garforth, Sir Wm. Edward.
Garneau, Sir (J.) George.
Garth, Sir William.
Garton, Sir Richard Charles.
Gatty, Sir Stephen H.
Gavey, Sir John, C.B.(*c*).
Gelder, Sir Alfred, M.P.
George, Sir Ernest, A.R.A.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
Gibbon, Sir William Duff.
Gibbons, Sir Geo. C., K.C.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alexr., K.C.
Glover, Sir John.
Glynn, Sir Joseph A.
Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford, M.P.
Godfrey, Sis Joseph E., M.B.
Godsell, Sir William.
Godwin, Sir J. Arthur.
Gold, Sir Charles.
Goldney, Sir J. Tankerville.
Gomme, Sir Geo. Lawrence.
Goode, Sir Charles Henry.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Goodson, Sir Alfred L.
Gordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon, K.C.
Gosselin, *Maj.* Sir Nicholas.
Gould, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Albert John, V.D.
Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Graham, Sir Claverhouse.
Graham, Sir Hugh.
Granet, Sir (W.) Guy.
Gray, Sir Walter.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir Frederick.
Green, Sir George.
Greenhill, Sir A. Geo., F.R.S.
Gregory, Sir Philip Spencer.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Griffin, *Capt.* Sir Henry Daly.
Griffith, Sir John Purser.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Glynn, Sir Joseph A.
Gunn, Sir John.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.
Guthrie, Sir James.
Hadfield, Sir Robt. Abbott, F.R.S.
Haggard, Sir H. Rider.
Hain, Sir Edward.
Haji Muhammad Yusuf, Sir.
Haldane, Sir William S.
Hall, Sir Henry, I.S.O.
Halliday, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. Loch, C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hampson, Sir Robt. Alfred.
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Hare, Sir John.
Harrington, Sir Stanley.
Harris, Sir Matthew.
Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys, C.V.O.
Hartley, Sir William P.
Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
Hay, Sir Robert Hay-Drummond-, C.M.G.
Heaton, Hon. Sir Joseph J.
Hegarty, Sir Daniel.
Helme, Sir Norman W.
Hennell, *Col.* Sir Reginald, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hennessy, Sir David Valentine.
Henschel, Sir Geo., Mus.Doc.
Hepburn, Sir Thomas H.
Herbert, Sir Jesse.
Herchenroder, Sir Furcy Alf.
Herringham, Sir Wilmot P., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil.
Hewitt, Sir Fredk. Wm., M.V.O.(4th), M.D.
Hewitt, Sir Thomas, K.C.
Hibbert, Sir H. Flemming, M.P.
Hill, Sir A. Norman.
Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke-.
Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.
Ho Kai, Sir, C.M.G.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
Holiday, Sir Frederick C.
Holland, Sir Arthur.
Holland, Sir R. Sothern.
Holroyd, Sir Charles.
Holroyd, Sir Edw. Dundas.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
Hope, Sir W. H. St. John.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Horne, Sir Andrew John.
Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.
Horsley, *Col* Sir Victor, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.
Hosie, Sir Alexander.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Hudson, Sir Robert A.
Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Walter C., C.I.E.
Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
Humphery, Sir John.
Hunter, Sir Thos., LL.D.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.C
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyslop, Sir Thomas.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir, C.I.E.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O.
Inglis, *Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Irwin, Sir Alfred M. B., C.S.I.
Irwin, Sir John.
Jackson, Sir John, C.V.O., M.P.
Jackson, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, Hon. Sir Walter, K.C.
Jelf, Sir Arthur Richd.
John, Sir Wm. Goscomb, R.A.
Johns, Sir Wm. Arthur, C.I.E.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnson, Sir Henry J.
Johnston, Sir Charles.
Johnston, Sir John Barre.
Johnstone, Hn. Sir Donald C.
Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
Jonas, Sir Joseph.
Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir Brynmor, K.C.
Jones, Sir Henry.
Jones, Sir James E.
Jones, Hon. Sir Lyman M.
Jones, Sir P. Sydney, M.D.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman
Jones, Sir Pryce Pryce-.
Jones, Sir Wm. H. Quayle-
Joyce, Sir Matt. Ingle.
Jugmohandas Varjivandas Sir.
Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C
Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Kelly, Sir Malachy.
Kemp, Sir Alfred B.
Kennaway, Sir Walter, C.M.G.
Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.
Kenrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
Kensington, Sir Alfred.
King, Sir Charles Albert, C.B.(*c*).
King, *Br.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
King, Sir Henry Clark.
Kirk, Sir John.
Knight, Sir Henry Edmund.
Knox, Hon. Sir Geo. Edwd., I.S.O.
Knox, Sir James.
Krishna Bose Bipin, Sir, C.I.E.
Lacoste, Hon. Sir Alexandre.
Laidlaw, Sir Robert.
Lamb, Sir Ernest H., C.M.G., M.P.
Lambert, Sir George Thos., C.B.(*c*).
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, M.P., F.R.S.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.
Law, Sir Archd. FitzGerald.
Lawless, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Warren R. Crooke-, C.I.E., M.D.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir Alfd T.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.

Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lee, Sir Sidney.
Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur.
Leishman, Sir James.
Leishman, *Col.* Sir William Boog, C.B.(*m*), K.H.P., M.B., F.R.S.
Lemieux, Hon. Sir François X.
Lemon, Sir James.
Letchworth, Sir Edward.
Lewis, Sir Henry.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Liberty, Sir Arthur L.
Lindley, Sir William H.
Lindsay, Sir John.
Linton, Sir Jas. Drougele.
Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton.
Lloyd, Sir Horatio.
Loch, Sir Chas. Stuart.
Lockhart, Sir Robt. C.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Long, Sir James.
Loughurst, Sir Hy. Bell, C.V.O.
Lord, Sir Riley.
Lorimer, Sir Robert S.
Lovell, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Francis Henry, C.M.G.
Low, Hon. Sir Frederick.
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.
Lucy, Sir Henry William.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.
Lynch, Sir John Patrick.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Lyons, Sir Joseph.
Maasdorp, Sir Andries F.S.
Macalpine, Sir Geo. Watson.
McBride, Hon. Sir Peter.
McCall, Hon. Sir John, M.D.
McCallum, Sir John M., M.P.
MacCaughey, Hon. Sir Saml.
McClure, Sir John David.
MacCormick, Sir Alex., M.D.
McCormick, Sir William Symington.
McCrae, Sir George.
McCraith, Sir John Tom.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
MacCullagh, Sir Jas. A., M.D.
McDonald, Sir Andrew.
MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., K.C.
Macdonald, Sir William C.
McDougall, Sir John.
MacEwen, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., F.R.S.
McFadyean, Sir John.
McGrath, Sir Joseph, LL.D.
Mack, Sir Hugh.
Mackellar, Sir Chas. Kinnaird.
Mackenzie, Sir A. C., MUS.D.
Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir William.
Mackie, Sir Richard.
McLean, Hon. Sir George.
McLearn, Sir William
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
Macnaghten, Sir Melville Leslie, C.B.(*c*).
McNeill, Sir Malcolm, C.B.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macrae, Sir Colin George.
McRobert, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alexr., V.D.
McVail, Sir David C., M.B.
Madden, Hon. Sir Frank.
Maden, Sir J. Henry.
Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P.
Maitland, Sir Herbert L.
Major, Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G.
Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, M.V.O. (4th), M.D.
Mance, Sir Henry C., C.I.E.
Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
Manton, Sir Henry John.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, M.P.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Arth. W.
Marshall, Sir Herbert.
Marshall, Sir Horace Brooks.
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E., D.Litt.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Thos. H., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Martin, Sir George C., M.V.O.(4th), MUS.D.
Martin, Sir T. Carlaw, LL.D.
Mason, Sir Thomas.
Masson, *Col.* Sir David, C.I.E., V.D.
Mathias, Sir Richard.
Mather, Rt. Hon. Sir William.
Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
Matthews, Sir John B., K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, D.SC.
Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens.
Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie.
Meldon, Sir Albert.
Mellor, Sir James R.
Menendez, Sir(M.) Raymond.
Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, C.V.O.
Middleton, Sir John Page.
Miers, Sir Henry Alexr.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Hon. Sir Hy. Jno.
Miller, Sir Leslie C.
Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
Milvain, Sir T., C.B.(*m*), K.C.
Mitchell, Sir Thomas, C.V.O.
Mitchell, Sir Wm. W., C.M.G.
Molteno, Hon. Sir James Tennant, K.C.
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza, M.P.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
Moody, Sir Jas. M., M.R.C.S.
Moody, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M.
Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Morgan, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Moyers, Sir George.
Moynihan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Berkeley G.A., R.A.M.C.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Mukharji, Sir Asutosh, C.S.I.
Munro, Sir Henry.
Munro, Sir Thomas.
Murphy, Sir Shirley F., F.R.C.S.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir James.
Murray, Sir Robert.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Wyndham, C.B.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Myles, Sir Thomas.
Nairne, Sir John Gordon.
Nairne, Sir Perceval A.
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Sir.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic.
Nathan, Sir Nathaniel.
Naudi, Sir Salvatore, C.M.G.
Needham, Sir Fredk., M.D.
Nevile, Hon. Sir Ralph.
Nevill, Sir Walter P.
Newbolt, Sir Henry J., D.Litt.
Newman, Sir George, M.D.
Newton, Sir William.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicoll, Sir Wm. Robertson, LL.D.
Norman, Sir Fredk. John.
North, *Maj.* Sir Harry
Oakeley, Sir Hy. Evelyn
Oakes, Sir Augustus Hy., C.B.
Obeyesekere, Sir Solomon C.
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Ohlson, Sir Erik O.
Oldfield, Sir Rich. Chas.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
Olphert, Sir John, C.V.O.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis.
Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
O'Rorke, Hon. Sir Maurice.
Osler, Sir Edmund Boyd.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir Douglas.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J.
Painter, Sir Fredc. George.
Paish, Sir George.
Palgrave, Sir R. H. Inglis, F.R.S.
Palmer, Sir Fras. Beaufort.
Park, Sir Maitland H.
Parkington, *Col.* Sir Roper.
Parks, Sir John.
Parratt, Sir Walter, M.V.O.
Parrott, Sir J. Edward, LL.D.
Parsons, Sir Herbert J. F.
Partington, Sir Edward.
Paul, Sir George Morison.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour, C.V.O.
Paulin, Sir David.
Payton, Sir Chas. Alfred, M.V.O. (4th).
Pearce, Sir William, M.P.
Pears, Sir Edwin.
Peat, Sir Wm. Barclay.
Pedler, Sir Alexander, C.I.E.
Pellatt, *Col.* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
Penfold, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen.
Pennefather, Sir A. R., C.B.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfan, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Peterson, Hon. Sir Arthur F.
Petheram, Sir Wm. Comer.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Hislop.
Philip, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robt. Wm.
Philipson, Sir G. Hare, M.D.
Phillips, Sir Claude.
Pickford, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.
Piggott, Sir Fras. Taylor.
Pigott, Sir Paynton, M.V.O. (4th).
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
Pilkington, Sir Geo. A.
Pilter, Sir Allan.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Plender, Sir William.
Plowden, Sir Hy. Meredyth.
Plummer, Sir Walter R.
Pocock, Sir Sidney J.
Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
Pollard, Sir Geo. Herbert, M.P.
Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Sir.
Porter, Sir Alexander.
Power, Sir James A.
Pragnell, Sir George.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pramada Charan Banarji, Sir.
Pratul Chandra Chatterji, Sir, C.I.E.
Prendergast, Hon. Sir James.
Price, Sir Robert, M.P.
Price, Sir William.
Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Priestley, Sir Arthur, M.P.
Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B., M.P.
Procter, Sir Henry E. E.
Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Sir.
Purvis, Sir Robert.
Pyne, Sir Thos. Salter, C.S.I.
Quick, Hon. Sir John.
Rabindranath Tagore, Sir.
Radford, Sir Chas. Horace.
Rae, Sir Alexander.
Raleigh, Sir Walter.
Ramsay, Sir Dalbousie, C.B.
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir J. Scurrah, M.P.
Rash Behari Ghose, Sir, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite H.
Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
Read, Sir C. Hercules, F.S.A.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., C.B.(*c*).
Redmond, Sir J. Michael, M.D.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Sir Arthur Hay S.
Renton, Hon. Sir A. Wood.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Rhys, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Richards, Sir Hy. Geo., K.C.
Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Compton, M.P.
Riddell, Sir Geo. Allardice.
Riddell, Sir Oliver.
Ridley, Hon. Sir Edward.
Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Ritchie, Sir George.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Reid, C.B., I.M.S.
Roberts, Sir John.
Roberts, Sir John R.
Roberts, Sir Thos. Edwards.
Robertson, Sir Fredk. Alex.
Robertson, Sir Helenus Robt.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes-
Robertson, Sir William.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Roche, Sir George.
Roddick, Sir Thos. Geo., M.D.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roe, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Rogers, Six Hallewell.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leonard, C.I.E., M.D.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Rolleston, Sir John F.L., M.P.
Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye.
Roscoe, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Enfield, F.R.S.
Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.
Rosling, Sir Edward.
Rotton, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Routhier, Sir Adolphe Basile.
Rowlatt, Sir Sidney A. T.
Royds, *Col.* Sir Clement M., C.B.
Royse, Sir Samuel W.
Runtz, Sir Jno. Johnson.
Russell, Sir Edward Rd.
Russell, Sir James Alex.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest, F.R.S.
Rutledge, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington.
Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes.
Saltmarsh, Sir Edward G.
Samuel, Sir Harry S., M.P.
Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lancelot, K.C.
Sandys, Sir John Edwin, Litt.D., F.B.A.
Sankey, Hon. Sir John.
Santley, Sir Charles.
Sargant, Hon. Sir Chas. Hy.
Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Sir.
Savage, Sir George Henry.
Sawyer, Sir James, M.D.
Scarisbrick, Sir Charles.
Scarth, Sir Charles.
Schäfer, Sir Edw. Albert, F.R.S.
Schiff, Sir Ernest.
Scholfield, Sir Henry.
Schuster, Sir Claud.
Scott, Hon. Sir Basil.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir James.
Scott, Sir John Harley.
Scott, Sir Robert T., I.S.O.
Scovell, Sir Augustus Chas.
Scrutton, Hon. Sir Thos. E.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Selfe, Sir Robert Carr.
Selfe, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.
Semple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.

Serjeant, *Col.* Sir W., C.B.(c).
Shackleton, Sir Ernest, C.V.O.
Shann, Sir T. Thornhill.
Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Sir.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D.
Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes.
Shaw, Sir Geo. Watson, C.S.I.
Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.
Shaw, Sir James Dodds.
Shearman, Hon. Sir Montague.
Shephard Sir Horatio Hy.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Shipley, Sir William.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Simpson, Sir Alexr. R., M.P.
Slaughter, Sir Wm. Capel.
Slingo, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smallman, Sir Hy. George.
Smith, Hon. Sir Abercrombie.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt.
Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Edwin, M.P.
Smith, Sir Frederick Wm.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir George John.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Lindsey.
Smith, Sir Lumley, K.C.
Smith, Sir Swire, M.P.
Smith, Sir William.
Smith, Sir William Edward, C.B.
Smith, Sir Geo. Hy. Fisher.
Smith, *Com.* Sir Hamilton P. Freer, C.S.I., R.N.
Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Snell, Sir John F. C.
Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Soares, Sir Ernest J.
Soulsby, Sir William J., C.B., C.I.E.
Soundy, Sir John Thos.
Spear, Sir John Ward, M.P.
Speed, Sir Edwin Arney.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Sprott, Sir Fredk. L.
Stanford, Sir C. Villiers, MUS.D.
Stanley, Sir Albert Henry.
Stapley, Sir Richard.
Stenning, Sir Alex. Rose.
Stephen, Sir Harry Lushington.
Stephen, Hon. Sir Henry.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Wm. H.
Stern, Sir Edward D.
Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. F.
Stevens, Sir Joseph Weston.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Stewart, Sir David.
Stirling, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
Stockman, Sir Stewart, M.R.C.V.S.
Stuart, Sir Thos. P. A., M.D.
Sullivan, Hon. Sir W. Wilfd.
Sutherland, Hon. Sir Geo. H.
Sutton, Sir Abraham.
Sutton, Sir Henry.
Sutton, Sir John Bland.
Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., C.E.
Tacon, Sir Thomas Hy.
Tait, Sir Melbourne McT.
Tait, Sir Thomas.
Talbot, Sir William Hy.
Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B.(c), I.S.O.
Tarak Nath Palit, Sir.
Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.
Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Elzéar.
Tata, Sir Dorabjee J.
Taylor, Sir Allen.
Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams.
Taylor, Sir Thomas W.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John.
Temulji B. Nariman, Sir.
Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Garrod, M.D.
Thomas, *Capt.* Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Griffith.
Thomas, Sir John.
Thomas, Sir W. James.
Thompson, Sir Robert J.
Thompson, Sir William Jno.
Thomson, Sir Alfred E., M.D.
Thomson, Sir Courtauld.
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.SC.
Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
Thorne, Sir William.
Thornycroft, Sir Jno., F.R.S.
Thorpe, Sir Thos. Edwd., C.B., F.R.S.
Thrift, Sir John Edward.
Thynne, Sir Henry, C.B.
Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug., D.SC.
Toulmin, Sir George, M.P.
Townshend, Sir Charles Jas.
Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
Tree, Sir Herbt. Beerbohm.
Trevelyan, Sir Ernest J.
Trevor, Sir Chas. Cecil, C.B.
Trippel, *Maj.* Sir Francis.
Trotter, *Col.* Sir Philip D.
Trower, Sir Walter.
Tupper, Sir Daniel A. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Turnbull, *Col.* Sir Robt., M.V.O.(5th).
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Samuel.
Turney, Sir John.
Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S.
Tylor, Sir Edward B.
Tyser, Sir Charles R.
Urquhart, Sir James.
Urwick, Sir Henry.
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G.
Van Cuylenburg, Sir Hector Wm.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir.
Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
Veitch, Sir Harry James.
Vembakam Comandur Desikachariyar, Sir.
Venning, Sir Edgcumbe.
Vernon, Sir W. H. Venables.
Vincent, Sir Wm. Hy. Hoare.
Vincent, Sir William W.
Vine, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Sir.
Voules, Sir Gordon B.
Wadson, Hon. Sir Thos. John
Waechter, Sir Max L.
Wakefield, Sir Chas. Cheers.
Waldstein, Sir Charles.
Walker, Sir Byron E., C.V.O.
Walker, Sir Edward Daniel.
Walker, Sir Herbert A.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas., C.I.E.
Wallace, Sir Matthew G.
Wallis, Sir J. E. Power.
Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
Walters, Sir John Tudor, M.P.
Ward, Sir Adolphus Wm., LITT.D.
Warner, Sir Geo. Fredk.
Warrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rollis.
Waterlow, Sir Ernest, R.A.
Watney, Sir John.
Watson, Sir Alfred Wm.
Watson, Sir William.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Weatherbee, Sir Robert L.
Weber, Sir Hermann, M.D.
Webster, Sir Francis.
Wedmore, Sir Frederick.
Weedon, Sir Henry.
Welby, Sir George Earle, C.M.G.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes W.
White, Sir C. Arnold.
White, Sir H. Arth., C.V.O.
White, Sir Luke, M.P.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D.
Whitney, Sir Benjamin.
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P., M.P.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Wilkinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Joshua S.
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Willison, Sir John S., LL.D.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Wilmot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir S. M. Eardley.
Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
Wilson, Sir Jas. Glenny.
Windle, Sir Bertram C. A.
Winfrey, Sir Richd., M.P.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.
Wolley, *Capt.* Sir Clive O. L. Phillipps.
Wood, Sir Edward.
Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Woodall, Sir Corbet.
Woodhouse, Sir Jas. Thos.
Woodhouse, Sir Stewart.
Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G.
Woods, Sir Robert Henry.
Worthington, *Maj.* Sir Ed. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.M.C.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wright, Sir William Shaw.
Wyndham, Sir Charles.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Horatio A., C.B.(c).
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Younger, Hon. Sir Robert.
Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry, M.P.
Yule, Sir David.

Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order—C.V.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE WHO HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

Aldrich, *Admiral* Pelham.
Aziz-ud-din, Munshi, C.I.E.
Bacon, *Vice-Adm.* Reginald Hugh Spencer, D.S.O.
Baker, Walter Reginald.
Balwant Rao Bhaiya Scindia.
Bankart, *Fleet-Surg.* Arthur Reginald, R.N.
Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D'Arcy Gordon, C.I.E.
Barclay, *Col.* Henry Albert.
Baring, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Everard.
Barter, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles St. Leger, C.B.(*m*).
Bayley, Charles B.
Benson, Arthur Christopher.
Beresford, Lord Marcus.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Cecil Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Boulton, Harold Edwin.
Bradford, *Vice-Adm.* Edward Eden.
Broadwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur.
Bulfin, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward S., C.B.(*m*).
Burke, Henry Farnham, C.B.(*c*).
Butler, Montague Sherard Dawes, C.I.E.
Butler, *Capt.* Thomas Dacres.
Calthorpe, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Somerset Arthur Gough-, C.B.(*c*).
Campbell, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. Hervey.
Campbell, *Brig.-Gen.* John Hasluck.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Rupert Clement George, D.S.O.
Cecil, *Col.* Lord William.
Chatfield, *Capt.* Alfred E. M., R.N.
Cheatle, *Surg.-Gen.* George Lenthal, C.B.(*c*), F.R.C.S.
Clerk, *Col.* John, C.S.I.
Coke, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward Beresford.
Cooper, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard Joshua.
Corkran, Victor George Seymour.
Courroux, George Augustus.
Cowan, *Col.* Henry Vivian, C.B.(*m*), A.D.C., R.A.
Cresswell, *Col.* George Fras. A., V.D.
Cust, Lionel Henry.
Dawson, *Br.-Gen.* Harry L., C.B.(*m*).
Dawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Vesey John.
D'Epinay, Charles Adrian Prosper.
Desborough, John, C.B.(*m*).
Diack, Alexander Henderson.
Dugdale, *Lt.-Col.* Frank.
Dumas, *Capt.* Philip W., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Edwardes, Stephen M., C.S.I.
Essery, William Joseph.
Faussett, *Capt.* Bryan Godfrey Godfrey-, C.M.G., R.N.
Finnis, *Admiral* Frank.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Arthur.
Fludyer, *Col.* Henry.
Fry, Frederick Morris.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Gabriel, Edmund Vivian, C.S.I.
Gilmour, *Br.-Gen.* Robert G. Gordon, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Godfray, *Brig.-Gen.* John Wm., C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Raleigh, C.M.G.
Groome, *Admiral* Robt. Leonard.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour, C.M.G.
Hall, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis Henry, C.B.(*m*).

Hall, *Vice-Adm.* Herbert Goodenough King-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Hallett, *Col.* Jas. Wyndham Hughes-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Harford, Frederic Dundas.
Harrison, *Col.* Charles Edwd.
Hartley, Percival Horton-Smith, M.D.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Ernest, C.B.(*c*).
Herbert, *Maj.-Gen.* Lionel, C.B.(*m*).
Higgins, Henry Vincent.
Hill, *Fleet-Surg.* Robert.
Hodgson, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry West.
Hood, Hon. Alexander Nelson.
Hood, Donald William Charles.
Howard, Esme William, C.M.G.
Hutchison, *Rear-Adm.* J. de Mestre, C.M.G.
Jeffreys, *Adm.* Edmund Frederick.
Jones, John Joseph Casimir, C.B.(*c*).
Kavanagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles T. McM., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Kincaid, Charles Augustus.
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. William, C.B.(*m.*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Laye, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Henry.
Lockwood, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Amelius Richard Mark, M.P.
Lowther, *Br.-Gen.* Henry C., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Lumsden, *Capt.* Walter, C.I.E., R.N.
Lyle, John Cromie.
Macbean, *Maj.-Gen.* Forbes, C.B.(*m*).
MacNachtan, *Lt.-Col.* Neil Fergusson.
MacLeod, *Admiral* Angus.
Madden, *Vice-Adm.* Charles Edwd.
Mahaffy, Rev. John Pentland, D.D.
Marescaux, *Lt.-Col.* G. C. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Marnoch, Prof. John, M.B.
Martin, *Maj.* James Evan Baillie.
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* Percival Lawrence.
Maxse, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredc. Ivor, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Montagu, Lord Charles William Augustus.
Montgomery, Charles Hubert.
Montgomery, *Major-Gen.* Robert Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Mooney, John.
Moore-, Charles James Stevenson.
Morgan, John Hammond.
Morris, Charles Arthur.
Murray, John.
Murray, *Maj.* Malcolm Donald, C.B.(*c*).
Muther, Maurice.
Nash, Vaughan, C.B.
Newton, Francis Jas., C.M.G.
Niblett, *Admiral* Harry Scawell Frank.
Nipnis, *Inspector-Gen.* Belgrave, R.N., M.D.
O'Beirne, Hugh J., C.B.(*c*).
O'Callaghan, *Admiral* Michael Pelham, C.B.(*m*).
Palmer, *Rear-Adm.* Norman C.
Penton, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur P., C.B.(*m*).
Peyton, *Maj.-Gen.* William Eliot, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Pitkeathly, James Scott.
Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Delmé-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rees, Milsom, F.R.C.S.E.
Rewse, *Col.* Henry Whistler Smith-, R.E.
Ricardo, *Col.* Francis Cecil.
Ricardo, *Col.* Horace.
Rimington, *Maj.-Gen.* Michael F., C.B.(*m*).
Robertson, Charles Grant.
Robinson, *Admiral* Charles Grey.
Robson, *Col.* A. W. Mayo-, R.A.M.C., D.SC.
Romilly, *Col.* Fredk. Wm., C.B.(*m.*), D.S.O.
Rothschild, Alfred Charles.
Rothschild, Leopold.
Russell, Hon. Theo O. W. V.
Ryle, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward, D.D.
Sandars, Rt. Hon. John Satterfield.
Sant, James, R.A.
Savage, *Col.* George Robert Rollo.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas Alexr., C.B.(*m.*), D.S.O.
Smallwood, *Lt. Col.* Frank Graham, R.A.
Smith, *Brig.-Gen.* Granville R. F.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* John Manners, V.C., C.I.E.
Smith, Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor.
Staepole, *Col.* John, C.M.G., A.S.C.
Stonor, Hon. Henry Julian.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Trench, *Col.* Frederic John Arthur, D.S.O.
Trench, *Col.* Hon. William Le Poer.
Tupper, *Rear-Adm.* Reginald G. O.
Turgeon, Hon. Adelard, C.M.G.
Vassallo, Dean.
Waller, *Col.* Stanier.
Wallington, Edward Wm., C.M.G.
Ward, *Capt.* Hon. John Hubert.
Wardrop, *Col.* Douglas.
Warre, Rev. Edmund, C.B.(*c*), D.D.
Waters, *Brig.-Gen.* Wallscourt Helv-Hutchinson, C.M.G.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* James K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Weldon, William Henry.
Wigram, *Lt.-Col.* Clive, C.S.I.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* Nevile R.
Windham, *Admiral* Charles.
Woods, *Inspr.-Gen.* Henry Charles, C.B.(*c.*), M.D., R.N.

Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

NOTE.—Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, D.S.O., will be found in separate list.

For explanation of contractions see pp. 146, 147.

Abanindra Nath Tagore, C.I.E.
Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I.
Abbas, Kull Khan, C.M.G.
Abbott, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry A., C.B.(*m*).
Abdul Jubbar, Moulvi Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Abdul Karim A. S. Jamal, C.I.E.
Abdul Majid, Nawab, C.I.E.
Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada, C.I.E.
Abdus Samad Khan, Sahibzada, C.I.E.
Abdy, *Brig.-Gen.* Anthony J., C.B.(*m*).
Acheson, *Com.* Hon. Patrick C. G. C., D.S.O., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Acklom, *Com.* Cecil R., C.B.(*c*).
Acland, *Engr.-Lieut.* E. L. Dyke, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Acutt, Ernest Leslie, C.M.G.
Acworth, Harry Arbuthnot, C.I.E.
Adam, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk. Archibald, C.B.(*m*).
Adams, *Col.* Henry E. F. Goold-, C.M.G.
Adamson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. E., C.I.E.
Adrian, Alfred D., C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Adye, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Agnew, *Lt.-Col.* Quentin G. K., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Ahmad Hussain, Maulvi, C.S.I.
Aikman, David Wann, C.I.E.
Ainger, Arthur C., M.V.O.(4th).
Ainslie, *Br.-Gen.* Henry S., C.M.G.
Ainsworth, John, C.M.G.
Aitchison, *Gen.* Charles Terrington, C.B.(*m*).
Aitken, Geo. Atherton, M.V.O.(4th).
Aitken, *Col.* William, C.B.(*m*).
Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.I.E.
Alcock, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Wm., C.I.E.
Alcock, Walter, M.V.O.(5th), MUS.DOC.
Alderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Edwin A. H., C.B.(*m*).
Aldridge, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R., C.S.I., R.A.M.C.
Alexander, *Maj.* Dudley H., C.M.G.
Alexander, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest W., C.M.G., V.C.
Ali Husain, M.V.O.(5th).
Ali Khan, Asaf Sardar, C.I.E.
Alipura, Jagirdar of, C.S.I.
Allardyce, Hon. William L., C.M.G.
Allason, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Bannatine-, C.B.(*m*).
Allen, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred J. W., C.B.(*m*).
Allen, *Fleet-Paym.* Bertram C., M.V.O.(4th).
Allen, Geo. Thomas, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Allen, *Capt.* John D., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Allenby, *Rear-Adm.* Reg. Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
Allman, Robert, C.M.G.
Allwood, James, C.M.G.
Alston, Beilby Francis, C.B.(*c*).
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Edward A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Alton, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Francis C., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Amar Nath, Rai Sahib Diwan, C.I.E.
Ameer Ahmed, *Capt.*, M.V.O.(5th).
Ameer Ali, Rt. Hon. Syed, C.I.E.
Anand Shriman, Rao Gackwar, C.I.E.
Anderson, Arthur Robt., C.I.E.
Anderson, *Capt.* David M., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Anderson, *Gen.* Harry C., C.B.(*m*).
Anderson, Henry Aiken, C.S.I.
Anderson, Jno. Wm. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Anderson, *Surg.-Gen.* Louis E., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Anderson, Robert, C.M.G.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. P., C.M.G.
Angus, *Col.* William M., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Anson, *R.-Adm.* Chas. E., M.V.O.(4th).
Anson, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Anstruther, Arth. Wellesley, C.B.(*c*).
Anstruther, *Col.* Charles F. St. C., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Anstruther, *Rear-Adm.* Robt. H., C.M.G.
Anthonisz, Jas. Oliver, C.M.G.
Antill, *Co.* John Macquarie, C.B.(*m*).
Antrobus, Edward G., M.G.
Appaji Rao Shi de Ankkar, C.I.E.
Appelbe, *Col.* Edward B., C.B.(*m*).
Apperley, Newton W., M.V.O.(4th).
Apps, *Engr.-Capt.* William R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Arbuthnot, *Br.-Gen.* Dalrymple, C.M.G., R.A.
Arbuthnot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Thos., C.B.(*m*).
Arbuthnot, *Maj.* John Bernard, M.V.O.(5th).
Arbuthnott, John Campbell, C.I.E.
Archdale, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh J., C.B.(*m*).

Archer, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Archer, Geoffrey Fras., C.M.G.
Archer, Walter E., C.B.(*c*).
Archer, William John, C.M.G.
Ardron, John, C.B.(*c*).
Arkwright, Rev. Ernest H., M.V.O. (4th).
Armitage, *Capt.* Cecil H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armitage, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(*m*).
Armytage, Percy, M.V.O.(4th).
Arnold, Geo. Fredk., C.I.E.
Arnold, Thos. Walker, C.I.E.
Ashburner, *Maj.* Lionel F., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Ashby, *Col.* George A., C.B.(*m*).
Ashford, Cyril E., M.V.O.(4th).
Ashmore, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. B., M.V.O. (4th).
Ashmore, William C., C.I.E.
Asser, *Br.-Gen.* Joseph J., C.B.(*m*).
Atcherley, *Br.-Gen.* Llewellyn Wm., M.V.O.(4th).
Atchley, Chewton, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Atherton, *Col.* Thomas J., C.B.(*m*).
Athill, Charles Harold, M.V.O.(4th).
Atkins, *Lt.-Col.* Alban R. C., C.M.G.
Atkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin H. de V., C.I.E.
Atkinson, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis G., C.B.(*m*).
Attenborough, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.M.G.
Atterbury, Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Atthill, *Capt.* Anthony W. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Austin, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Austin. *Lt.-Col.* John G., C.M.G.
Avis, John, M.V.O.(5th).
Ayers, *Eng.-Capt.* Robert B., M.V.O.(4th).
Aylmer, *Col.* Edmund K. G., C.B.(*m*.)
Aylmer, *Maj.-Gen.* Fenton John, C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Azopardi, Jas. Frendo, M.V.O.(5th).
Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, C.I.E.
Babington, *Lt.-Col.* David M., C.I.E.
Babington, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Melville, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Babtie, *Surg.-Gen.* William, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., V.C.
Backhouse, *Capt.* Oliver, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Backhouse, *Com.* Roger R. C., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Badan Singh, Sardar, C.S.I.
Badcock, Jasper Capper, C.B.(*c*).
Baddeley, Vincent W., C.B. (*c*).
Badock, Henry Walter, C.S.I.
Bagge, Stephen Salisbury, C.M.G.
Bagnold, *Col.* Arthur Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Bagshawe, Arthur W. G., C.M.G., M.B.
Bagwell, *Capt.* John, M.V.O.(5th).
Bah Too, Maung, C.I.E.
Baikie, *Br.-Gen.* H. A. D. Simpson-, C.B.(*m*).
Bailey, Frederick M., C.M.G.
Bailey, *Capt.* Fredk. Marshman, C.I.E.
Bailey, Rt. Hon. William F., C.B.(*c*).
Baillie, *Col.* James E. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Bainbridge, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmond G. T., C.B.(*m*).
Bainbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Baines, Frank E., M.V.O.(5th).
Baird, *Maj.* Alex. W. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Baird, *Maj.* J. Lawrence, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Baker, *Col.* Arthur S., C.M.G.
Baldock, *Maj.-Gen.* T. Stanford, C.B.(*m*).
Baldwin, *Maj.* John Grey, C.B.(*c*).
Balfour, Andrew, C.M.G., M.D.
Ball, Thomas, C.M.G.
Ballance, *Col.* Chas. A., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.M.C.
Ballard, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. Alex., C.B (*c*).
Ballard, Henry, C.M.G.
Bamber, *Col.* Charles Jas., M.V.O.(4th).
Bamber, Herbert K., M.V.O.(5th).
Banfield, *Col.* Rees J. F., C.B.(*m*).
Bangalore Perumal Annaswami Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Bannerman, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. B., C.S.I., K.H.P.
Barclay, Colville A. de R., M.V.O.(4th).
Barclay, *Col.* Hugh G., M.V.O.(4th).
Barclay, *Col.* Reginald, C.B.(*c*).
Barefoot, *Col.* Geo. Hy., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Barker, *Maj.* John S., M.V.O.(4th), E.R.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* John S. S., C.B.(*m*).
Barker, Rayner C., C.I.E.
Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Frank, C.M.G.
Barlow, George Thomas, C.I.E.
Barlow, *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th), V.D.
Barlow, William, C.M.G.
Barnard, Andrew B., C.I.E.
Barnard, Jos. Terence Owen, C.I.E.
Barnardiston, *Maj.-Gen.* Nathaniel W., M.V.O.(4th).
Barnes, J. F. Evelyn, C.M.G.
Barnes, *Col.* Osmond, C.B.(*m*).
Barnett, Alfred John, M.V.O.(5th).
Barnham, Henry D., C.M.G.
Barr, *Com.* James, C.B.(*m*), R.N.R.
Barratt, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Cross, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Barrett, James William, C.M.G.
Barrett, *Col.* Ed. A. Moulton-, C.M.G.
Barron, Claude Alexr., C.I.E.
Barron, Willie N., M.V.O.(4th).
Barrow, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. de S., C.B.(*m*), I.A.
Barrow, Oscar Theodore, C.S.I.
Barry, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil C. S., C.I.E.
Barry, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley L., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Barstow, Geo. Lewis, C.B.(*c*).
Barton, *Maj.* Chas. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Barton, Francis R., C.M.G.
Barton, Sidney, C.M.G.
Barton, William Pell, C.I.E.
Barttelot, *Capt.* Brian H. F., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Bate, *Col.* Thos. Elwood L., C.I.E.
Bateman, *Lt.-Col.* L. N. Jones-, C.M.G.
Bath, *Eng.-Capt.* George C., M.V.O.(4th).
Batson, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Batt, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Batten, *Col.* John Mount, C.B.(*c*).
Batten, *Adm.* Alex. W. Chisholm-, M.V.O.(4th).
Bayley, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Charles, C.I.E.
Bayliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred D., C.M.G.
Bayly, *Col.* Hon. Zachary S., C.M.G.
Bayne, Charles G., C.S.I.
Baynes, Joseph, C.M.G.
Bearcroft, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(*c*).
Bearcroft, *Admiral* John E., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Beard, *Supt.* Frederick, M.V.O.(5th).
Beasley, *Lieut.* Fras. A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Beatson, *Col.* Chas. Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Beatson, *Maj.-Gen.* Finlay C., C.B.(*m*).
Beatty, Haslitt M., C.M.G.
Beaver, *Lt.* Hy. A., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Beck, Frank R., M.V.O.(4th).
Beckett, *Br.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Beckett, *Col.* Stephen, C.B.(*m*).
Beckett, Walter R. D., C.M.G.
Bedford, *Surg.-Gen.* W. G. Aug., C.M.G.
Bedwell, Horace, C.M.G.
Beer, *Col.* James H. E., C.I.E., V.D.
Beeston, *Col.* Hon. Joseph L., C.M.G.
Beevor, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., C.M.G., M.B.
Begbie, *Maj.-Gen.* Elphinstone W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Begg, *Lt.-Col.* Charles M., C.M.G.
Behari Lal Gupta, C.S.I.
Belcher, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Bell, Archibald G., C.M.G.
Bell, Charles Alfred, C.M.G.
Bell, Charles G. H., C.M.G.
Bell, *Col.* Edwd. H. L. Lynden-, C.B.(*m*), M.B.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. J. H., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* John W., C.M.G.
Bell, William, C.I.E.
Bell, Nicholas D. Beatson-, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur L. Lynden-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bellairs, Hamond D'A., M.V.O.(4th).
Benn, *Lt.-Col.* Robert A. E., C.I.E.
Bennett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bennett, Andrew Percy, C.M.G.
Bennett, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Gordon, C.M.G.
Bennett, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* James M. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Bennett, Thomas J., C.I.E.
Bennett, Wm. E. T., C.S.I.
Bennett, William Hart, C.M.G.
Bent, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur M., C.M.G.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Walter Guy, Baron, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beresford, J. Stuart, C.I.E.
Beresford, Marcus Henry De la Poer, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Berkeley, Ernest J. L., C.B.(*c*).
Berkeley, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Cavan, C.I.E.
Bernal, Frederic, C.M.G.
Bernard, *Col.* Edgar E., C.M.G.
Berrangé, *Maj.* Charles A. L., C.M.G.
Berthon, Hy. Edward, M.V.O.(4th).
Bertie, *Col.* Hon. Regd. H., C.B.(*m*).
Bertram, Louis J., C.M.G.
Best, *Comm.* Hon. Matthew R., M.V.O.(4th).
Bett, *Fleet-Surg.* Wm., M.V.O.(4th).
Beveridge, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid W. O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Beville, *Lt.-Col.* Francis G., C.I.E.
Beynon, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. G. L., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Bhai Ram Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.V.O.(5th).
Bhairon Singh, Maharaj, C.S.I.
Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.I.E.
Bichu Singh, Thakur, C.I.E.
Bickford, *Adm.* Andrew K., C.M.G.
Bickford, *Maj.* Arthur L., C.I.E.
Bickford, *Maj.* Wm. Wilfrid, C.I.E., I.A.
Biddulph, Thos. H. Stillingfleet, C.I.E.
Bidwell, Hayward John, M.V.O.(5th).
Bigham, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. C. Clive, C.M.G.
Bingham, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Francis R., C.B.(*c*).
Bingley, *M.-Gen.* Alfred H., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Bir Bikram Singh, *Lt.-Col.* Raj Kunwar, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Birch, *Col.* de Burgh, C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Birchenough, John Hy., C.M.G.
Bird, Christopher John, C.M.G.
Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th), I.M.S.
Bird, *Col.* Stanley, M.V.O.(4th).
Birley, Leonard, C.I.E.
Birrell, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin T. F., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Birtwistle, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Biscoe, *L.-Gen.* Wm. Walters, C.B.(*m*).
Bishan Das, Rai Bahadur *Col.* Dewan, C.I.E.
Blackbourne, Rev. Jacob, C.M.G.
Blackburne, *Col.* Robert I., C.B.(*m*).
Blackett, Basil P., C.B.(*c*).
Blackham, *Lt.-Col.* Robert J., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.
Blackwell, Ernley R. H., C.B.(*c*).
Blagrove, *Col.* Hy. John, C.B.(*m*).
Blair, *Col.* Frederick G., C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.
Blair, *Maj.-Gen.* W. C. Hunter-, C.B.(*m*).

Blake, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(*c*).
Blake, Henry C., M.V.O.(5th).
Blake, *Col.* Maurice C. J., C.B.(*c*).
Blakeney, C. Altavilla, M.V.O.(4th).
Blakeway, *Lt.-Col.* D. Brooke, C.I.E.
Bland, Robert Norman, C.M.G.
Blech, Edward Charles, C.M.G.
Blenkinsop, Edwd. R. Kaye, C.I.E.
Blennerhassett, *Col.* B. Montgomerie, C.M.G.
Blewitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Edward, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bliss, *Maj.* Charles, C.I.E.
Blissett, *Commy.* Henry F., C.M.G.
Blomefield, Edwd. Hugh, M.V.O.(4th).
Blomfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Blundell, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Blunt, *Col.* Ernest, C.B.(*m*).
Boardman, *Vice-Adm.* Frederick R., C.B.(*m*).
Bocquet, Roland R. C., C.I.E.
Bodle, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Bois, *Br.-Gen.* Louis J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bolster, John, C.I.E.
Bolton, Charles W., C.S.I.
Bonar, Henry A. C., C.M.G.
Bond, *Engr.-Com.* Ed. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bond, *Br.-Gen.* Francis G., C.B.(*m*).
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Dunn, C.B.(*m*).
Bonham, Capt. Eric Hy., M.V.O. (4th).
Bonham, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Bookey, *Col.* J. T. Brownrigg, C.B.(*m*).
Booth, *Capt.* Fras. Fitzg. Haworth-, C.M.G., R.N.
Booth, William, C.M.G.
Boothby, Josiah, C.M.G.
Booty, *Capt.* Edwd. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Boppe, Lucien, C.I.E.
Borradaile, *Col.* Geo. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Borrett, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbt. C., C.B.(*c*).
Borton, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Bosanquet, Oswald V., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bottomley, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert, C.M.G.
Boughey, *Col.* Geo. F. Ottley, C.S.I.
Bourke, *Surg.-Gen.* Geo. Deane, C.B.(*m*).
Bourne, *Capt.* Alan G. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Bourne, Frederick S. A., C.M.G.
Bourne, H. Clarence, C.M.G.
Bousfield, *Lt.-Col.* H. Richings, C.M.G.
Bovill, Thomas Cooper, C.M.G.
Bowdler, *Col.* Cyril Wm. B., C.B.(*c*).
Bowen, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Wm. Herbert, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Bower, *Maj.* Robert L., C.M.G.
Bowes, Frederick, C.M.G.
Bowes, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Hely, C.B.(*m*).
Bowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. Aug., C.B.(*m*).
Bowles, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Bowling, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Thos. H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Bowring, Chas. Calvert, C.M.G.
Bowring, *Col.* Fredk. T. N. S., C.B.(*m*).
Boyce, Rev. Walter, M.V.O.(4th).
Boyce, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. G. B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Boyd, Charles W., C.M.G.
Boyd, *Maj.* Francis D., C.M.G., M.D.
Boyd, *Col.* J. Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Boyd, *Col.* Chas. A. Rochfort-, C.M.G.
Boyle, Alexander George, C.M.G.
Boyle, *Capt.* Hon. Algernon D. E. H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Boyle, *Capt.* James, M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, *Col.* Lionel R. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Robert F., M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, *Br.-Gen.* Roger C., C.B.(*m*).
Boys, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. H. H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Brackenbury, *Adm.* John William, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bradley, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Bradley, Herbert, C.S.I.
Bradney, *Col.* Joseph A., C.B.(*c*), T.D.
Bradshaw, *M.-Gen.* Laurence J. E., C.B.(*m*).
Braithwaite, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter P., C.B.(*m*).
Brake, *Lieut.-Col.* Herbert E. J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Brand, *Capt.* Hon. Hubert G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Brand, Hon. Robert Henry, C.M.G.
Brander, *Col.* Herbert R., C.B.(*m*).
Brant, Richard Wm., C.M.G.
Brassey, *Lt.-Col.* Edg. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Bray, *Br.-Gen.* Claude A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Brenan, Byron, C.M.G.
Brennan, Louis, C.B.(*c*).
Brereton, Alfred, C.S.I.
Brereton, Reginald Hugh, C.I.E.
Brett, *Capt.* Hon. Maurice V. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Brewin, Arthur Wimbolt, C.M.G.
Bridge, *Br.-Gen.* Charles H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bridgeman, Regnld. F. O., M.V.O.(4th).
Bridges, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. T. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bridges, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Throsby, C.M.G.
Bridgford, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Briggs, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. J., C.B.(*m*).
Bright, Ernest Henry, M.V.O.(5th).
Bright, *Maj.* R. G. Tyndall, C.M.G.
Brinton, *Maj.* J. C., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Brise, *Maj.-Gen.* H. G. Ruggles-, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Broad, *Staff-Capt.* George A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Broadbent, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Broadfoot, *Col.* Archibald, C.B.(*m*).
Broadwood, *Lieut.-Gen.* Robert G., C.B.(*m*).
Brock, *Vice-Adm.* Frederick E. E., C.B.(*c*).
Brock, *R.-Adm.* Osmond de B., C.B.(*m*).
Brockman, *Maj.* Edmd. A. D., C.M.G.
Brockman, *Lt.-Col.* D. H. Drake-, C.M.G.
Brodhurst, Henry W. F. C., C.M.G.
Bromhead, *Col.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*).
Brooke, *Col.* Hugh F., C.M.G.
Brooke, *Col.* Lionel G., C.B.(*m*).
Brooking, *Br.-Gen.* H. T., C.B.(*m*), I.A.
Brooks, James Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Brough, *Maj.* John, M.V.O.(4th).
Broun, John Alexander, C.S.I., V.D.
Brown, Charles, C.I.E.
Brown, *Col.* Frederick J., C.B.(*m*).
Brown, John Frank, C.M.G.
Brown, Montagu Yeats-, C.M.G.
Brown, *Lieut.* David T. Graham-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Browne, Albert, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* George F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Browne, Hamilton G., C.M.G.
Browne, *Gen.* Hy. Ralph, C.B.(*m*).
Browne, *Col.* Reginald S., C.B.(*m*).
Browne, *Col.* Samuel H., C.I.E.
Browne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sherwood D., C.B.(*m*).
Browne, *Surg.-Gen.* William R., C.I.E.
Browne, *Maj.* A. J. Bessell-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Browning, *Rear-Adm.* Montagu E., M.V.O.(4th).
Browning, *Lt.-Col.* Winthropp B., C.I.E.
Brownlow, *Col.* Celadon C., C.B.(*m*).
Brownlow, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Vesey, C.B.(*m*).
Bruce, *Col.* Andrew McC., C.B.(*m*).
Bruce, *Col.* Hon. C. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Bruce, *Capt.* Henry Harvey, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Bruce, Henry Jas., M.V.O.(4th).
Bruce, Richard I., C.I.E.
Bruce, Hon. Wm. Napier, C.B.(*c*).
Brüll, Ignatz, C.M.G.
Brunyate, James Bennett, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brunyate, Wm. Edwin, C.M.G.
Bryan, *Maj.* Herbert, C.M.G.
Bryant, Francis M., M.V.O.(4th).
Bryant, Frederick Beadon, C.S.I.
Bryant, *Maj.* Frederick C., C.M.G.
Buchanan, *Col.* Kenneth J., C.B.(*m*).
Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* Walter J., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Buckland, Charles E., C.I.E.
Buckland, *Brig.-Gen.* Regd. U. H., C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.
Buckle, *Lt-Col.* Arthur W. B., C.M.G.
Buckley, George Frederick, C.I.E.
Buckley, Robert B., C.S.I.
Budd, Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
Budworth, *Brig.-Gen.* C. E. Dutton, M.V.O.(4th).
Buist, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H., M.V.O(4th).
Buksh Ellahie, Haji, C.I.E.
Bulkeley, *Col.* Charles R., C.B.(*c*).
Buller, *Capt.* Hy. T., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Buller, *Col.* Hon. Henry Yarde-, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Buller, Ralph B. Hughes-, C.I.E.
Bun Behari Kapur, C.S.I.
Bunbury, Cecil Edwd. Francis, C.S.I.
Bunbury, Henry Noel, C.B.(*c*).
Bunbury, *Brig.-Gen.* Vesey T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. E., C.B.(*m*).
Bunin, Menahem Messa, M.V.O.(4th).
Burden, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Burdon, *Maj.* John A., C.M.G.
Burgess, James, C.I.E.
Burghard, *Col.* F. F., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Burke, *Lt.-Col.* C. J., C.M.G.
Burkhaell, *Col.* Chas. H., C.M.G., M.B.
Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B., C.B.(*m*).
Burnage, *Lt.-Col.* Granville J., C.B.(*m*).
Burney, *Br.-Gen.* Hbt. H., C.B.(*m*).
Burney, *Lt.-Col.* P. de S., C.B.(*m*), R.A.
Burnham, John Charles, C.S.I.
Burr, *Rear-Adm.* J. Leslie, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Burrowes, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon St. Leger, C.B.(*m*), R.M.L.I.
Burrowes, *Lt.-Col.* Arnold R., C.M.G.
Burrows, *Col.* E. Augustine, C.M.G.
Burstall, *Br.-Gen.* Henry E., C.B.(*m*).
Burtchaell, *Col.* Chas. H., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Burton, *Maj.-Gen.* Benjamin, C.B.(*m*).
Burton, *Col.* Edmund B., C.B.(*m*).
Bush, J. Paul, C.M.G.
Bushe, Robert Gervase, C.M.G.
Bushe, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas F., C.B.M.
Buston, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip T., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Butcher, *Paym.* Reginald, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Butcher, *Brig.-Gen.* George J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur T., C.M.G., R.A.
Butler, *Col.* Ernest R. C., C.M.G., A.V.S.
Butler, Frederick G. A., C.M.G.
Butler, Matthew Joseph, C.M.G.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Fowler-, C.S.I.
Butler, Richard ..., C.B.(*c*).
Butter, *Capt.* Archibald E., C.M.G.
Butterworth, Alan, C.S.I.
Buxton, *Capt.* Lionel G., M.V.O.(4th).
Byatt, Horace Archer, C.M.G.
Byrne, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Byrne, Jas. Patrick, C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Byron, *Lt.-Col.* John J., C.M.G.
Caborne, *Comm.* Warren F., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Caccia, Antonio M. F., M.V.O.(5th).
Cadell, Alan, C.S.I.
Cadell, Patrick Robt., C.I.E.
Cadell, *Col.* Thos., C.B.(*m*), V.C.

Cahill William G., C.M.G.
Caldecott, *M.-Gen.* Fras. J., C.B.*(m).*
Caldwell, Francis, M.V.O.(5th).
Caldwell, *Maj.-Gen.* F. C. Heath-, C.B.*(m).*
Calica Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Callender, *Lt.-Col.* David A., C.M.G.
Calley, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. C. P., C.B.*(m),* M.V.O.(4th).
Callwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. E., C.B.*(m).*
Calverley, Joseph E. G., C.M.G.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Archbd. R., C.M.G.
Cameron, *Col.* Hon. Cyril St. C., C.B.*(m).*
Cameron, Donald Andreas, C.M.G.
Cameron, *M.-Gen.* Donald R., C.M.G.
Cameron, Edward J., C.M.G.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Ewan C., C.B.*(m).*
Cameron, *Capt.* John Ewen, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Cameron, Wm. Lochiel S. L., C.S.I.
Campbell, *Capt.* Alexr. V., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Campbell, Archibald Y. D., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., C.I.E.
Campbell, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Campbell, Douglas Graham, C.M.G.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk., C.B.*(m),* D.S.O.
Campbell, *Col.* Frederick, C.B.*(c).*
Campbell, *Maj.* Hector, M.V.O.(4th).
Campbell, *Capt.* H. Hervey, M.V.O. (4th), A.D.C., R.N.
Campbell, *Brig.-Gen.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, Jno. Stratheden, C.I.E.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Malcomn S.C, C.I.E.
Campbell, Richard H., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Robt. Neil, C.B.*(m),* C.I.E., I.M.S.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter, C.B.*(m),* D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. MacLaren, M.V.O.(4th).
Campbell, *Capt.* Wm. Lachlan, C.I.E.
Campion, *Col.* Wm. Henry, C.B.*(c).*
Cannan, *Lt.-Col.* James H., C.B.*(m).*
Cannot, *Lt.-Col.* Fernand G. E., C.M.G.
Cantan, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Thomas, C.M.G.
Cappel, Edward L., C.I.E.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* John E., C.B.*(m).*
Carden, *Col.* John, C.M.G.
Cardew, Alexander Gordon, C.S.I.
Cardin, James J., C.B.*(c).*
Carey, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B., C.M.G.
Carey, Bertram S., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carey, *Maj.-Gen.* Carteret W., M.V.O.(4th).
Carey, Herbert S., C.B.*(c).*
Cargill, Featherston, C.M.G.
Carles, Wm. Richard, C.M.G.
Carmichael, George, C.S.I.
Carnac, *Col.* John Hy. Rivett-, C.I.E.
Carnegie, Hon. Lancelot D., M.V.O.(4th).
Carnegy, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Carnegy, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip M., C.B.*(m).*
Carr, *Col.* Edward E., C.B.*(m).*
Carr, *Col.* Howard, C.B.*(m),* M.D.
Carr, *Maj.* Robert G. T. Baker-, M.V.O.(4th).
Carruthers, *Maj.* James, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Carruthers, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert A., C.B. *(m).*
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Beresfd. C. M., C.M.G.
Carter, *Col.* Charles H. P., C.B.*(m),* C.M.G.
Carter, *Col.* Duncan C., C.B.*(m).*
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Evan E., C.B.*(m),* C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C., C.B.*(m).*
Carter, Frank Willington, C.I.E.
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon, M.V.O.(4th).
Carter, *Lt.* Hy. F., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Carter, Edgar Bonham-, C.M.G.
Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Casson, Herbert Alexander, C.S.I.
Casson, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh G., C.M.G.
Castellati, *Capt.* Joseph T., M.V.O. (4th).
Castle, Marcellus Purnell, M.V.O.(4th).
Cathcart, Wm. Taylor, C.I.E.
Caunter, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Eales, C.B.*(m).*
Cave, Basil Shilleto, C.B.*(c).*
Cavendish, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred E. J., C.M.G.
Cavendish, *Capt.* Ralph H. V., M.V.O.(5th).
Cavendish, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Frederick, C.M.G.
Cavendish, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. William Edw., M.V.O.(4th).
Cawston, John Westerman, C.B.*(c).*
Cayley, *Brig.-Gen.* Douglas E., C.M.G.
Chaine, *Lt.-Col.* William, M.V.O.(4th).
Chambers, Edmd. Kerchever, C.B.*(c).*
Chamier, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. E. A., C.B.*(m),* C.I.E.
Chamier, *Col.* George D., C.M.G.
Chamney, *Maj.* Henry, C.M.G.
Champion, *Maj.* J. Fras., M.V.O.(4th).
Champness, Henry R., M.V.O.(4th).
Chand, Raja Narendra, C.S.I.
Chaplin, *Col.* John W., C.B.*(m),* V.D.
Chapman, *Br.-Gen.* Arch. J., C.B.*(m).*
Chapman, *Captain* Cuthbert G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Chapman, *Maj.* David P., M.V.O.(4th).
Chapman, *Col.* Fredc. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Chapman, James Ernest, C.B.*(c).*
Chapple, Frederic, C.M.G.
Chapple, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* John H. G., C.B.*(m),* M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Charan Mitra, Ram, C.I.E.
Charles, *Capt.* James T. W., C.B.*(c),* R.N.R.
Charlesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Charlton, *Rear-Adm.* Edwd. F. B., C.B.*(c).*
Charrington, *Col.* Francis, C.M.G.
Chart, E., M.V.O.(5th).
Chatham, William, C.M.G.
Chatr Pati, Rao Bahadur, C.S.I.
Chatterton, Alfred, C.I.E.
Chatterton, *Col.* Frank Wm., C.I.E.
Chaube Raghunath Das, Dewan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Chauvel, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Geo., C.M.G.
Chaytor, *Col.* Edward W. C., C.B. *(m).*
Cheney, Edward J., C.B.*(c).*
Chichester, *Brig.-Gen.* A. A., C.B.*(m),* D.S.O.
Chick, Herbert George, C.I.E.
Chiene, John, C.B.*(c).*
Childe, *Col.* Ralph B. W., C.B.*(m).*
Childers, *Col.* E. S. Eardley, C.B.*(m).*
Chirnside, *Capt.* John P., C.M.G.
Cholmeley, Norman Goodford, C.S.I.
Cholmondeley, *Col.* Hugh C., C.B.*(m).*
Chouinard, Honoré J. J. B., C.M.G.
Christian, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur H., M.V.O.(4th).
Christian, *Captain* Charles A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Christian, *Adm.* Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Christian, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney E., C.M.G.
Christie, Dugald, C.M.G., F.R.C.P.
Christie, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert W. A., C.M.G., R.A.
Christopher, *Maj.-Gen.* Leonard W., C.B.*(m).*
Christophers, *Maj.* Saml. Rd., C.I.E.
Church, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. R. M., C.M.G.
Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.I.E.
Churchill, Harry L., C.M.G.
Churchill, Sidney J. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Churchward, Alaric Watts, M.V.O.(4th).
Churchward, *Col.* Paul R. S., C.B.*(m).*
Clare, *Capt.* Chapman J., C.M.G., R.N.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Gowan C. S., C.M.G.
Clark, James R., C.B.*(c).*
Clarke, *Capt.* A. E. Stanley, M.V.O.(5th).
Clarke, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur C., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Clarke, Edward H. S., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Clarke, *Col.* Stephenson R., C.B.*(c).*
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Clarke, *Capt.* Chas. H. G. Mansfield-, M.V.O.(4th).
Clarkson, *Eng.-Capt.* Wm., C.M.G.
Clayton, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert F., C.M.G.
Cleghorn, *Surg.-Gen.* James, C.S.I.
Cleland, Chas. Jno., M.V.O.(4th).
Clemow, Frank Gerard, C.M.G., M.D.
Clerk, George Russell, C.B.*(c),* C.M.G.
Clerk, Hugh Edward, C.I.E.
Clery, *Surg.-Gen.* James A., C.B.*(m).*
Clibborn, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Clifford, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. C. R., C.B.*(m).*
Cloete, Hendrik, C.M.G.
Clogstoun, Herbt. C., C.I.E.
Close, *Col.* Charles F., C.M.G.
Close, Harold Arden, C.I.E.
Clough, *Col.* Alfred H. B., C.B.*(m),* M.V.O.(4th).
Clowes, *Lt.-Col.* Peter L., C.B.*(m).*
Coates, Abraham G., M.V.O.(5th).
Coates, *Col.* William, C.B.*(c).*
Coats, *Col.* George H. B., C.B.*(m).*
Cobb, Cyril Stephen, M.V.O.(5th).
Cobb, Henry Venn, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cobbe, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. S., C.B.*(m),* V.D., D.S.O.
Cobbold, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest C., C.B.*(m).*
Cochran, *Vice-Adm.* Charles H., M.V.O.(4th).
Cochrane, Arthur W. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Cochrane, Thomas B. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Cochrane, *Lt.-Col.* T. Henry, M.V.O. (4th).
Cochrane, *Col.* Wm. F. D., C.B.*(m).*
Cock, Henry, M.V.O.(5th).
Cockaday, *Capt.* George L., M.V.O.(5th).
Cockburn, Henry, C.B.*(c).*
Cocks, C. S. Somers, C.M.G.
Cocks, Philip A. Somers, C.M.G.
Cocoto, Spiridon G., M.V.O.(4th).
Codling, William Richd., M.V.O. (5th).
Coffin, *Lt.-Col.* Campbell, C.M.G., R.E.
Coghill, *Col.* Kendal J. W., C.B.*(m).*
Coghlan, *Col.* Charles, C.B.*(c).*
Coke, *Maj.* Edward S. D'E., C.M.G.
Colborne, *Col.* Hon. Fras. L., M.V.O. (4th).
Cole, Alan S., C.B.*(c).*
Cole, *Lt.-Col.* Henry W. G., C.S.I.
Coleman, James B., C.M.G.
Colenbrander, *Lt.-Col.* Johan W., C.B.*(m).*
Coles, *Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Coles, Charles E. *(Pacha),* C.M.G.
Coles, *Lt.-Col.* Morton C., C.M.G.
Collingwood, *Col.* Cuthbert G., C.B.*(m).*
Collingwood, *Fleet-Surg.* George T., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Collins, Arthur Ernest, C.M.G.
Collins, *Capt.* Robt. H. M., C.M.G., R.N.
Collins, *Col.* Robert J., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Collis, *Col.* William Cooke-, C.M.G.
Colmer, Joseph G., C.M.G.
Colston, *Maj.* Edwd. M., M.V.O.(5th).
Colville, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur E. W., C.B.*(m).*
Colvin, *Col.* Richard Beale, C.B.*(m&c),* T.D.
Colwell, *Lt.* George H., M.V.O.(5th).
Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce A., C.B.*(m).*
Comissiong, Wm. Sayer, C.M.G.
Compton, *Br.-Gen.* Charles W., C.M.G.
Compton, *Comm.* Walter B., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Comyn, Hy. Ernest Fitzwilliam, C.B.*(c).*
Congreve, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter N., C.B.*(m),* M.V.O.(4th), V.D.

Connolly, *Col.* Benjamin B., C.B. (*m*).
Connor, *Capt.* H G. Adams-, M.V.O. (*4th*).
Cooch, *Col.* Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Cook, Frank Hy., C.I.E.
Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Cookson, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. A., C.B.(*m*).
Cookson, *Lt.-Col.* Philip B., C.M.G.
Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. D., C.B.(*m*).
Cooper, *Brig.-Gen.* Edwd. J., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Cooper, Francis A., C.M.G.
Cooper, *Col.* Harry, C.M.G.
Cooper, *Lieut.* H. E. H. Spencer-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Copland, William Wallace, M.V.O.(4th).
Copley, *Col.* Robert C. A. Bewicke-, C.B.(*m*).
Corbet, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur D., C.B.(*m*).
Corbet, Eustace K., C.M.G.
Corbett, *Capt.* Chas. F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Cordeaux, *Maj.* Harry E. S., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Cork, Philip C., C.M.G.
Corker, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos. M., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Corkran, *Br.-Gen.* Charles E., C.M.G.
Cory, William Wallace, C.M.G.
Coryndon, Robert Thorne, C.M.G.
Cotterell, Cecil B., C.I.E.
Cottingham, *Maj.* Edwd. Roden, M.V.O.(4th).
Cotton, *Capt.* Richard G. A. W. Stapleton-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Cottrell, *Com.* Wm. Hy., C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
Coulter, Robert Millar, C.M.G.
Courtenay, *Col.* Arthur H., C.B.(*m*).
Courtenay, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. R., C.B.(*m*).
Courthope, William John, C.B.(*c*).
Courtney, *Col.* Edward A. W., C.M.G.
Courtney, J. Mortimer, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Courtney, *Lt.-Col.* Richard E., C.B.(*m*).
Cousins, William Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Coventry, Bernard, C.I.E.
Covernton, James Gargrane, C.I.E.
Cowan, *Capt.* Walter H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., R.N.
Cowie, *Col.* Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, C.B.(*m*).
Cowie, *Maj.* Hugh N. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cowper, *Maj.-Gen.* Maitland, C.I.E.
Cowper, Sydney, C.M.G.
Cox, Arthur F., C.S.I.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., C.B.(*m*).
Cox, H. Bertram, C.B.(*c*).
Cox, John Hugh, C.I.E.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* St. John A., C.M.G.
Coxhead, *Brig.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(*m*).
Cradock, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu, C.B.(*m*).
Craggs, Sir John G., M.V.O.(4th).
Craigie, *Maj.* Patrick G., C.B.(*c*).
Crampton, *Capt.* Denis B., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Craufurd, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S. G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert S., C.M.G., M.D.
Crawford, Henry L., C.M.G.
Crawford, *Comm.* Lawrence H., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Robert. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Crawley, *Lt.-Col.* Richard P., M.V.O. (5th).
Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*).
Creagh, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H. D., M.V.O.(4th).
Creagh, C. Vandeleur, C.M.G.
Creagh, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. W. Brazier-, C.M.G.
Creak, *Capt.* Ettrick W., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Cree, *Col.* Gerald, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Creedy, Herbert J., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Creighton, Jas. G. A., C.M.G., K.C.
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo. A. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Richmond R., C.I.E.
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., V.D., I.M.S.
Crocker, George, C.B.(*c*).
Croft, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Page, C.M.G., M.P.
Crofton, *Col.* Morgan S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Croker, *Br.-Gen.* Henry L., C.B.(*m*).
Crole, Charles S., C.I.E.
Crompton, *Col.* Rookes E. B., C.B.(*m*).
Crookshank, *Maj.* Sydney D'Aguilar, C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th), R.E.
Crosbie, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Crosse, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R., M.V.O.(4th).
Crow, Francis Edward, C.M.G.
Crowe, Edwd. Thos. Fredk., C.M.G.
Crowly, Joseph P., C.B.(*c*).
Cruickshank, Alexander W., C.S.I.
Crump, Henry Ashbrooke, C.S.I.
Cubitt, Bertram Blakiston, C.B.(*c*).
Cubitt, *Col.* Hon. Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Cullen, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest H. S., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Cullen, *Comm.* Percy, C.M.G., R.N.
Cullen, William, M.V.O.(5th).
Cumberbatch, Hy. Alfred, C.M.G.
Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Cuming, *Col.* Helier B., C.B.(*m*).
Cumming, John Ghest, C.I.E.
Cumming, *Com.* M. G. Smith, C.B.(*c*).
Cummins, *Maj.* Hy. Alfred, C.M.G.
Cummins, *Lt.-Col.* S. L., C.M.G., M.D.
Cunningham, Edward C., C.B.(*c*).
Cunningham, George, C.B.(*c*).
Cunningham, *Br.-Gen.* G. Glencairn, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Curmi, Tancred, M.V.O.(4th).
Currie, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur W., C.B.(*m*).
Currie, James, C.M.G.
Currie, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Currie, *Maj.* Wm. Leopold, C.M.G.
Curry, *Br.-Gen.* Montagu C., C.B.(*m.*), D.S.O.
Curteis, *Brig.-Gen.* Fras. Algn., C.B.(*m*).
Curtis, George Seymour, C.S.I.
Curtis, *Col.* Reginald S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Cust. *Vice-Adm.* Herbert Edward Purey, C.B.(*c*).
Custance, *Col.* Frederic H., C.B.(*m*).
Cuthbert, *Brig.-Gen.* Gerald J., C.B.(*m*).
Cuthbertson, *Lt.-Col.* Edward B., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Dalbiac, *Col.* Philip Hugh, C.B.(*c*).
Dale, Chas. Ernest, C.M.G.
Dale, Frank Harry, C.B.(*c*).
Dalgety, *Col.* Reginald Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Daljit Singh, Sirdar, C.S.I.
Dallas, *Br.-Gen.* Alister G., C.B.(*m*).
Dallas, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Mowbray, C.S.I.
Dalrymple, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Liston, C.B.(*m*).
Dalton, *Rear.-Adm.* H. Grant, C.B.(*m*).
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. B., C.B.(*m*).
Daly, Frank Charles, C.I.E.
Dalzell, *Col.* Hon. Arthur E., C.B.(*m*).
Damant, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Damant, *Eng.-Lieut.* Walter S., M.V.O.(4th).
Dare, *Rear-Adm.* Charles H., M.V.O. (4th).
Darlington, Edwin, C.I.E.
Darwin, *Col.* Charles W., C.B.(*c*).
Daunesey, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., C.B.(*c*).
David, Tannatt W. E., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Davidson, *Lt.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(*m*).
Davidson, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Jonathan R., C.M.G.
Davidson, Lionel, C.S.I.
Davie, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F. Ferguson-, C.I.E., D.S.O. [C.B.(*c*).
Davie, Wm. Augustus Ferguson-
Davies, Henry, C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Davies, Richd. Humphrey, C.B.(*c*).
Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. Hutton, C.B.(*m*).
Davies, *Col.* Thomas A. H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Davies, William Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Davis, Charles Thomas, C.M.G.
Davis, *Adm.* Edward H. M., C.M.G.
Davis, *Supt.* William Dominic, M.V.O.(5th).
Davison, *Maj.-Gen.* Kenneth S., C.B.(*m*).
Dawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* C. Tyrwhitt, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Dawnay, *Maj.* Guy Payan, D.S.O., M.V.O.(5th).
Dawson, *Capt.* Godfrey S. T., M.V.O., (5th).
Dawson, Samuel E., C.M.G.
Daya Kishen Kaul, Rai Saheb Diwan, C.I.E.
Deacon, *Lt.-Col.* W. T., C.B.(*m*).
Deadman, Hy Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Dealy, *Col.* John A., C.M.G.
Deane, *Col.* George W., C.B.(*m*).
Deane, *Maj.* James, C.M.G.
Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., LL.D. [R.N.
de Bartolomé, *Capt.* Chas. M., C.B.(*c*),
de Burgh, *Col.* Ulick G. C., C.B.(*c*).
De Celles, Alfred Duclos, C.M.G.
de Chair, *Rear-Adm.* Dudley R. S., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
de Chazal, Hon. Pierre A. E., C.M.G.
de Falbe, *Lt.-Col.* Vigant W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Gex, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis John, C.B.(*m*)., C.M.G.
De la Bère, Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Delamain, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Delavoye, *Col.* Alexander M., C.B.(*c*).
Delevigne, Malcolm, C.B.(*c*).
de Lisle, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry de B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Delmege, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Alfd. G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
De Lotbinière, *Brig.-Gen.* Alain C. de L. Joly-, C.S.I., C.I.E.
de Montmorency, Geoffrey F., C.I.E.
Dempster, *Maj.* Francis E., C.I.E.
Denham, Godfrey C., C.I.E.
Denison, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Denison, *Col.* Septimus J. A., C.M.G.
Dennis, Alfred H., C.B.(*c*).
Dennistoun, *Maj.* Ian O., M.V.O.(4th).
Denny, *Col.* Hy. Cuthbert, C.B.(*m*).
Dennys, *Col.* George Wm., C.I.E.
Dennys, *Lt.-Col.* Travers, C.I.E.
Denyer, Stanley E., C.M.G.
de Paravicini, Percy J., M.V.O.(4th).
Dering, Herb. Guy, M.V.O.(4th).
de Rougemont, *Brig.-Gen.* Cecil H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
de Salis, *R.-Adm.* Wm. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Desaraj Urs, *Capt.* J., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
de Saram, J. Henricus, C.M.G.
Desbarats, George Joseph, C.M.G.
Desborough, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Deshon, Edward, C.M.G.
de Smidt, *Maj.* Erroll M., C.M.G.
de Smidt, Henry, C.M.G.
de Soucanton, Baron J. C. E. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Deuchars, David, M.V.O.(5th).
Dew, *Lt.-Col.* Armine B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
de Winton, Walter B., C.I.E.
d'Eyncourt, E. H. Tennyson-, C.B.(*c*).
Dhaupat Rai, C.I.E.
Dick, *Col.* Archibald C. D., C.B.(*m*).
Dick, *Col.* Arthur Robt., C.B.(*m*).
Dickie, *Maj.-Gen.* John E., C.B.(*m*), R.E.
Dickinson, *Lieut.-Col.* William, C.S.I.

Dickson, *Lt.-Col.* George A. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. B. Ballantyne, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Diddams, Harry Jno. Chas., C.M.G.
Digby, Samuel, C.I.E.
Dobbie, William Herbert, C.I.E.
Dobbie, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Hugh, C.B.(*m*).
Dobbs, H. R. Conway, C.I.E.
Dobell, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles M., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Docker, Frank Dudley, C.B.(*c*).
Dod, *Brig.-Gen.* O. C. Wolley-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dodgson, *Col.* Colquhoun S., C.M.G.
Donald, *Maj.-Gen.* Colin G., C.B.(*m*).
Donald, Douglas, C.I.E.
Donaldson, William, C.B.(*c*).
Donne, *Col.* Henry R. B., C.B.(*m*).
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Doran, *Maj.-Gen.* Beauchamp J. C., C.B.(*m*).
Doran, Edwd. Anthony, C.I.E.
Doran, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dorman, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Cotter, C.M.G.
Doughty, Arthur G., C.M.G.
Douglas, *Brig.-Gen.* Jas. A., C.M.G.
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu W., C.I.E.
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* Robert J., C.M.G.
Downer, Wm. Jas., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., I.S.O.
Downes, *Maj.-Gen.* Major F., C.M.G.
Downing, *Col.* Cameron M. H., C.M.G.
Drayton, Edward R., C.M.G.
Dreyer, *Capt.* Philip W., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Drummond, *Capt.* George R. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Drummond, Hon. J. Eric, C.B.(*c*).
Drummond, *M.-Gen.* Laurence Geo., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Drury, Henry G., M.V.O.(4th).
Dryhurst, Frederick John, C.B.(*c*).
Du Cane, *Col.* Hubert J., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Du Cane, *Maj.-Gen.* John P., C.B.(*m*).
Dudgeon, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. A., C.B.(*m*).
Dudgeon, *Col.* Robt. Fras., C.B.(*c*).
Duff, *Rear-Adm.* Alex. L., C.B.(*c*).
Duff, *Maj.* Arthur A., C.I.E.
Duff, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Duff, E. Mountstuart Grant, C.M.G.
Duff, Hector L., C.M.G.
Duffus, *Br.-Gen.* Edward J., C.B.(*m*).
Duffy, C. Gavan, C.M.G.
Dugdale, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Duleep Singh, Prince Frederick V., M.V.O.(4th).
Dumaresq, *Capt.* Jno. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Duncan, *Maj.* Fraser J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Duncan, *Lt.-Col.* Francis J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Duncan, *Com.* John A., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Duncan, Leland L., M.V.O.(4th).
Duncan, Patrick, C.M.G.
Dundas, Wm. Chas. M., C.I.E.
Dundee, *Col.* Wm. F. D., C.I.E.
Dunlop, Alexander J., C.I.E.
Dunlop, *Col.* James Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Dunlop, *Col.* Robt. W. L., C.I.E., V.D.
Dunlop, *Col.* Samuel, C.M.G.
Dunne, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Dunstan, Wm. Rowland, C.M.G., LL.D.
Durand, *Col.* Algernon G. A., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Durnford, Richard, C.B.(*c*).
Durrant, Arthur I., M.V.O.(4th).
Dyce, *Col.* George H. C., C.B.(*m*).
Dyke, *Maj.* Jno. Samuel, M.V.O.(5th).
Eaglesome, John E., C.M.G.
Eales, Herbert Lovely, C.S.I.
Eames, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. L'Estrange, C.B.(*m*).
Earle, Lionel, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Eaton, *Col.* John, C.B.(*c*).
Edelsten, *Col.* John A., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Edge, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Dallas, C.B.(*m*).
Edis, *Col.* Robert Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Edmeades, *Lt.-Col.* James F., M.V.O.(4th).
Edmonds, *Col.* Jas. Edwd., C.B.(*c*).
Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E.
Edwardes, *Col.* Stanley M., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Edwards, *Col.* Alfred H. M., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Edwards, *Col.* Graham T. G., C.B.(*m*).
Edwards, *Col.* Henry Jno., C.B.(*c*).
Edwards, Wilbraham T. A., C.M.G.
Edwards, *Col.* Wm. R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Egerton, *Maj.-Gen.* Granville G. A., C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, *Maj.-Gen.* Raleigh G., C.B.(*m*).
Elgood, *Maj.* Percival G., C.M.G.
Eliot, Laurence S., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Eliott, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H., C.S.I.
Elkington, *Brig.-Gen.* Robt. J. G., C.M.G., R.A.
Elliot, Rev. Frederick R., M.V.O.(4th).
Elliott, Algernon, C.I.E.
Ellis, *Col.* Chas. Conyngham, C.B.(*m*).
Ellis, *Capt* Edwd. H. F. Heaton-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Ellis, Robt. Powley, M.V.O.(5th).
Ellison, *Maj.-Gen.* Gerald F., C.B.(*m*).
Ellison, Rev. John H. J., M.V.O.(4th).
Ellison, *Col.* Wm. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Elliston, *Col.* George S., C.B.(*c*).
Elmslie, *Lt.-Col.* A. M. S., C.M.G., I.A.
Elmslie, *Br.-Gen* Fredk. B., C.B.(*m*).
Elton, *Col.* F. Coulthurst, C.B.(*m*).
Elwes, *Maj.* Fredk. Fenn, C.I.E., M.D.
Elwes, *Maj.* Hy. Cecil, M.V.O.(5th).
Emery, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., C.M.G., R.A.
Englebach, Francis Regd., M.V.O.(5th).
English, Alexr. Emanuel, C.I.E.
Enthoven, Reginald Edward, C.I.E.
Erskine, *Col.* Hy. A., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Erskine, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. F., M.V.O. (4th).
Erskine, Hon. Wm. A. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Evans, *Capt.* Bertram S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Evans, Chas. Barnard, C.M.G.
Evans, *Comm.* Edward R.G.R., C.B.(*c*).
Evans, *Col.* E. Stokes, C.B.(*m*).
Evans, *Col.* George Hy, C.I.E.
Evans, Henry Farrington, C.S.I.
Evans, J. Emrys, C.M.G.
Evans, Hon. John William, C.M.G.
Evans, Maurice S., C.M.G.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Percy, C.M.G.
Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* T. J. Penrhys, C.B.(*m*).
Evans, *Col.* Usher W., C.B.(*m*).
Evans, William, C.B.(*c*).
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* C. H. Bowle-, C.M.G., I.M.S.
Evatt, *Surgeon-Gen.* George J. H., C.B.(*m*).
Even, *Col.* George Eusèbe, C.B.(*m*).
Everett, *Capt.* Allan F., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Everett, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Everett, *Col.* Henry J., C.B.(*m*).
Ewan, *Col.* Thos. Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Ewart, *Col.* Richard Henry, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Exham, *Col.* Simeon Hardy, C.B.(*c*), R.E.
Eyre, *Col.* Edmund Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Faber, George D., C.B.(*c*), M.P.
Fairbank, William, M.V.O.(4th).
Fairbrother, *Col.* W. Tomes, C.B.(*m*).
Fairholme, George F., C.M.G.
Fairholme, *Col.* William E., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Fairtlough, *Maj.* Edward C. D'H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Falconer, Robt. Alexr., C.M.G., LL.D.
Fancourt, *Col.* St. John M., C.B.(*m*).
Fane, *Brig.-Gen.* Vere Bonamy, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., I.A.
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward A., C.B.(*m*).
Fanshawe Herbert C., C.S.I.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Hew D., C.B.(*m*).
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* G. Robert, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, C.I.E.
Farmar, *Lt.-Col.* George J., C.M.G.
Farnall, Edmund W., C.B.(*c*).
Farnall, H. de la R. B., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Farquhar, Joseph, C.M.G.
Farquharson, James M., C.M.G.
Farrington, *Col.* Malcolm C., C.B.(*m*).
Fasken, *M.-G.* Charles G. M., C.B.(*m*).
Fasson, *Brig.-Gen.* Disney J. M., C.B.(*m*), R.A.
Fatch Ali Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Faussett, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund G. Godfrey-, C.M.G., R.E.
Faviell, *Lt.-Com.* Douglas, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Fawcett, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. James, C.B.(*m*).
Fawcus, *Lt.-Col.* Harold B., C.M.G.
Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.
Fearon, Daniel R., C.B.(*c*).
Feetham, *Br.-Gen.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. B., C.B.(*m*).
Feilden, *Col.* H. Wemyss, C.B.(*m*).
Fell, Godfrey B. H., C.I.E.
Fellows, *Col.* R. Bruce, C.B.(*c*).
Fenn, *Col.* Ernest H., C.I.E.
Fenton, *Brig.-Gen.* Alex. Bulstrode, C.B.(*m*).
Fenwick, *Col.* Henry T., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Ferard, Hy. Cecil, C.I.E.
Ferguson, *Col.* Nicholas C., C.M.G.
Fergusson, James, C.I.E.
Ferreira, P. J., C.M.G.
Ferrier, *Maj.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Fetherstonhaugh, Herbert H., M.V.O.(4th).
Fetherstonhaugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. S. R., C.B.(*m*).
Ffolkes, Rev. Francis A. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Fiedler, Hermann G., M.V.O.(4th).
Filgate, *Lt.-Col.* Townley R., C.I.E., V.D.
Filrose, *Lt.-Col.* Clement, M.V.O.(5th).
Findlay, *Surg.-Maj.* John, C.I.E.
Findlay, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Findlay, Mansfeldt de C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Finlay, James F., C.S.I.
Finlayson, *Col.* Robert A., C.M.G.
Finn, *Brig.-Gen.* Harry, C.B.(*m*).
Finnis, *Col.* Henry, C.S.I., R.E.
Fiset, *Surg. - Maj. - Gen.* Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Fisher, *Col.* Francis T., C.B.(*c*).
Fisher, *Brig.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Fisher, *V.-Adm.* Wm. Blake, C.B.(*m*).
Fisher, *Capt.* Wm. W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Fitchett, Frederick, C.M.G., LL.D.
Fitton, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., A.D.C.
FitzGerald, *Maj.* Geo. A., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
FitzGerald, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald J., M.V.O. (4th).
FitzGerald, *Br.-G* Herbert S., C.B.(*m*).
FitzGerald, *Insp.-Gen.* Michael, C.M.G., R.N.
FitzGerald, *Lt.-Col.* Oswald A. G., C.M.G.
FitzGerald, Percy S. V., C.S.I.
FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred, C.B.(*m*).
FitzHugh, *Capt.* Terrick C., M.V.O.(5th).
Fitzmaurice, Gerald H., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Fitzmaurice, Maurice, C.M.G.
Fitzpatrick, Wm. Fras. Joseph, C.M.G.
Fladgate, Wm. Francis, M.V.O.(4th).
Fleet, John F., C.I.E.
Fleming, A. Milroy, C.M.G.
Fletcher, *Capt.* Hu y L. Aubrey-, M.V.O.(5th).

Flint, Joseph, C.M.G.
Flynn, Joshua Albert, C.B.(*c*).
Follett, *Maj.* Gilbert B. S., M.V.O.(5th).
Forbes, Arthur, C.S.I.
Forbes, *Maj.* Hon. Donald A., M.V.O. (4th).
Forbes, James, M.V.O.(5th).
Forbes, *Col.* Willoughby E.G., C.B.(*m*).
Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H., C.M.G., R.A.
Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S. L., C.M.G. (*Can.*).
Ford, *Br.-Gen.* Regd., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.S.C.
Forde, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Foreman, Harry B., C.B.(*c*).
Fortescue, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Charles G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fortescue, *Brig.-Gen.* Fras. Alexr., C.B.(*m*).
Fortescue, Hon. Jno. Wm., M.V.O.(4th).
Fosbery, Edmund W., C.M.G.
Fosbery, Widenham F. W., C.M.G.
Foster, E. W. Percival, C.M.G.
Foster, *Col.* Gilbert L., C.B.(*m*) (*Can.*).
Foster, William, C.I.E.
Fountain, Henry, C.M.G.
Fowke, *Maj.-Gen.* George H., C.B.(*m*).
Fowle, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Fowler, George M., C.M.G.
Fowler, *Br.-Gen.* John S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.E.
Fox, Harry Halton, C.M.G.
Fox, *Col.* Robt. F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.A.
Foxton, Hon. Justin F. G., C.M.G.
Francia, *Col.* Jno. Lewis, M.V.O.(4th).
Franks, *Captain* Norman, C.I.E.
Franks, Wm. Temple, C.B.(*c*).
Fraser, Edward Cleather, C.M.G.
Fraser, John George, C.M.G.
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* J. Randall, C.M.G.
Fraser, Stuart M., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Freeland, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. F. E., M.V.O. (4th), R.E.
Freeman, *Col.* Alfred, C.M.G.
Freemantle, Selwyn H., C.I.E.
Freeth, *Lt.-Col.* William, M.V.O.(4th).
Fremantle, *Rear-Adm.* Sydney Robt., M.V.O.(4th).
French, *Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
French, Edward H., C.B.(*c*).
French, *Capt.* Houston, M.V.O.(4th).
French, Lewis, C.I.E.
Frenchman, *Lt.-Col.* Edulji P., C.I.E.
Frewen, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*c*), T.D.
Freyer, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. F., C.M.G.
Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Lovick B., C.B.(*m*).
Froest, Frank Castle, M.V.O.(5th).
Froude, Ashley A., C.M.G.
Froude, Robt. Edmund, C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Irwin, C.B. (*ret.*).
Fry, Henry James Wakely, C.I.E.
Fulford, Harry E., C.M.G.
Fuller, *Capt.* Cyril T. M., C.M.G., R.N.
Fuller, Francis C. B. D., C.M.G.
Fuller, Hy. Roxburgh, M.V.O.(4th).
Furlong, Robert O'B., C.B.(*c*).
Furse, *Maj.-Gen.* W. T., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Fyers, *Maj.* Herbert A. N., M.V.O. (4th).

Gaisford, *Br.-Gen.* R. Boileau, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Gallwey, *Col.* Edmond J., C.B.(*m*).
Gallwey, *Capt.* Wm. T. Frankland-Payne-, M.V.O.(5th).
Gamble, *Adm.* Edward H., C.B.(*m*).
Gamble, James S., C.I.E.
Gamble, *Br.-Gen.* Richard H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Ganpat Rai, Diwan, C.I.E.
Gard, Wm. Hy., M.V.O.(4th).
Gardiner, Edward R., C.I.E.
Garforth, *Rear-Adm.* Edmd. St. J., C.B.(*m*).
Garland Patrick Joseph, C.M.G.
Garran, R. Randolph, C.M.G.
Garratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Garraway, *Maj* E. C. F., C.M.G.
Garstin, *Col.* Alfred A., C.M.G.
Gascoigne, Jno. Hy., M.V.O.(5th).
Gatt, Hon. Lorenzo, C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Rear.-Adm.* Ernest F. A., C.M.G.
Gauntlett, Mager F., C.I.E.
Geddes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H., C.B.(*m*), R.A.
Geddes, *Br.-Gen.* John G., C.B.(*m*).
Geddes, *Col.* R. J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.B.
Gell, Herbert G., M.V.O.(4th).
Geoghegan, *Col.* Stannus, C.B.(*m*), I.A.
George, Edward C. S., C.I.E.
Ghulam Raza Khan, *Risaldar Maj.*, M.V.O.(5th).
Gibb, *Br.-Gen.* Evan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gibbon, Thomas M., C.I.E.
Gibbs, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Alec C., C.B.(*m*).
Gibson, *Com.* Isham W., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Gibson, Walter M., M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O.
Giffard, *Admiral* George A., C.M.G.
Giffard, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard G., C.S.I., I.M.S.
Gifford, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Charles E., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Gilbert, Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
Giles, Edward, C.I.E.
Giles, *Col.* Peter B., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Giles, Robert, C.I.E.
Gillan, Robert Woodburn, C.S.I.
Gillespie, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest C. F., C.B.(*m*).
Gillman, *Br.-Gen.* Webb, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Gilpin, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk. C. A., C.B.(*m*).
Gimlette, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. D., C.I.E., M.D.
Glascock, Lancelot C. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Glasier, *Maj.* Frank Bedford, C.M.G.
Glazebrook, Richard Tetley, C.B.(*c*), SC.D.
Glossop, *Capt.* John C. T., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredc. M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Glynn, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas G. P., C.M.G.
Goad, *Col.* Howard, C.S.I.
Godding, *Insp.-Gen.* Charles Cane, C.B.(*m*).
Godfrey, Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Godfrey, *Lieut.* Charles, M.V.O.(5th).
Godfrey, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart Hill, C.I.E.
Godley, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C., M.V.O. (4th).
Godley, John Cornwallis, C.S.I.
Godman, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*c*).
Goff, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon H. S., C.M.G.
Goffe, Herbert, C.M.G.
Goldsmith, Herbert Symond, C.M.G.
Golley, *Col.* Alexander John, C.B.(*m*).
Gomerino, Baron of, C.M.G.
Goodenough, *Capt.* William E., M.V.O.(4th), R.N., A.D.C.
Goodridge, *R.-Adm.* Walter S., C.I.E.
Goodwin, *Col.* Frank, C.I.E., V.D.
Goodwin, *Maj.* George A., C.M.G.
Goodwin, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Geo. G., C.B.(*c*).
Goodwin, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. H. J. C., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Hamilton, C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Alister F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, Archibd. Alex., M.V.O.(4th).
Gordon, Arthur J. L., C.M.G.
Gordon, Very Rev. Daniel M., C.M.G., D.D.
Gordon, *Maj.* Duncan F., M.V.O.(4th).
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Fredc., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* George Grant, C.I.E., V.D.
Gordon, *Col.* James H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* John C. F., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Brig.-Gen.* Joseph M., C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Br.-Gen.* Lochinvar A. C., C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence G. F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.A.
Gordon, *Col.* Louis A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Ramsay F. C., C.I.E.
Gordon, Webster B., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Gen.* William, C.I.E.
Gordon, *Maj.* Wm. Alexander, C.M.G.
Gore, *Col.* Chas. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Gore, *Col.* St. John C., C.B.(*m*).
Gorges, Edmond H. L., M.V.O.(4th).
Gorges, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gosse, Edmund, C.B.(*c*), LL.D.
Gough, *Lt.-Gen.* Hubert De la Poer, C.B.(*m*).
Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Sutlej, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. W. Worsley-, C.M.G.
Goument, Chas. Earnest Vear, C.S.I.
Gracey, *Col.* Thomas, C.S.I.
Gracie, Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
Graff, Stephen J., C.B.(*c*).
Graham, *Comm.* C. E. F. Cunninghame, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Graham, Rev. Jno. Anderson, C.I.E., D.D.
Graham, *Col.* Lancelot, C.M.G., R.A.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm D., C.B.(*m*).
Grahame, Geo. Dixon, M.V.O.(4th).
Granger, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Granet, *Br.-Gen.* Edward John, C.B.(*m*).
Grannum, Edward Allan, C.M.G.
Grannum, Edward Thomas, C.M.G.
Grant, Alfred Hamilton, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Grant, *Col.* Edward J., C.B.(*m*).
Grant, Hy. Eugene Walter, C.M.G.
Grant, *Col.* Hugh G., C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *Capt.* Noel, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Grant, *Maj.* Robt. F. S., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Grant, *Col.* Samuel C. N., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Grant, William, C.M.G.
Grant, *Vice-Adm.* Wm. Lowther, C.B.(*m*).
Granville, *Capt.* Dennis, M.V.O. (4th).
Graves, Robert W., C.M.G.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. W. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gray, *M.-Gen.* Wm. Du Gard, C.B.(*m*).
Greatorex, *Capt.* Clement, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Green, *Lt.* Benj. S., M.V.O.(5th).
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., C.M.G.
Green, Rev. Wm. Spotswood, C.B.(*c*).
Greene, *Col.* Hon. Edwd. M., C.M.G.
Grenfield, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard M., C.B.(*m*).
Greenly, *Br.-Gen.* Walter H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Greenstreet, Reginald H., C.I.E.
Greer, Fras. Nugent, C.B.(*c*).
Greer, Joseph, C.M.G.
Greer, Richard T., C.S.I.
Gregorie, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.B.(*m*).
Gregson, Edward Gelson, C.I.E.
Greig, *Maj.* Edwd. D. W., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Greig, *Col.* Jas. W., C.B.(*c*), K.C., M.P.
Greig, *Maj.* Jno. Glennie, C.I.E.
Grenfell, *Br.-Gen.* Harold M., M.V.O. (4th).
Grenfell, Wilfred T., C.M.G., M.D.
Greville, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alwyn H. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.I.E.
Grey, *Col.* Leopold J. H., C.S.I.
Grice, *Lt.-Col.* Walter T., C.I.E., V.D.
Griffin, Martin Jos., C.M.G.

Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Griffith, Horace M. B., C.M.G.
Griffiths, Vincent, C.B.(*c*).
Grindle, Gilbert E. A., C.M.G.
Grinlinton, Frederick Hy., C.M.G.
Grogan, *Br.-Gen.* Edward G., C.B.(*m*).
Grove, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward A. W. S., C.B.(*m*).
Gruning, John Fredk., C.I.E.
Gubbins, John H., C.M.G.
Gudgeon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., C.M.G.
Guggisberg, *Maj.* Fdk. G., C.M.G., R.E.
Guider, James Adolphus, C.I.E.
Guinness, *Col.* Hy. Wm. N., C.B.(*m*).
Guinness, *Comm.* Hon. Rupert E. C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
Gully, Hon. Edward W. K., C.B.(*c*).
Gundry, Richard S., C.B.(*c*).
Gunning, *Lt.-Col.* Orlando G., C.M.G.
Gurdon, *Maj.* Bertram E. M., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Gurdon, *Lt.-Col.* Phillip R. T., C.S.I.
Gurmukh Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C.S.I.
Gurney, Hugh, M.V.O.(4th).
Gurney, Martyn P. C., C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Gwatkin, *Col.* Frederick S., C.B.(*m*).
Gwynn, *Maj.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gwyther, Frank Edwin, C.I.E.
Haddock, *Capt.* Herbert J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Haddy, *Eng.-Lieut.* Fredk. G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Haden, Francis S., C.M.G.
Haffkine, Waldemar M. W., C.I.E.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W., C.M.G.
Hailey, William Malcolm, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Haji Bukhsh Ellahie, C.I.E.
Haking, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard, C.B.(*m*).
Halahan, *Lt.* Fredk. C., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
Haldane, *Lt.-Col.* Charles L., C.M.G.
Haldane, *Maj.-Gen.* James A. L., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hall, *Lieut.* Chas. W. H., M.V.O.(5th).
Hall, *Col.* Henry S., C.B.(*c*).
Hall, John C., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Hall, *Brig.-Gen.* Lewis M. Murray, C.B.(*m*).
Hall, Sydney P., M.V.O.(4th).
Hall, *Capt.* Sydney S., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Hall, *Capt.* William R., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Hall, Wm. Thomas, C.S.I.
Halliday, Francis C. T., M.V.O.(5th).
Halliday, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis S. T., C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Halsey, *Capt.* Lionel, C.M.G., R.N.
Hamilton, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. B., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, Charles B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Col.* Gilbert H. C., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Rear-Adm.* Jas. de Courcy, M.V.O.(4th).
Hamilton, *Col.* Robert S., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W. O'H., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hamley, *Col.* Francis G., C.M.G.
Hammersley, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick, C.B.(*m*).
Hammond, *Br.-Gen.* Dayrell T., C.B.(*c*).
Hamnett, George, C.I.E.
Hampden, Ernest M. Hobart, C.M.G.
Handcock, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*).
Hankey, *Capt.* Maurice P. A., C.B.(*c*).
Hankin, Arthur C., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hanley, Allen H., C.M.G.
Hannay, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk. Rainsford-, C.B.(*c*).
Hannyngton, *Lt.-Col.* John A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hansell, Henry P., M.V.O.(4th).
Hansford, Benjamin, C.B.(*c*).
Hapgood, Henry James, C.B.(*c*).
Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk., C.B.(*m*).
Hardy, George F., C.B.(*c*).
Hardy, Richard G., C.S.I.
Hare, *Col.* Frederick S. C., C.M.G.
Hare, Reginald Chas., C.M.G.
Hare, *Col.* Richard C., C.B.(*m*).
Hare, Robert D., C.I.E.
Hare, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Harford, *Col.* Hy. Chas., C.B.(*m*).
Hari Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Harkness, *Col.* Henry D'A., C.B.(*m*).
Harman, Edward G., C.B.(*c*).
Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Harper, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Harper, *Capt.* John E. T., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Harrel, Wm. Vesey, C.B.(*c*)., M.V.O.(4th).
Harriott, George Moss, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Harris, Charles A., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Harris, *Surg.-Gen.* George F. A., C.S.I., M.D.
Harris, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard H.W. H., C.B.(*m*).
Harris, Robert, C.M.G.
Harris, Walter Hy., C.M.G.
Harrison, Albert John, C.I.E.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar G., C.B.(*m*).
Harrison, Francis Capel, C.S.I.
Harrison, John B., C.M.G.
Harrison, *Col.* Robert A. G., C.M.G.
Harrison, Sydney Thirlwall, C.M.G.
Hart, *Col.* Charles J., C.B.(*c*).
Hart, George Sankey, C.I.E.
Hartley, *Col.* Edmund B., C.M.G., V.C.
Harvey, *Col.* George S. A., C.M.G.
Hasted, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., C.M.G.
Hastings, *Adm.* Alexander P., C.B.(*m*).
Hastings, Charles G. W., C.I.E.
Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hatch, *Lt.-Col.* George P., C.M.G.
Hathaway, *Surg.-Gen.* Harold G., C.B.(*m*).
Hawes, *Col.* Benjamin R., C.B.(*m*).
Hawes, *Maj.* Chas. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cæsar, C.B.(*m*).
Hawkins, *Col.* Walter F., C.M.G.
Hawksley, *Com.* Jas. R. Price, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Owen, C.B.(*m*).
Hay, *Col.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Hay, James P., M.V.O.(4th).
Hay, John B., C.M.G.
Hay, *Col.* James R. M. Dalrymple-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hay, Francis E. Drummond-, M.V.O.(4th).
Hayden, Henry Hubert, C.I.E.
Hayes, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H., C.M.G.
Haynes, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.B.(*m*), R.E.
Headlam, *Maj.-Gen.* John E. W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hean, Hon. Alexander, C.M.G.
Healey, *Col.* Charles, C.M.G.
Heath, *Col.* Harry H. R., C.B.(*m*).
Heath, Henry Frank, C.B.(*c*), F.R.D.
Heath, *R.-Adm.* Herbert L., M.V.O. (4th).
Hebbalalu V. Nanjundayya, C.I.E.
Heberden, Wm. Buller, C.B.(*c*).
Hébert, Louis P., C.M.G.
Hedley, John, M.V.O.(4th).
Hedley, *Col.* Walter C., C.B.(*m*).
Hegan, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Hehir, *Col.* Patrick, C.B.(*m*), I.M.S.
Heidenstam, Frederick C., C.M.G.
Hellard, *Col.* Robert C., C.B.(*c*).
Hemming, *Col.* Edward H., C.M.G.
Haran, *Maj.* Jas. Augustin, C.M.G., M.D.
Hara Pras-ad Shastri, C.I.E.
Harari, Victor R. (*Pasha*), C.M.G.
Harding, *Lt.-Col.* Colin, C.M.G.
Hemming, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. W., C.B.(*m*).
Henderson, Alfred F., C.M.G.
Henderson, *Lt.* Francis B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Henderson, *V.-A.* F. Hannam, C.M.G.
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip D., C.S.I.
Henderson, Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Henderson, R. Heriot, C.I.E.
Henderson, Robert H., C.M.G.
Hendley, *Col.* Thomas H., C.I.E.
Hendry, Alex., M.V.O.(4th), M.D.
Heneage, *Captain* Algernon W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Heneage, *Major* Godfrey C. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Hennessy, *Lt.-Col.* John P. C., C.M.G.
Hennessy, *Lt.-Col.* J., C.B.(*m*)., M.B.
Hennessy, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.B.(*m*), R.A.M.C.
Henry, *Lieut.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Henry, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Danl., C.I.E., V.D.
Hepworth, *Comm.* Melville W. C., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.S.I.
Herbert, Charles St. J. S., C.B.(*c*).
Herbert, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund A., M.V.O.(4th).
Herbert, *Col.* Edward Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Heron, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Hertslet, Harry L., M.V.O.(4th).
Hertz, Henry F., C.I.E.
Hertz, William Axel, C.S.I.
Hewby, Louis John, C.B.(*c*).
Hewby, Wm. Petch, C.M.G.
Hewett, Edbert Ansgar, C.M.G.
Hewett, *R.-Adm.* Geo. Hayley, C.I.E.
Hewlett, Wm. Meyrick, C.M.G.
Hewson, *Capt.* Lionel L., M.V.O.(5th).
Heydegg, George von Pfyffer-, M.V.O.(4th).
Heyworth, *Br.-Gen.* Frederic J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hickey, *Capt.* Daniel, M.V.O.(5th).
Hickie, *Br.-Gen.* W. Bernard, C.B.(*m*).
Hickley, *Capt.* Cecil S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hickley, *Lt.-Col.* Victor N., C.I.E., V.D.
Hickman, *Brig.-Gen.* Thomas E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.P.
Hicks, *Col.* Hy. Tempest, C.B.(*m*).
Hickson, *Br.-Gen.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*).
Hickson, *Col.* Samuel, C.B.(*m*), K.H.P.
Higginson, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Higgs, Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Hildebrand, Arthur H., C.I.E.
Hill, Arthur, C.I.E.
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Augustus W., C.B.(*m*).
Hill, Claude H. A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Col.* Felix F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* H. Cecil de la M., C.B.(*m*).
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Hill, *Col.* Joseph, C.B.(*c*).
Hill, Montague, C.I.E.
Hill, *Col.* Peter Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Hill, *Maj.* Thomas H., C.I.E.
Hillier, Edward G., C.M.G.
Hillier, Joseph H., M.V.O.(4th).
Hills, *Maj.* Edmond H., C.M.G.
Hinde, *Col.* John H. E., C.B.(*m*).
Hinton, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey B., C.M.G.
Hippisley, *Col.* Richard L., C.B.(*m*).
Hipwell, *Col.* Alfred G., C.B.(*m*).
Hira Singh, Rana, C.I.E.
Hoare, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*c*).
Hobbs, *Br.-Gen.* Joseph J. T., C.B.(*m*).
Hobbs, *Maj.-Gen.* Percy E. F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hobbs, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. F. A., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hobley, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Hodding, *Col.* John, C.I.E.
Hodge, *Capt.* Roland H. Hermon-, M.V.O.(4th).

Hodges, Aubrey D. P., C.M.G., M.B.
Hodges, *Capt.* Michael H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Hodson, *Br.-Gen.* George B., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Hodson, Vincent S., M.V.O. (4th), M.P.
Hoernle, Augustus F. R., C.I.E.
Hoffmeister, Hy. E. W., M.V.O. (4th), M.R.C.S.
Hofmeyr, Gysbert Reitz, C.M.G.
Hogben, George, C.M.G.
Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. C., C.B. (*m*).
Hogg, *Maj.* Rudolph E. T., C.I.E.
Hohler, Thos. Beaumont, C.M.G.
Holborrow, *Col.* William H., C.M.G.
Holbrook, *Com.* Leonard S., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
Holden, *Col.* Hy. C. L., C.B. (*c*), F.R.S.
Holdsworth, *Lt.-Col.* John J., C.I.E.
Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur E. A., C.B. (*m*), M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Holland, Bernard H., C.B. (*c*).
Holland, *Lt.-Col.* Guy L., M.V.O. (4th).
Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Wm., C.B. (*m*).
Holland, Herbert C., M.V.O. (4th).
Holland, *Br.-Gen.* Percy, C.B. (*m*) L.A.
Holland, Robert Martin-, C.B. (*c*).
Hollis, Alfred Claud, C.M.G.
Hollond, *Lt.-C.* Gerald E., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Holloway, *Maj.-Gen.* Benj., C.I.E.
Holman, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holmes, Henry, M.V.O. (5th).
Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* J. D. E., O.I.E., M.R.C.V.S.
Holms, John M., C.S.I.
Holt, *Col.* Maurice P. C., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Home, *Col.* Frederick J., C.S.I.
Home, Walter, C.I.E.
Honey, John William, C.M.G.
Hood, George P. Jacomb-, M.V.O. (4th).
Hood, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Horace L. A., C.B. (*m*), M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Hoole, *Col.* James, C.M.G.
Hope, *Col.* Lewis A., C.B. (*m*).
Hopkins, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* David B. L., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Hopkinson, *Capt.* Henry C. B., C.M.G.
Hopwood, Charles A., C.B. (*c*).
Hore, *Col.* Charles O., C.M.G.
Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E.
Horn, David B., C.I.E.
Hornby, *Rear-Adm.* Robt. S. P., C.M.G.
Hornby, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund John Phipps-, C.B. (*m*), V.C.
Horne, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry S., C.B. (*m*).
Horne, Wm. Ogilvie, C.S.I.
Horsfall, Jeremiah G., C.I.E.
Hose, John Walter, C.S.I.
Hoshang Jamasji Dartur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Hoskyns, *Rear-Adm.* Peyton, C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Houston, William, C.M.G.
Houston, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfred B. Davidson-, C.M.G.
Howard, Albert, C.I.E.
Howard, Henry Fraser, C.I.E.
Howard, *Lt.-Col.* Henry R. L., C.B. (*m*).
Howell, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur A., C.M.G.
Howell, Mortimer S., C.I.E.
Howell, *Br.-Gen.* Philip, C.M.G.
Howse, *Lt.-Col.* Neville R., C.B. (*m*), V.C.
Hrishi Kesh Laha, Babu, C.I.E.
Huddleston, George, C.I.E.
Hudon, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph A. G., C.M.G.
Hudson, *Maj.-Gen.* Havelock, C.B. (*m*), C.I.E.
Huggins, *Lt.-Col.* Ponsonby G., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Hughes, Arthur J., C.I.E.
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.B. (*m*).
Hughes, *Col.* Edward T., C.B. (*c*).
Hughes, *Col.* Emilius, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Hughes, *Col.* Herbt., C.B. (*c*), C.M.G., V.D.
Hughes, *Col.* John A., C.B. (*c*).
Hull, Hy. Mitchell, C.M.G.
Humphreys, *Brig.-Gen.* G. Gardiner, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Humphry, Alfred Paget, M.V.O. (4th).
Hunt, *Capt.* Allan T., C.S.I., R.N.
Hunt, Atlee A., C.M.G.
Hunt, Edmund Langley-, C.M.G.
Hunt, *Maj.* Frederick W., C.M.G.
Hunter, *Capt.* George G., C.M.G.
Hunter, Hamilton, C.M.G.
Hunter, *Brig.-Gen.* John Gunning, C.B. (*m*).
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* John M., C.S.I.
Hunza, Mir of, C.I.E.
Hurst, Cecil J. B., C.B. (*c*), K.C.
Husain Bilgrami Saiyid, C.S.I.
Husain, Mirza Mahdi, Nawab, Khan, C.I.E.
Husey, Ernest Innis, M.V.O. (5th).
Hussey, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur H., C.B. (*m*).
Hutchinson, Col. Francis P., C.B. (*m*).
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. D., C.S.I.
Hutchinson, *Col.* James B., C.S.I.
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown-Synge-, C.B. (*m*), V.C.
Hutson, Eyre, C.M.G.
Hyde, *Lt.-Col.* J. Irvine Lang-, C.M.G.
Hyde, *Capt.* Richard, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Impey, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence, C.I.E.
Imrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hew F. Blair-, C.M.G.
Inglefield, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. S., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Inglis, Wm. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
Ireland, *Engr.-Comm.* J. H. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Ireland, *Col.* Robert M., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Irvine, *Col.* Henry, C.B. (*c*).
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Abercrombie, C.M.G.
Irving, Charles J., C.M.G.
Irwin, Alfred, C.M.G.
Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* De la C. Thos., C.M.G.
Irwin, George R., C.S.I.
Irwin, Henry, C.I.E.
Irwin, *Col.* John S., C.B. (*c*).
Isacke, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert, C.M.G.
Isherwood, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.B. (*m*).
Izat, Alexander, C.I.E.
Jack, *Col.* Herbert R. H., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert K., C.B. (*m*).
Jackson, *Col.* Herbert Wm., C.B. (*c*).
Jackson, *Maj.* Lambert C., C.M.G., R.E.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Louis C., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert Whyte Melville, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas, C.B. (*m*), M.V.O. (4th), A.D.C., R.N.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas Dare, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Jackson, William H., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Maj.* L. W. De V. Sadleir-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jacob, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Le Grand, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Jacob, *Maj.* Arthur Leslie, C.I.E.
Jacob, *Maj.-Gen.* Claud W., C.B. (*m*).
Jaffray, Rev. William S., C.M.G.
Jagadish, Chandra Bose, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Jallab Khan, Sardar, C.I.E.
Jalal ud Din Khan, Akhundzada of Kandahar, C.I.E.
James, Charles Canniff, C.M.G.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Hy., C.I.E.
James, Frederick S., C.M.G.
James, *Col.* Herbert, C.B. (*m*).
James, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E. R., C.B. (*c*).
James, *Lt.-Col.* Hbt. Lionel, C.B. (*m*).
James, John Arthur, M.V.O. (4th).
James, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. B., C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
James, Wm. Dodge, M.V.O. (4th).
Jamiat Rai, Rai Bahadur Diwan, C.I.E.
Jamieson, George, C.M.G.
Jamieson, James William, C.M.G.
Janisch, Noel, C.M.G.
Jardine, William Ellis, C.I.E.
Jarrett, *Col.* Henry S., C.I.E.
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander W., C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Jarvis, *Maj.* Arthur M., C.M.G.
Jeffery, *Capt.* Walter H., C.I.E.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry B., C.B. (*m*).
Jeffreys, *Br.-Gen.* Patrick D., C.B. (*m*).
Jenner, George F. B., C.M.G.
Jennings, *Col.* Edward L. F., M.V.O. (4th).
Jennings, *Col.* Robert Henry, C.S.I.
Jerome, *Col.* Hy. J. W., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Jerred, Walter Tapper, C.B. (*c*).
Jeudwine, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh S., C.B. (*m*).
Jiwan Singh, Sardar, C.S.I.
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* C. M. Ross-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Johnson, *Capt.* Chas. D., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Frank E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Johnson, *Col.* Frederick F., C.B. (*m*).
Johnson, George William, C.M.G.
Johnson, *Maj.* Henry C., M.V.O. (5th).
Johnson, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard F., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Johnson, Wilf. Athelstan-, M.V.O. (5th).
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.B. (*c*).
Johnston, *Br.-Gen.* Francis E., C.B. (*m*).
Johnston, Fredk. William, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* George J., C.B. (*m*).
Johnston, *Col.* Henry H., C.B. (*m*).
Johnston, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. T., C.B. (*m*).
Johnston, *Col.* James W., M.V.O. (4th).
Johnston, *Col.* Percy H., C.M.G.
Johnstone, Frederick J., C.I.E.
Johnstone, *M.-Gen.* Jas. R., C.B. (*m*).
Johnstone, Jas. Wm. Douglas, C.I.E.
Jones, Adrian, M.V.O. (4th).
Jones, Chas. Jerome, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Jones, Fredk. T., M.V.O. (5th).
Jones, *Col.* Fredk. W. C., C.B. (*m*), M.B.
Jones, *Col.* Harry Balfour, C.B. (*m*), R.E.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie C., M.V.O. (4th).
Jones, *Brig.-Gen.* Morey Q., C.B. (*m*).
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Owen, C.B. (*c*).
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Godfrey, C.I.E.
Jopp, *Brig.-Gen.* John, C.B. (*m*).
Jowsey, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Joyner, Robert B., C.I.E.
Judd, John W., C.B. (*c*).
Julian, *Col.* Oliver R. A., C.M.G.
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kahlur, The Chief of, C.S.I.
Kailas Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kailas Narayan Haksar, *Lt.-Col.*, C.I.E.
Kaisar Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Kali Prasanna Ghosh, Rai, C.I.E.
Kalika Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kalinath Mitter, Babu, C.I.E.
Kaluba, Kumar Shri, C.I.E.
Kamal Khan, Mir, C.I.E.
Kanshi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Karim Beg, Sardar Bahadur, M.V.O. (5th).
Kaye, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil, C.I.E.
Kearns, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Jos., C.B. (*c*).
Keary, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry D'Urban, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Keatinge, Gerald Francis, C.I.E.
Keatinge, Henry P., C.M.G., M.B.
Keatinge, Rev. William, C.M.G.
Keeling, Hugh T., C.S.I.
Keene, Charles J., C.I.E.
Keene, William, M.V.O. (4th).
Keene, *Capt.* Wm. G. E. Ruck-, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Keighley, *Maj.* Vernon A. S., M.V.O. (4th).
Kelham, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Robert, C.B. (*m*).
Kelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Hy., C.B. (*m*).

Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. T., C.M.G., R.A.
Kelly, *Col.* James G., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Capt.* Wm. A. H., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Kemball, *Col.* Arnold H. G., C.B.(*m*).
Kemball, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* George Vero, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Kemble, *Capt.* Horace L., M.V.O.(5th).
Kemmis, *Col.* Wm., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Kemp, *Capt.* Thomas W., C.I.E., R.N.
Kennedy, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred A., C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. H., C.B.(*m*).
Kennedy, Frederick C., C.I.E.
Kennedy, Hartley, C.S.I.
Kennedy, *Col.* John M., M.V.O.(4th).
Kennedy, *Capt.* Macdougall Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kennedy, Michael, C.S.I.
Kennedy, Rev. Mortimer E., M.V.O.(4th).
Kennedy, Robt. Geo., C.I.E.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P., C.S.I.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Charles William Mackenzie-, C.B.(*m*).
Kenney, *Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Geo., M.V.O. (4th).
Ker, Wm. Pollock, C.M.G.
Kerr, *Col.* Alex. F. Kidston-, C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, John Henry, C.I.E.
Kerr, *Col.* Mark A., C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Rear-Adm.* Mark E.F., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Kerr, *Col.* Robert Scott-, C.B. (*m*), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Kerrich, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., C.M.G.
Kerrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. R.A., C.M.G.
Kershaw, Louis James, C.I.E.
Kershaw, Noel T., C.B.(*c*).
Key, *Maj.* Aston McN. Cooper-, C.B.(*c*).
Key, *Capt.* Edmd. M. C. Cooper-, M.V.O.(4th).
Keyes, *Capt.* Roger J. B., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), R.N., A.D.C.
Keyser, *Col.* Frederick C., C.B.(*m*).
Khair, Bakhsh, C.I.E.
Khuda Bakhsh Khan, C.I.E.
Khurja Salimullah, Nawab Bahadur, C.S.I.
Kiggell, *Maj.-Gen.* Lancelot E., C.B.(*m*).
Kilkelly, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Kincaid, *Col.* Wm. F. H. S., C.B.(*m*).
Kinder, Claude Wm., C.M.G.
King, Charles Montague, C.I.E.
King, George Kemp, M.V.O.(4th).
King, *Maj.* Giffard H. M., C.M.G.
King, Lucas W., C.S.I.
King, *Col.* Walter G., C.I.E.
King, Wm. Fredk., C.M.G., LL.D.
King, Wm. L. M., C.M.G.
Kingscote, Thomas A. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander A. A., C.B.(*m*).
Kiran Chandra De, C.I.E.
Kirby, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart R., C.M.G.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.-Gen.* George M., C.B.(*m*).
Kirkpatrick, *Col.* Roger, C.M.G.
Kirkpatrick, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Johnston, C.B.(*m*).
Kirkwood, *Col.* Carleton H. M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Kisch, Hermann M., C.S.I.
Kishan Sah, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Knaggs, Samuel William, C.M.G.
Knibbs, George Handley, C.M.G.
Knight, *Lieut.* Anthony, M.V.O.(5th).
Knight, Wm. Anderson, C.M.G.
Knollys, *Maj.* Louis F., C.M.G.
Knowles, Fredk. Arthur, C.M.G.
Knowles, *Col.* John Geo., C.I.E., V.D.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Henry O., C.M.G.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart G., C.I.E.
Koe, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk.W. B., C.B.(*m*).
Krabbé, *Paymr.-in.-Ch.* Fredk. J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Krishna Rao Wasudeo Mulye, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kuchler, George William, C.I.E.
Kunwar, Maharaj Singh, C.I.E.
Kutlehr, Raja Ram Pal of, C.S.I.
Lace, John Henry, C.I.E.
Laffan, *Col.* Henry D., C.M.G.
Lahore, Khan Bahadur of, C.I.E.
Laihka, Khun Lai, Sawbwa of, C.I.E.
Lakhtar, The Chief of, C.S.I.
Lala Sheo Prasad, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Lalubhai Samaldas Mehita, C.I.E.
Lamb, *Col.* Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Lamb, Harry Harling, C.M.G.
Lamb, John, C.B.(*c*).
Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, C.S.I.
Lambert, *Lt.-Col.* Edward P., C.B.(*m*).
Lambert, Henry Chas. Miller, C.B.(*c*).
Lambert, *Col.* Guy L. Bence-, C.M.G.
Lampson, Miles W., M.V.O.(4th).
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick Wm. B., C.B.(*m*).
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Herman J. S., C.B.(*m*).
Lane, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Lane, *Col.* Clayton T., C.I.E.
Lane, Henry P. P., M.V.O.(4th).
Lang, Alexander, C.M.G.
Lang, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(*m*).
Lang, Charles D., C.B.(*c*).
Langdon, *Col.* Harry, C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Langham, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G., C.M.G.
Langhorne, *Col.* Harold S., C.B.(*c*).
Langman, *Maj.* Archie L., C.M.G.
Larcom, Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Larymore, *Maj.* Hy. Douglas, C.M.G.
Lascelles, Hon. Gerald W., C.B.(*c*).
Lashmore, *Eng.-Com.* Harry, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Lassetter, *Col.* Harry B., C.B.(*m*).
Laurie, *Col.* Claude V.E., C.B. (*c*), D.S.O.
Laurie, Maxwell, M.V.O.(4th).
Law, *Col.* Hon. Cecil H., C.B.(*m*).
Law, Raja Rishi Case, C.I.E.
Law, Wm. Algernon, C.B.(*c*).
Lawford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sidney T. B., C.B.(*m*).
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* George H., C.M.G.
Lawrence, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. C. B., C.B. (*m*).
Lawrie, *Br.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Lawson, Arthur Ernest, C.I.E.
Lawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Merrick, C.B.(*m*).
Layard, Raymond de B. M., C.M.G.
Lea, *Col.* Samuel J., C.B.(*m*).
Leach, *Brig.-Gen.* Harold P., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Leach, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. B., C.M.G.
Leader, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry P., C.B.(*m*).
Lean, *Brig.-Gen.* Kenneth E., C.B.(*m*).
Leathes, Stanley M., C.B.(*c*).
Leckie, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. G. E., C.M.G.
Lecky, *Br.-Gen.* R. St. Clair, C.B.(*m*).
Lee, *Col.* Arthur V. H. Vaughan-, M.V.O.(4th).
Lee, *Br.-Gen.* Richd. P., C.B.(*m*), R.E.
Lees, Oswald C., C.S.I.
Le Fanu, Thos. Philip, C.B.(*c*).
Lefroy, Hon. Hy. Bruce, C.M.G.
Legg, *Capt.* Geo. E. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Legge, *Maj.-Gen.* James G., C.M.G.
Leigh, *Lt.-Col.* Henry P. P., C.I.E.
Leisk, Jas. Rankine, C.M.G.
Leslie, James Rankine, C.M.G.
Le Messurier, *Col.* Augustus, C.I.E.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Fredk. A., C.B.(*m*).
Le Mesurier, Havilland, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lemmon, *Col.* Thomas W., C.B.(*c*).
Lendon, *Capt.* Penry B., M.V.O.(5th).
Lennox, Lord Esmé Gordon, M.V.O.(4th).
Lessard, *Maj.-Gen.* François L., C.B.(*m*).
Lesslie, *Br.-Gen.* William B., C.M.G.
Leverson, *Col.* Geo. Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Leverson, *Col.* Julian J., C.M.G.
Leveson, *Rear-Ad.* Arthur C., C.B.(*c*).
Levey, George C., C.M.G.
Levinge, Edward Vere, C.S.I.
Levita, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil B., M.V.O.(4th).
Lewis, Arthur King, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Col.* David F., C.B.(*m*).
Lewis, *Br.-Gen.* Frederic G., C.M.G.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G.
Lewis, John Penry, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Col.* Somers R., C.B.(*c*).
Lewis, *Col.* Herman Le Roy, C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Leys, Peter, C.M.G.
Liddell, Adolphus G. C., C.B.(*c*).
Liddell, Fredrick F., C.B.(*c*).
Liddell, Lionel Chas., M.V.O.(4th).
Limpus, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Lindley, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. R., C.B.(*m*).
Lindley, James B., C.M.G.
Lindsay *Lt.-Col.* Henry A. P., C.M.G.
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. M., C.B.(*c*).
Lindsay, *Capt.* Lionel A., M.V.O.(4th).
Lindsay, Hon. Ronald, M.V.O.(4th).
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., M.V.O. (4th).
Lindsell, Henry Martin, C.B.(*c*).
Linton, *Capt.* Henry, M.V.O.(5th).
Lipsett, *Lt.-Col.* Louis J., C.M.G.
Liston, *Maj.* Wm. Glen, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Lithiby, John, C.B.(*c*).
Little, *Col.* Malcolm O., C.B.(*m*).
Littlejohns, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Livingstone, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert A. A., C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* A. H. Orlando, M.V.O.(4th).
Lloyd, *Com.* Edwd. Wm., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Fitzwarren, C.I.E., V.D.
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., $\frac{V}{C}$, C.B.(*m*).
Lloyd, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Lloyd, *Maj.* Wilford N., M.V.O.(4th).
Lobb, Reginald Popham, C.M.G.
Loch, *Lt.-Col.* Granville H., C.I.E.
Lodge, Frank Adrian, C.I.E.
Loftus, Montagu E., M.V.O.(4th).
Loke Yew, C.M.G.
Long, George Bathurst, M.V.O.(5th).
Long, *Maj.-Gen.* Sidney S., C.B.(*m*).
Long, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Longden, Clifford, M.V.O.(5th).
Longe, *Col.* Francis Bacon, C.B.(*m*).
Loughced, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel F., C.M.G.
Lousada, *Col.* Frederick P., C.B.(*m*).
Lovebaud, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Lovett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred C., C.B.(*m*).
Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Lovett, Harrington Verney, C.S.I.
Low, Charles E., C.I.E.
Lowe, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Henry M., C.B.(*m*).
Lowis, Frank Currie, C.I.E.
Lowth, *Col.* Frank R., C.B.(*m*).
Lucas, *Col.* Alfred G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Lucas, Frank H., C.B.(*c*).
Lucas, *Col.* Thomas J. R., C.B.(*m*).
Lucas, Wm. Henry, C.S.I.
Luce, *Capt.* John, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Ludlow, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund R. O., C.B.(*m*).
Ludlow, *Col.* Walter Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Luke, Stephen P. W. V., C.I.E.
Lukin, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lumley, *Br.-Gen.* Francis D., C.B.(*m*).
Lunham, *Col.* Thos. A., C.B.(*c*).
Lushington, Alfred W., C.I.E.
Lushington, *Col.* Stephen, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.

Lyall, David R., C.S.I.
Lyall, Frank Fredk., C.I.E.
Lygon, *Capt.* Hon. Robert, M.V.O. (4th).
Lyon, Percy Comyn, C.S.I.
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Harry H., C.B. (*m*), V.D.

Macartney, *Col.* John W. M., C.B. (*c*).
McBarnet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander E., M.V.O (4th), D.S.O.
Macbean, Regd. Gambier, M.V.O. (4th).
MacCall, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry Blackwood, C.B. (*m*).
McCalmont, *Col.* Barklie C., C.B. (*c*).
McCarthy, James D., C.M.G., R.N.
MacCarthy, *Br.-Gen.* Morgan J., C.M.G., R.A.
McCarthy, Robert Hy., C.M.G.
MacCartie, *Lt.-Col.* F. FitzGerald, C.I.E.
McCay, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Jas. W. C.B. (*m*).
MacCay, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. James W., C.B. (*m*).
McComb, *Col.* Robert B., C.B. (*m*).
McConaghey, *Lt.-Col.* Allen, C.I.E.
McCracken, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. W. N., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Macrae, *Col.* Alexr. Wm., C.I.E., V.D.
McCubbin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald A., C.M.G., I.S.O.
McDonald, Hugh C., C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Col.* John A., C.B. (*c*).
Macdonnell, *Insp.-General* Henry, C.B. (*m*), R.N.
McDonnell, *Col.* John, C.B. (*m*).
McDonnell, Richard G. P. F., C.I.E.
Macdonnell, *Col.* William, C.B. (*c*).
Macdonogh, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. M. W., C.B. (*m*).
McDougald, John, C.M.G.
McDowell, *Capt.* Donald K., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
MacEwen, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas L., C.B. (*m*).
MacEwen, *Col.* Maurice L., C.B. (*m*).
MacFarlane, *Lt.-Col.* David J. M., C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Br.-Gen.* Duncan A., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Macfarlane, George J., C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Maj.* Thomas J. M., C.M.G.
MacGill, *Capt.* Campbell G. H. M.V.O. (5th).
MacGill, *Adm.* Thomas, C.B. (*m*).
MacGregor, *Col.* Hy. Grey, C.B. (*m*).
McGrigor, *B.-Gen.* Chs. R. R., C.B. (*m*.)
Machell, *Capt.* Percy W., C.M.G.
McInerney, *Maj.* Timothy M., C.M.G.
McInnis, *Col.* Edward B., C.M.G.
McInroy, *Col.* Charles, C.B. (*m*).
McIntosh, John F., M.V.O. (5th).
Macintyre, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald C. F., C.B. (*m*).
McKay, *Col.* Hy. Kellock, C.B. (*m*), C.I.E.
Mackay, *Col.* Hon. Jas. A. K., C.B. (*m*.)
McKean, *Col.* Alexander C., C.M.G.
MacKelvie, *Maj.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Mackennal, Bertram, M.V.O. (4th), A.R.A.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., M.V.O. (4th).
Mackenzie, *M.-Gen.* Colin J., C.B. (*m*).
Mackenzie, *Col.* Frederick F., C.B. (*m*).
Mackenzie, *Maj.* John, C.I.E.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Robt. Campbell, C.B. (*c*).
McKerrell, *Brig.-Gen.* Aug. de Ségur, C.B. (*m*).
Mackey, *Maj.* Hugh J. A., M.V.O. (5th), D.S.O.
Mackinnon, Archibald D., C.M.G.
Mackintosh, *Col.* Donald J., M.V.O. (4th).
Mackintosh, *Col.* George, C.B. (*m*).
McLachlan, Duncan C., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Maclachlan, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas R., C.M.G., I.A.
Maclagan, *Col.* Rbt. S., C.B. (*m*), C.S.I.
MacLaughlin, *Lt.-Cl.* Alex. J. M., C.I.E.
MacLean, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B. (*m*), C.I.E.
Maclean, Frederick G., C.I.E.
McLeish, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan, C.M.G.
Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* James J., C.I.E.
MacLeod, James McIver, C.M.G.
Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. N., C.I.E., I.M.S.
MacLeod, *Maj.* Norman M., C.M.G.
MacLeod, *Col.* Roderick Wm., C.B. (*m*).
McLoughlin, *Col.* Geo. S., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
McMicking, Gilbert, C.M.G., M.P.
Macnabb, *Lt.-Col.* Donald J. C., C.S.I.
McNaught, Wm. Kirkpatrick, C.M.G.
MacNeece, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. Gaussen, C.B. (*m*).
Maconchy, *Col.* Ernest W. S. K., C.B. (*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Macoun, James Melville, C.M.G.
Macpherson, Rev. Ewen G. F., C.M.G.
Macpherson, James S., C.M.G.
Macpherson, Wm. Charles, C.S.I.
Macpherson, *Surg.-Gen.* William Grant, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., K.H.P., A.M.S.
Macrae, *Col.* Roderick, C.I.E., M.B.
Macrorie, *Capt.* Arthur K., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
MacTaggart, *Col.* Chas., C.I.E., I.M.S.
McTurk, Michael, C.M.G.
Madden, Archd. Maclean, C.M.G.
Maddox, Stuart Lockwood, C.S.I.
Madge, Walter Culley, C.I.E.
Madho Lal, Munshi, C.S.I.
Madhu Sudhan Das, C.I.E.
Magill, *Col.* James, C.B. (*m*).
Maginness, Edmond J., M.V.O. (4th).
Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, C.S.I.
Mahendro Lal Garkar, C.I.E.
Mahon, *Maj.-Gen.* Reginald Henry, C.B. (*m*), C.S.I.
Main, Reuben, M.V.O. (5th).
Main, *Col.* Thomas R., C.B. (*m*).
Mainwaring, *Br.-Gen.* Rowland B., C.M.G.
Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Pelham J., C.B. (*m*).
Maitland, Wm. James, C.I.E.
Malcolm, *Col.* Edward D., C.B. (*m*).
Malcolm, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Huntly L., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Malcolm, *Maj.* Pulteney, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Malcolmson, *Maj.-Gen.* John H. P., C.B. (*m*).
Malling, *Capt.* Irwin C., C.M.G.
Malleson, *Br.-Gen.* Wilfrid, C.I.E.
Mallet, Bernard, C.B. (*c*).
Maltby, *Lt.* Gerald R., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Malthus, *Col.* Sydenham, C.B. (*m*).
Man, Edward H., C.I.E.
Manders, Richard, C.B. (*c*).
Manderson, *Maj.-Gen.* George R., C.B. (*m*).
Manekjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, C.I.E.
Manifold, *Col.* Courtenay C., C.B. (*m*), I.M.S.
Manifold, *Col.* John F., C.M.G.
Mansell, *Capt.* Geo. R., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Mansfield, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Cyril Jas., M.V.O. (4th)
March, George E., C.M.G.
Marchant, *Br.-Gen.* A. E., C.B. (*m*).
Marden, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas O., C.M.G.
Marescaux, *Rear-Admiral* Gerald C. T., C.M.G.
Marinitch, Hugo, C.M.G.
Markwick, *Col.* Ernest E., C.B. (*m*).
Marling, Chas. Murray, C.B. (*c*), C.M.G.
Marling, *Col.* Percival S., C.B. (*m*), V.D.
Marlow, *Col.* Benjamin Wm., C.I.E.
Marriott, *Col.* John, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Marris, Wm. Sinclair, C.I.E.
Marsh, Edwd. Howard, C.M.G.
Marsh, Henry, C.I.E.
Marsh, *Lt.-Col.* Jeremy T., C.M.G.
Marsh, Thomas R., C.M.G.
Marshall, *Maj.-Gen.* G. F. Leycester, C.I.E.
Marshall, *Brig.-Gen.* J. W. Astley C.B. (*m*).
Martin, *Col.* Cunliffe, C.B. (*m*).
Martin, *Col.* George B. N., C.B. (*m*).
Martin, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert, C.B. (*m*).
Martin, *Maj.* Jas. FitzG., C.M.G., M.B.
Martin, *Col.* Rowland H., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Martineau, George, C.B. (*c*).
Marwood, William Francis, C.B. (*c*).
Marx, *Adm.* John L., M.V.O. (4th).
Masefield, *Col.* Robert T., C.B. (*c*).
Massy, *Col.* Harry S., C.B. (*m*).
Masters, *Col.* Alexander, C.B. (*m*).
Mathew, *Col.* Charles M., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mathew, George F., C.I.E.
Mathews, Hy. M. Segundo, C.S.I.
Mathieu, Mgr. Olivier E., C.M.G.
Matthews, Ernest L., C.M.G., K.C.
Matthews, *Col.* Godfrey Estcourt, C.B. (*m*), R.M.L.I.
Matthey, *Col.* Edward, C.B. (*c*).
Maud, *Maj.* Philip, C.M.G.
Maud, *Capt.* Wm. Hartley, C.M.G.
Maude, *Col.* Frederic N., C.B. (*c*).
Maude, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. S., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maude, Walter, C.S.I.
Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Nasaruddin, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur of Patna, C.I.E.
Maung Myat Tun Aung, C.I.E.
Maunsell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos., C.B. (*m*).
Maurice, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. B., C.B. (*m*).
Maurice, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. T. K., C.M.G.
Maxse, Ernest G. B., C.M.G.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Aylmer, V.D., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry St. P., C.S.I.
Maxwell, James Crawford, C.M.G.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. McC., C.B. (*m*), R.A.
Maxwell, Richard P., C.B. (*c*).
Maxwell, Wm. George, C.M.G.
May, *Lt.* Archd. S., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Sinclair, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
May, *Lt.-Col.* Henry A. R., C.B. (*m*).
May, *Maj.* Thomas J., C.M.G.
May, *Col.* Wm. Allan, C.B. (*m*).
Maycock, Willoughby R. D., C.M.G.
Maynard, Herbert J., C.S.I.
Mayne, *Col.* George N., C.B. (*m*).
Mayne, *Col.* Richard C. G., C.B. (*m*).
Mayston, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Robt., C.B. (*c*).
Mead, Percy James, C.I.E.
Meade, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm J., C.I.E.
Mears, *Maj.* Cecil D., M.V.O. (4th).
Measures, Harry Bell, M.V.O. (4th).
Meek, *Col.* James, C.B. (*m*), A.M.S.
Meers, James B., C.B. (*c*).
Mehrulla Khan, Mir Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, C.I.E.
Meiklejohn, Roderick S., C.B. (*c*).
Meihado, Carlos, C.M.G.
Melitus, Paul G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Melrose, *Chief-Insp.-Mech.* James, C.B. (*c*), R.N.
Melville, William, M.V.O. (5th).
Mercer, *Br.-Gen.* David, C.B. (*m*).
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Harvey F., C.B. (*m*), A.D.C.
Mercer, Lawrence, C.I.E.
Mercer, *Br.-Gen.* Malcolm S., C.B. (*m*).
Meredith, Richard, C.I.E.
Merk, Wm. R. Hy., C.S.I.
Merriman, *Col.* William, C.I.E.
Messent, Phillip G., C.I.E.
Meyrick, *Insp.-Vet.-Surg.* James, C.B. (*m*).

Meyrick, *Col.* Fred. Charlton, C.B.(*m*).
Mian Rahim Shah, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Michell, Roland Lyons Nosworthy, C.M.G.
Michelli, Pietro J., C.M.G.
Michie, John, M.V.O.(5th).
Middleton, Thos. Hudson, C.B.(*c*).
Midwinter, *Capt.* Edward Colpoys, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mifsud, Oreste Grech, C.M.G.
Mildmay, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Alexander St. John, M.V.O.(4th).
Miles, *Col.* C. Napier, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Miles, Geo. Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
Miley, *Col.* James A., C.S.I.
Millar, Jno. Alexr. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Miller, *Col.* David, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Miller, *Maj.* Geo. John, M.V.O.(5th).
Miller, Rev. William, C.I.E.
Millet, George P., C.I.E.
Mills, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Mills, *Col.* Herbert J., O.B.(*m*).
Milne, Alan Hay, C.M.G.
Milne, *Col.* George, C.B.(*c*).
Milne, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Milner, *Maj.* Marcus Hy., M.V.O.(5th), D.S.O.
Minchin, *Maj.* Alfred B., C.I.E.
Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O.
Mitchell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Mitford, *Brig.-Gen.* Bertram R., C.B.(*m*).
Mitford, Robt. Sidney, C.B.(*c*).
Mitford, *Col.* Wm. Kenyon, C.M.G.
Mobsby, George, C.M.G.
Moffat, Rev. John S., C.M.G.
Moffat, Robt. Unwin, C.M.G.
Mohendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.
Molesworth, *Brig.-Gen.* Edwd. H., C.B.(*m*).
Molesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Mollison, James, C.S.I.
Molyneux, *Maj.* Hon. Richd. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Monash, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Moncrieff, Alexander Bain, C.M.G.
Money, *Br.-Gen.* A. Wigram, O.B.(*m*).
Money, *Col.* Charles G. C., C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Col.* Elliot A., C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest D., C.I.E.
Money, *Brig.-Gen.* Gordon L. C., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*).
Moneypenny, Fredk. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Monkhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. P., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Monro, Alexander, C.I.E.
Monro, James, C.B.(*c*).
Monteith, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* James A. L., C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Col.* Hugh F. Lyons-, C.B.(*m*).
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. A. K., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Moody, *Col.* Richard S. H., C.B.(*m*).
Moon, Ernest Robert, C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moore, *Col.* Edwd. Jas., C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Col.* Maurice G., C.B.(*m*).
Moore, Pierce Langrishe, C.I.E.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* R. St. Leger, C.B.(*m*).
Moore, Thomas, M.V.O.(5th).
Moores, *Col.* Saml. G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Moorhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Harry C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moorsom, *Lieut.-Col.* Hy. Martin, M.V.O.(4th).
Moreland, Wm. Harrison, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Morgan, *Carp.-Lt.* David, M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Hill G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Morrell, *Capt.* John F. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Morris, *Col.* Arthur Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, M.V.O.(5th), V.D.
Morrison, *Br.-Gen.* Colquhoun G., C.M.G.
Morrison, *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th), V.D.
Moseley, Charles H. H., C.M.G.
Mosely, Alfred, C.M.G.
Mosley, Alexander, C.M.G.
Mosley, Tonman, C.B.(*c*).
Moule, Horace F. D'O., C.S.I.
Mountsteven, *Col.* Francis H., C.M.G.
Moysey, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Muddiman, Alex. P., C.I.E.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Hafiz, C.I.E.
Muhammad Ali, M.V.O.(4th).
Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Muhammad Salamullah Khan Bahadur, Nawab, C.I.E.
Muhammad Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E.
Muir, *Col.* C. Wemyss, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Muirhead, Alexander, C.I.E.
Mules, Horace C., C.S.I., M.V.O.(4th).
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Mullaly, Joseph John, C.I.E.
Mullen, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. L. W. ffrench-, C.I.E.
Müller, W. G. Max-, C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Mullins, *Maj.* Chas. H., C.M.G., V.D.
Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Muncherji Rustomji Dholu, C.I.E.
Mundy, *Rear-Adm.* Godfrey H. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Murdoch, *Brig.-Gen.* John F. Burn-, C.B.(*m*).
Mure, Wm. John, C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Andrew W., M.V.O.(5th).
Murray, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Charles C., C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril F. T., M.V.O.(4th).
Murray, Hugh, C.I.E.
Murray, John H. P., C.M.G.
Murray, Oswin Alexander R., C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Richard, M.V.O.(5th).
Murray, *Major-Gen.* R. Hunter, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Murray, *Col.* Valentine, C.M.G.
Murray, *Col.* A. A. Wolfe-, C.B.(*m*).
Mysore Kantharaj Urs, C.S.I.
Nadaun, Raja of, C.S.I.
Nalini, Bhusan Gupta, C.I.E.
Nanak Chand, Rao Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Nanquette, Pierre F. H., C.I.E.
Nanton, *Br.-Gen.* Herbt. C., C.B.(*m*).
Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Napier, *Rear-Adm.* Charles L., C.B.(*c*).
Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hy. Dundas, C.M.G.
Napier, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.M.G.
Napier, *Rear-Adm.* Trevylyan D. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Napier, William, C.M.G.
Narbeth, John H., M.V.O.(4th).
Nash, *Col.* Llewellyn T. M., C.M.G.
Nason, *Col.* Fortescue J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nath Mukharji, C.I.E.
Nathan, Robert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Natthi Mal Bahadur, Rai, C.I.E.
Nayar, C. Sankaran, C.I.E.
Naylor, James R., C.S.I.
Needham, Francis J., C.I.E.
Neel, Edmund, C.I.E.
Neish, Chas. Hy. Lawrence, C.B.(*c*).
Nethersole, Michael, C.S.I.
Nevill, Lord Richard Plantagenet, C.M.G.
Newall, *Col.* Stuart, C.B.(*m*).
Newcombe, Edmund L., C.M.G., K.C.
Newcomen, *Col.* A. H. Gleadowe-, C.I.E.
Newlands, John, C.I.E.
Newman, *Capt.* R. G. O. Bramston-, M.V.O.(4th).
Newmarch, Fras. Welles, C.S.I.
Newsholme, Arthur, C.B.(*c*), F.R.C.P.
Nicholas, *Capt.* John, M.V.O.(4th).
Nicholls, Henry A. A., C.M.G.
Nicholson, Arthur Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Nicholson, *Br.-Gen.* Graham H. W., C.M.G., R.A
Nicholson, John Rumney, C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Col.* John S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nicholson, *Rear-Admiral* Stuart, M.V.O.(4th).
Nicholson, *Major-Gen.* Stuart J., C.B.(*m*).
Nicol, John, C.M.G.
Nicoll, *Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Nicolls, *Col.* Edmund G., C.B.(*m*).
Nicolson, David, C.B.(*c*).
Nightingale, Thomas S., C.M.G.
Nilambar Mukharji, Babu, C.I.E.
Nisbet, *Colonel* Robert P., C.I.E.
Noble, *Comm.* Percy L. H., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Norcott, *Col.* Charles H. B., C.M.G.
Norman, *Maj.* Claude Lumsden, M.V.O.(4th).
North, *Col.* Bordrigge N., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
North, *Col.* Dudley, C.B.(*m*).
North, Frederic D., C.M.G.
Norton, David, C.S.I.
Nrittya Gopal Basu, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Nugent, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*).
Nutt, Alfred Y., M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O.
Nye, *Engineer-Capt.* Alfred J., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Obaidullah Khan, *Maj.*, C.S.I.
O'Brien, *Capt.* Aubrey J., C.I.E.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R. M., C.M.G.
O'Brien, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund D. J., C.B.(*m*).
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Murrough, M.V.O.(4th).
O'Connor, *Col.* Arthur P., C.B.(*m*).
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick F., C.B.(*m*).
O'Connor, *Maj.* Wm. F. Travers, C.I.E.
O'Conor, James E., C.I.E.
Odling, Charles William, C.S.I
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
O'Donovan, *Col.* The, C.B.(*c*).
O'Donovan, Denis, C.M.G.
Ogilvie, *Col.* Andrew M. John, C.B.(*c*).
Ogilvie, Francis G., C.B.(*c*).
Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Ogle, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederic A., C.B.(*m*).
O'Gorman, Mervyn, C.B.(*c*).
O'Gowan, *Brig.-Gen.* R. Wanless-, C.B.(*m*).
O'Grady, *Lt.-Col.* J. de Courcy, C.B.(*m*).
O'Halloran, Joseph S., C.M.G.
Ohu Ghine, Moung, C.I.E.
Okcover, *Captain* Haughton E., M.V.O.(5th).
O'Keefe, *Surg.-Gen.* Menus W., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Oldham, Wm. Benjamin, C.I.E.
O'Leary, *Br.-Gen.* Tom Evelyn, C.B.(*m*).
Oliver, Charles N. J., C.M.G.
Oliver, Henry Alfred, C.M.G.
Oliver, *Rear-Adm.* H. Francis, C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
O'Malley, *Col.* William A. D'Oyley, C.B.(*m*).
O'Meara, *Maj.* Walter A. J., C.M.G.
Ommanney, *Brig.-Gen.* Albert E., C.B.(*m*).

Ommaney, *V.-Adm.* Robt. N., C.B. (*c*).
O'Neill, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. J. S., C.B. (*m*).
O'Nial, *Surg.-Gen.* John, C.B. (*m*).
Onslow, *Lt.-Col.* Cranley C., C.M.G.
Onslow, *Col.* Geo. Thorp, C.B. (*m*).
Onslow, *Br.-Gen.* William Hy., C.B. (*m*).
Onyon, *Eng.-Capt.* Wm., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Openshaw, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. H., C.M.G., T.D., M.B.
Orange, Hugh W., C.B. (*c*), C.I.E.
Orange, William, C.B. (*c*).
Ord, *Col.* Frederick C., C.B. (*c*).
O'Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., C.M.G.
Organ, *Maj.* Charles, M.V.O. (5th).
Ormsby, *Lt.-Col.* Vincent A., C.B. (*m*).
Ornstein, John I. M., C.M.G.
Orpen, *Maj.* Redmond N. M., C.M.G.
Orr, James Peter, C.S.I.
Orr, Thomas, C.M.G.
O'Shaughnessy, R., C.B. (*c*), M.V.O. (4th).
O'Shee, *Maj.* Richard A. P., C.M.G.
Osgood, Fredc. Stanley, M.V.O. (5th).
Otterson, Henry, C.M.G.
Ouseley, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ovens, *Brig.-Gen.* Gerald H., C.B. (*m*).
Ovens, *Lt.-Col.* Robert M., C.M.G.
Ovey, Esmond, M.V.O. (4th).
Owen, *Col.* Arthur A., M.V.O. (4th).
Owen, *Col.* Chas. Cunliffe, C.B. (*m*).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Owen, *Col.* Hy. Mostyn, C.B. (*m*), M.V.O. (4th).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H., C.M.G.
Owen, *Capt.* Roger C. R., C.M.G.
Owen, Edward Cunliffe-, C.M.G.
Paget, *Capt.* Albert E. S. L., M.V.O. (5th).
Paget, *Col.* Harold, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Paget, *Brig.-Gen.* Wellesley L. H., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Pain, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. W. H., C.B. (*m*).
Paine, *Capt.* Godfrey M., C.B. (*c*), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Pakam Rajaratna, Diwan, C.I.E.
Pakenham, *R.-Adm.* W. Christopher, C.B. (*m*), M.V.O. (4th).
Palin, *Col.* Gilbert W., C.B. (*m*), C.I.E.
Palmer, Charles George, C.I.E.
Palmer, Fredk., C.I.E.
Panna Lalji, H.E. Rai Mehta, C.I.E.
Panton, *Col.* John G., C.M.G.
Panzera, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Wm., C.M.G.
Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Archibald, C.B. (*m*).
Parish, *Nav.-Instr.* Arthur J., C.B. (*c*).
Park, *Col.* James S., M.V.O. (4th).
Park, *Col.* Wm. Urquhart, M.V.O. (4th).
Parker, Alwyn, C.M.G.
Parker, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Parker, *Lt.-Col.* John L., C.M.G., R.A.
Parker, *Col.* John W. Robinson, C.B. (*c*).
Parker, Joseph, C.S.I.
Parkin, George Robert, C.M.G.
Parkin, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.I.E.
Parnell, *Col.* John Wm., C.M.G.
Parr, Christopher James, C.M.G.
Parkinson, *Maj.* Chas. C., M.V.O. (5th).
Parry, Frederick S., C.B. (*c*).
Parshad Sukhdeo, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C.I.E.
Parsons, *Col.* Cunliffe M., C.B. (*m*).
Parsons, *Brig.-Gen.* Harold D. E., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Partab Bahadur Singh, Raja, C.I.E.
Partab Singh, Raja, Chief, C.I.E.
Pasley, Thomas H. S., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Patch, *Col.* Robert, C.B. (*m*).
Paton, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.M.G.
Paton, *Capt.* Wm. D., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Patron, Joseph Armand, C.M.G.
Patterson, Alexander B., C.I.E.
Pattisson, Jacob Luard, C.B. (*c*).
Payne, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard L., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Peacock, Robert, M.V.O. (5th).
Peacock, Walter, M.V.O. (4th).
Peacocke, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Peake, *Col.* Malcolm, C.M.G.
Pearce, *Maj.* Francis B., C.M.G.
Pearse, *Lt.-Col.* Tom H. F., C.M.G.
Pearson, Arthur A., C.M.G.
Pearson, James Rae, C.I.E.
Pearson, *Col.* Michael B., C.B. (*c*).
Pease, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Thos., C.I.E.
Peck, *Maj.* Henry R., C.M.G.
Pedder, John, C.B. (*c*).
Peebles, *Lieut.* Aubrey W., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
Peel, Algernon R., M.V.O. (4th).
Peile, *Col.* Schofield Patten, C.B. (*m*).
Peile, *Col.* Solomon C. F., C.I.E.
Pelham, Hon. Thomas H. W., C.B. (*c*).
Pelly, *Capt.* Hy. Bertram, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Pendleton, Alan O'B. G. W., C.M.G.
Pennington, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., M.V.O. (4th), I.A.
Penny, *Maj.* Arthur T., M.V.O. (4th).
Penny, Edmund, C.I.E.
Penrose, *Brig.-Gen.* Cooper, C.B. (*m*), R.E.
Penrose, James E., M.V.O. (5th).
Perceval, *Br.-Gen.* Claude J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward M., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Pereira, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Perkins, *Col.* Alfred T., C.B. (*c*).
Perram, Geo. James, C.I.E.
Perry, Aylesworth Bowen, C.M.G.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. F., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Perry, William Payne, C.B. (*c*).
Pestanji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Pethebridge, *Comm.* Samuel A., C.M.G.
Petrie, David, C.I.E.
Petrie, *Br.-Gen.* Ricardo D., C.B. (*m*).
Phaltan, The Chief of, C.S.I.
Phayre, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B. (*m*).
Philips, *Lt.-Col.* Burton Hy., C.M.G.
Phillimore, *Vice-Adm.* Richd. F., C.B. (*m*), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Phillipps, *Lt.-Col.* Picton, M.V.O. (4th), R.M.A.
Phillips, Francis, C.B. (*c*).
Phillips, *Col.* Herbert de T., C.M.G.
Phipps, *Com.* Wm. Duncan, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Pickwood, *Col.* Edwin H., C.M.G.
Pigott, *Col.* Robt. E. P., C.I.E., V.D.
Pilcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas D., C.B. (*m*).
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R., C.M.G.
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Harry S. H., M.V.O. (5th).
Pink, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis J., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pipon, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B. (*m*).
Pitman, Charles E., C.I.E.
Pitman, *Capt.* Robert, C.M.G., R.N.
Pitman, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas T., C.B. (*m*).
Pitt, *Capt.* Francis J., C.B. (*c*), R.N.
Pitts, Thomas, C.B. (*c*).
Pivari Mohan, Raja Mukharji, C.I.E.
Plowden, C. W. Chichele-, C.I.E.
Plowman, George Thomas, C.M.G.
Plugge, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Plunkett, *Lieut.-Col.* Geo. Tindall, C.B. (*c*).
Poett, *Brig.-Gen.* Joseph H., C.B. (*m*).
Poley, *Capt.* Edward H. Weller-, M.V.O. (5th).
Pollard, *Fleet-Paymr.* Charles F., C.B. (*c*).
Pollard, *Br.-Gen.* James H.-W., C.M.G.
Pollen, John, C.I.E.
Pollock, *Major-Gen.* John A. H., C.B. (*m*).
Ponnambalam Ramanathan, C.M.G.
Ponsonby, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Poock, *Col.* John A., M.V.O. (4th).
Pope, Arthur Wm. U., C.I.E.
Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Harold, C.B. (*m*).
Porrall, Albert, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Porteous, Alexander, C.I.E.
Porteous, *Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Porter, Ludovic Charles, C.I.E.
Porter, *Brig.-Gen.* Thos. Cole, C.B. (*m*).
Porter, Wm. Ninnis, C.I.E.
Porter, *Col.* Thomas William Rose-, C.B. (*m*).
Potts, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick, C.M.G.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. H., C.B. (*m*).
Powell, *Col.* Sidney R., C.B. (*m*).
Power, J. Danvers, M.V.O. (4th).
Power, *Capt.* Laurence E., M.V.O. (4th), R.N., A.D.C.
Prafulla Chandra Ray, C.I.E., D.Sc.
Pratt, *Col.* Arthur S., C.B. (*m*).
Pratt, *Col.* Hy. Marsh, C.B. (*m*).
Pratt, *Surgeon-General* Wm. Simson, C.B. (*m*).
Preece, John R., C.M.G.
Presgrave, *Col.* Edwd. R. J., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Preston, Elystan G. C., M.V.O. (4th).
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Jenico E., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Preston, Sidney, C.I.E.
Price, *Col.* Adolphus J., C.M.G.
Price, *Br.-Gen.* C. H. U., C.B. (*m*), I.A.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Rhys Howell, C.M.G.
Price, *Br.-Gen.* William, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Prichard, *Col.* Chas. S., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Prideaux, *Maj.* Fras. Beville, C.I.E.
Pridmore, *Lt.-Col.* Walter G., C.M.G., M.B.
Pringle, *Col.* Robert, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O., A.D.C.
Proe, Thomas, C.M.G.
Prosad Sarbadhikiri Deba, C.I.E.
Prothero, *Vice-Adm.* Reginald C., C.B. (*m*), M.V.O. (4th).
Prothero, Rowland E., M.V.O. (4th), M.P.
Prout, William Thomas, C.M.G.
Prowse, Richard Thos., C.B. (*c*).
Pryce, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. E. apR., C.M.G., I.A.
Pryce, Howard Lloyd, C.M.G.
Pryor, *Lt.-Col.* Pomeroy Holland-, M.V.O. (4th).
Puckle, Richard K., C.I.E.
Pulford, *Col.* Russell R., C.I.E.
Pulley, *Col.* Charles, C.B. (*m*).
Pulling, Alexander, C.B. (*c*).
Pullinger, Frank, C.B. (*c*).
Punshon, Hugh K., M.V.O. (5th).
Purefoy, *Rear-Adm.* Richard P. Fitz G., M.V.O. (4th).
Quill, *Col.* Berkeley C., C.B. (*m*).
Quin, *Col.* Windham Hy. Wyndham-, C.B. (*c*), D.S.O.
Quinlan, Hon. Timoth Fras., C.M.G.
Quinn, Patrick, M.V.O. (5th).
Quirk, *Col.* John O., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Rabett, *Maj.* Regd. L. R., C.M.G.
Radford, *Col.* Oswald C., C.B. (*m*), C.I.E.
Raghunath Singh, Maharaj, C.I.E.
Raghunath V. Sabris, C.I.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, C.I.E.
Rainsford, *Col.* Marcus E. R., C.B. (*m*).
Rainsford, *Col.* Wm. John R., C.I.E.
Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert A., C.B. (*m*).
Rajagopali Chariyer, P., C.I.E.
Ram Charan Mitr, C.I.E.
Ramaniy Prasad Singh, C.I.E.
Rampal Singh, Raja, C.I.E.
Rampura, Ram Singh, Raja of, C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Maj.* Arthur D. G., C.I.E.
Ramsay, Louis E. B. Cobden-, C.I.E.
Rangnath, Narsingh Mudholkar, C.I.E.
Ravenhill, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. T., C.M.G.
Ravenshaw, *Br.-Gen.* Hurdis S. L., C.M.G.
Rawling, *Maj.* Cecil G., C.I.E.
Rawlinson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles B., C.I.E.

Rawson, Frank, C.M.G.
Rawson, *Col.* Herbert E., C.B.(*m*).
Raymond, *Col.* Francis, C.I.E.
Raymond, George, M.V.O.(5th).
Read, *Brig.-Gen.* Hastings, C.B.(*m*).
Read, Herbert Jas., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Reade, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., O.B.(*m*).
Reade, Herbert V., C.B.(*c*).
Reade, *Maj.-Gen.* Raymond N. R., C.B.(*m*).
Ready, *Lt.-Com.* Thomas, M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Reay, *Br.-Gen.* Charles Tom, C.B.(*m*).
Redfern, Thos. Wm., M.V.O.(5th).
Redhead, *Col.* Richard Hy. Milne-, C.M.G.
Reed, *Br.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.M.G., ✠.
Rees, *Adm.* Wm. Stokes-, C.B.(*m*).
Reeve, Hy. Fenwick, C.M.G.
Reid, *Col.* Ellis Ramsay, C.B.(*m*).
Reid, *Col.* Lestock H., C.S.I.
Reid, Marshall F., C.I.E.
Reid, William James, C.S.I.
Reinold, Arnold Wm., C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Rennie, Ernest A., M.V.O.(4th).
Rennie, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
Renny, *Col.* Sidney M., C.I.E.
Repington, *Lt.-Col.* Charles a'Court-, C.M.G.
Rew, Robert Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Reynolds, Herbert J., C.S.I.
Reynolds, Leonard Wm., C.I.E.
Riaz Hussain, Sheikh, C.I.E.
Ribbentrop, Berthold, C.I.E.
Rice, Benjamin L., C.I.E.
Rice, *Col.* Hy. Garde, C.B.(*m*).
Rice, *Carp.-Lt.* James, M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Rice, *Maj.-Gen.* Spring Robt., C.B.(*m*).
Rice, Walter Francis, C.S.I.
Richards, *Col.* Samuel S. C., C.B.(*c*).
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S., C.M.G.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. S., C.B.(*m*).
Richmond, Douglas C., C.B.(*c*).
Ricketts, *Capt.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Ricketts, *Maj.* Percy E., M.V.O.(4th).
Riddell, *Col.* John S., M.V.O.(4th).
Riddell, *Maj.* George Hutton-, M.V.O.(4th).
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B.(*m*), ✠.
Ridley, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles P., C.B.(*m*).
Ridley, Henry Nicholas, C.M.G.
Ridout, *Br.-Gen.* Dudley H., C.M.G., R.E.
Rind, *Col.* Alex. T. S. A., C.M.G.
Rishiyur Denkata Srinivasa Aiyar, C.I.E.
Risley, John S., C.B.(*c*).
Ritchie, *Br.-Gen.* Archd. B., C.M.G.
Ritchie, Richmond T. W., C.B.(*c*).
Rivaz, *Col.* Vincent, C.B.(*m*).
Robartes, Hon. Francis G. Agar-, M.V.O.(4th).
Roberts, Hon. Charles J., C.M.G.
Roberts, *Br.-Gen.* Hereward L., M.V.O.(4th).
Roberts, James Frederick, C.M.G.
Roberts, John, C.M.G.
Roberts, *Lt.-Gen.* William, C.B.(*m*).
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.*, Robert H. Mills-, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Robertson, *Vice-Adm.* Charles H., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. L.,, C.M.G.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* D.M., M.V.O.(4th).
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James C., C.M.G.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. C., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Robertson, *Col.* James P., C.B.(*m*).
Robertson, James W., C.M.G.
Robertson, Malcolm A., C.M.G.
Robertson, *Br.-Gen.* Philip R., C.M.G.
Robin, *Col.* Alfred William, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Robinson, Andrew, M.V.O.(5th).
Robinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. W., C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, *Surg.-Gen.* Geo. W., C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Macleod B., C.M.G.
Robinson, *Br.-Gen.* Percy M., C.M.G.
Robinson, *Col.* Robert Maximilian Rainey-, C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, William A., C.B.(*c*).
Robinson, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. A., C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, *Col.* Wm. H. B., C.B.(*m*), I.M.S.
Roche, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. J., C.B.(*m*), I.A.
Roche, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Ulick de R. B., C.B.(*m*).
Rodwell, Cecil Hunter, C.M.G.
Rodwell, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest Hunter, C.B.(*m*).
Rogan, *Capt.* Jno. Mackenzie, M.V.O.(5th).
Rohrweger, Frank, C.M.G.
Rollo, *Col.* The Master of, C.B.(*c*).
Rolt, *Br.-Gen.* Stuart Peter, C.B.(*m*).
Romer, *Br.-Gen.* Cecil F., C.B.(*m*).
Ronaldson, *Lt.-Col.* R. W. H., C.B.(*m*).
Roper, *Col.* Alex. W., C.B.(*m*).
Rose, Chas. Archd. Walker, C.I.E.
Rose, George Pringle, C.I.E.
Rosenthal, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.B.(*m*).
Ross, Alexander Carnegie, C.B.(*c*).
Ross, Edward Denison, C.I.E.
Ross, Roderick, M.V.O.(4th).
Ross, *Col.* Walter C., C.B.(*m*).
Rotter, *Flt.-Paymr.* Charles J. E., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Round, Francis R., C.M.G.
Rouse, Alex. Macdonald, C.I.E.
Routh, *Vice-Admiral* Hy. Peter, M.V.O.(4th).
Rowell, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Rowell, Thos. Irvine, C.M.G.
Rowland, John Wm., C.M.G.
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Frank G. M., C.M.G.
Roxburgh, Thomas Lawrence, C.M.G.
Roy, *Col.* Alexandre, M.V.O.(4th).
Roy, *Capt.* Joseph E. G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Royle, Arnold, C.B.(*c*).
Royle, Joseph R. E. J., C.I.E.
Royston, *Lt.-Col.* John R., C.M.G., D.S.O
Ruck, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard M., C.B.(*c*).
Ruffer, Marc A., C.M.G.
Rundall, *Col.* Frank M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Rundle, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. R. T., C.B.(*m*).
Russell, Hon. Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
Russell, *Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. S. E. W. Eardley-, M.V.O.(4th).
Russell, Reginald P., C.S.I.
Russell, William, C.B.(*c*).
Rustumji Dhunjebhoy Mehta, C.I.E.
Rutherford, *Col.* Chas., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rutherford, John Gunion, C.M.G.
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. W. P. Hore, (Master of Ruthven), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rycroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Ryder, *Lt.-Col.* C. H. D., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Sadler, Michael E., C.B.(*c*).
St. Clair, *Col.* Jas. L. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart M., C.I.E.
St. John, Alfred, C.M.G.
St. John, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. F. W., C.B.(*m*).
St. John, *Capt.* Francis G., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
St. John, *Maj.* Henry B., C.I.E.
Samson, *Maj.* Louis L. R., C.M.G.
Samut, *Col.* Achilles, C.M.G.
Sandbach, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sandeman, *Lieut.-Colonel* John G., M.V.O.(4th).
Sanders, *Eng.-Rear-Admiral* John Stocker, C.B.(*m*).
Sandiford, Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Sandilands, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. G., C.B.(*m*).
Sands, Wm. Southgate, M.V.O.(5th).
Sandwith, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph L., C.M.G.
Sandys, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. B. R., C.M.G.
Sanford, *Col.* Edw. C. Ayshford, C.M.G.
Sangster, Wm. Peter, C.I.E.
Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E.
Sardar Arur Singh, C.I.E.
Sardar Khan, *Subadar Major*, C.I.E.
Sardar Naoroji Pudamoji, C.I.E.
Sardar Shamsher Singh, C.I.E.
Sargent, *Br.-Gen.* Harry N., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen.* Euston H., C.B.(*m*), ✠.
Satterthwaite, *Col.* Ed., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Saunders, Arthur Leslie, C.S.I.
Saunders, *Maj.* Cecil H., C.M.G.
Saunders, William, C.M.G.
Savile, *Col.* Henry B. O., C.B.(*c*).
Savory, *R.-Adm.* Hrbt. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Sawai Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinkar, C.I.E.
Sawyer, *Surg.-Gen.* Richd. H. S., C.M.G., M.B.
Schalch, *Col.* Vernon A., C.B.(*m*).
Scharlieb, Herbert Johann, C.M.G.
Schletter, *Col.* Percy, C.B.(*m*).
Schreiner, Hon. Wm. Philip, C.M.G.
Schwikkard, *Major* Otto, C.M.G.
Scobie, *Col.* Mackay J. G., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Scott, Hon. Ernest Stowell, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Scott, George Batley, C.I.E.
Scott, *2nd Lieut.* James, C.I.E.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lothian K., C.B.(*c*).
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. E., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Wm. Augustus, C.B.(*m*).
Scratchley, Herbert A., M.V.O.(5th).
Seabrooke, James Herbert, C.I.E.
Seigne, John T., M.V.O.(5th).
Selby, Francis Guy, C.I.E.
Selby, Walford H. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Sellheim, *Lt.-Col.* Victor C. M., C.B.(*m*).
Senior, *Col.* Thomas P., C.B.(*c*).
Seth Kastur Chand Daga, C.I.E.
Seton, Malcolm C. C., C.B.(*c*).
Seymour, *Capt.* Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
Seymour, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. H., C.B.(*c*).
Seymour, Richard S. M.V.O.(4th).
Seymour, *Capt.* Michael Culme-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Sharp, *Lt.-Col.* Alex., C.M.G.
Shakespear, Alex. Blake, C.I.E.
Shakespear, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Shand, John, C.M.G., LL.D.
Sharp, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. L., C.M.G., R.A.
Sharp, Henry, C.I.E.
Sharpe, *Maj.* Wilfred S. C.M.G.
Shaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederic Chas., C.B.(*m*).
Shea, *Brig.-Gen.* John S. M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Shaw, *Col.* Johnston, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Shekleton, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh P., C.B.(*m*).
Sheldrake, *Carpt.-Lt.* John W., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Sheppard, *Col.* Geo. S., C.M.G., I.A.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Henry C., M.V.O.(4th).
Sheppard, *Captain* Thomas D. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Sheppard, William Didsbury, C.I.E.
Shepstone, Henrique C., C.M.G.
Shepstone, John Wesley, C.M.G.
Sheridan, Charles Cahill, C.I.E.
Sherwood, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur P., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Shingleton, Fredk., M.V.O.(4th).
Shipley, Hammond S., C.M.G.
Shipley, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. B., C.M.G.
Shirley, *Maj.* Herbert J., C.M.G.
Sholl, Lionel Hy., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Shoolbred, Fredk. Thos., C.B.(*c*).
Shoolbred, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert, C.M.G.
Shore, *Br.-Gen.* O. B. S. F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Shores, John W., C.M.G.
Short, *Br.-Gen.* Anthony H., C.B.(*m*).
Shortland, *V.-Adm.* Edw. G., C.B.(*m*).

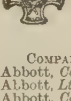
Shortt, Adam, C.M.G.
Showers, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert L., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar, C.I.E.
Shyam Sunder Lal, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Sibbald, Rev. Sam. Jas. R., M.V.O. (4th).
Sikandar Khan, Raja, C.I.E.
Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of, C.I.E.
Sim, *Col.* Geo. Hamilton, C.B.(*m*).
Sim, Hy. Alexander, C.I.E.
Simmonds, Frederick, M.V.O.(4th).
Simms, Rev. John M., C.M.G., D.D.
Simpkinson, Hy. Walrond, C.B.(*c*).
Simpson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Rudyerd, C.B.(*m*).
Simpson, Harry Butler, C.B.(*c*).
Simpson, *Col.* Henry C. C. D., C.M.G.
Simpson, John Hope, C.I.E.
Simpson, *Capt.* Launcelot, M.V.O.(5th).
Simpson, *Col.* Robert J. S., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Col.* Thomas T., C.B.(*m*).
Simpson, William J. R., C.M.G., M.D.
Sims, Francis John, M.V.O.(5th).
Sims, Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Sinclair, *Surg.-General* David, C.S.I.
Sinclair, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Edwd. M., C.B.(*m*).
Sinclair, *Capt.* Edwin S. Alexander-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N., A.D.C.
Sinclair, *Col.* Hugh M., C.B. (*m*), R.E.
Sinclair, John Houston, C.M.G.
Singleton, Thomas F., M.V.O. (4th).
Sitwell, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Skinner, *Col.* Bruce M., M.V.O.(4th).
Skinner, *Col.* Edmund G., C.B.(*m*).
Skirving, *Capt.* Archibald A. Scot-, C.M.G., M.B.
Slacke, Fras. Alex., C.S.I.
Sladen, Arthur French, C.M.G.
Sladen, *Lt.-Col.* David R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Slaney, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. Kenyon-, C.B.(*m*).
Slocock, Fras. S. A., C.I.E.
Sly, Frank George, C.S.I.
Sly, Henry Edward, C.M.G.
Small, *Col.* Wm. Geo., C.B.(*m*).
Smeaton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. O., C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon F. E., C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Arthur L. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Smith, *Capt.* Aubrey C. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Smith, Cecil Archd., C.I.E.
Smith, Charles Michie, C.I.E.
Smith, Rev. Canon Clemt., M.V.O.(4th).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* E. Hillier, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Edward O., C.M.G.
Smith, *Paym.-in-Chief* Fras. H., C.B.(*m*)
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Frod, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Smith, George, C.I.E.
Smith, *Col.* Geo. Barton, C.M.G.
Smith, George Douglas, C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* George Edwd., C.M.G., R.E.
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* Granville R. F., C.B.(*m*)
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* H. Guthrie, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Robt., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Smith, Henry Whitby, C.I.E.
Smith, Jas. Edward M., C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Jas. L., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Smith, John, C.B.(*c*).
Smith, Robert Addison, M.V.O.(4th).
Smith, Robert M., C.M.G.
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* W. Apsley, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* Wilfrid E. B., C.M.G.
Smith, William Rose, C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Dougl., C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Ft.-Sur.* P.W. Bassett-, C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Col.* Steuart Bogle-, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. C. Castleman-, C.B.(*c*).
Smith, Fras. St. J. Manners-, C.I.E.
Smith, Jas. E. Masterton-, C.B.(*c*).
Smyth, *Maj.* Benjamin, M.V.O.(5th).
Smyth, *Col.* Charles C., C.B.(*m*).
Smyth, *Col.* Etwall W., C.B.(*m*).
Smyth, Geo. Watson, C.B.(*c*).
Snow, Martin, M.V.O.(5th).
Snow, Philip C. H., C.I.E.
Somerset, *Col.* Charles W., M.V.O.(4th).
Somerville, *Col.* Thos. C. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Sommer, *Lieut.* Joseph, M.V.O.(5th).
Sotheby, Herbert Geo., M.V.O.(5th).
Souter, William Lochiel B., C.I.E.
Southey, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Southey, *Br.-Gen.* William M., C.M.G.
Soward, Arthur Walter, C.B.(*c*).
Spalding, *Col.* Warner W., C.M.G.
Sparkes, *R.-Adm.* R. Copland-, C.M.G.
Spearman, Edmund R., C.M.G.
Spedding, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. W., C.M.G.
Spence, James K., C.S.I.
Spence, Thomas W. L., C.B.(*c*).
Spencer, Hugh, C.I.E.
Spencer, Walter B, C.M.G.
Spens, *Maj.-Gen.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Spitta, Harold R. D., M.V.O. (4th), M.D.
Spragge, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Spurrier, Alfred Henry, C.M.G.
Squire, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*c*).
Stack, *Lt.-Col.* Lee O. FitzM., C.M.G.
Stafford, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. F. H., C.B.(*m*).
Stainforth, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert G., C.M.G., I.A.
Standen, Bertram P., C.I.E.
Standen, Edward J., C.B.(*c*).
Standford, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stanford, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Stanley, Hon. Arthur, M.V.O.(4th), M.P.
Stanley, *Col.* Geoffrey, C.B.(*m*).
Stanley, Herbert James, C.M.G.
Stanley, Geo. Joshua, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Stanley, *Capt.* Hon. Victor A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N., A.D.C.
Stansfield, Charles H. R., C.B.(*c*).
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., A.D.C.
Stanyon, Henry John, C.I.E.
Startin, *V.-Adm.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Statham, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Staveley, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. C., C.B.(*m*).
Stead, Charles, M.V.O.(5th).
Steele, John, C.B.(*c*).
Steele, *Col.* St. George L., C.B.(*m*).
Steele, *Maj.-Gen.* Samuel B., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Stephens, *Maj-Gen.* Adolphus H., C.B.(*m*).
Stephens, Berkeley John B., C.I.E.
Stephens, George Henry, C.M.G.
Stephens, *Com.* Richard M. T., C.M.G., R.N.
Stephenson, *Maj.* Albt. E., C.M.G., V.D.
Stephenson, *Col.* Francis L., C.B.(*c*).
Stephenson, Guy, C.B.(*c*).
Stephenson, Hugh Lansdown, C.I.E.
Stephenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Theodore E., C.B.(*m*).
Sterling, Geo. C. Beresford, C.I.E.
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., C.M.G., R.A.
Stevens, Frank, C.M.G.
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel M. C., C.M.G., I.A.
Stevenson, Edward S. B., C.I.E.
Stevenson, *Col.* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Stevenson, *Maj.* George I., C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Surg.-Gen.* Hy. W., C.S.I., I.M.S.
Stevenson, *Col.* James, C.B.(*c*).
Stevenson, Jas. Verdier, M.V.O.(5th).
Stevenson, *Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.B.(*m*).
Stevenson, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. F., C.B.(*m*).
Steward, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward H., C.M.G.
Steward, *Maj.* George C. T., C.M.G.
Stewart, Alexr. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E., C.M.G.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Cosmo G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Col.* Dudley S., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, Francis Hugh, C.I.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Maj.* Hugh, C.I.E., I.A.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* James C., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. M., C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.
Stewart, *Vice-Adm.* Robt. H. J., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Stewart, *Col.* Wm. Robt., C.B.(*m*).
Stikeman, Wm. Rucker, C.I.E.
Still, Charles, C.I.E.
Stirling, Edward C., C.M.G.
Stockley, *Col.* Charles M., C.B.(*m*).
Stockley, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R., C.I.E., R.E.
Stoker, George, C.M.G.
Stoker, Thomas, C.S.I.
Stokes, *Br.-Gen.* Alfd., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Stokes, Hopetoun Gabriel, C.I.E.
Stone, Jos. Henry, C.I.E.
Stoney, Edward W., C.I.E.
Stonham, *Col.* Charles, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Stoodley, Edwin E., C.B.(*c*).
Story, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Stowe, Leonard, C.M.G.
Strachan, James, C.I.E.
Strachan, Wm. Hy. W., C.M.G.
Strachey, *Lt.-Col.* Jno., M.V.O.(4th).
Strangways, Maurice W. Fox-, C.S.I.
Stratton, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace C. R., C.I.E.
Streatfeild, Frank N., C.M.G.
Streatfeild, *Capt.* Philip, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Streatfield, Henry Cuthbert, C.I.E.
Stretten, Charles J. D., M.V.O.(4th).
Stretton, *Maj.* Arthur J., M.V.O.(4th).
Strickland, *Br.-Gen.* Ed. Peter, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Struben, Wm. C. M., C.M.G.
Stuart, Andrew E. Castlestuart, C.S.I.
Stuart, *Br.-Gen.* Andrew M., C.B.(*m*).
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Burleigh F. B., C.B.(*m*).
Stuart, *M.-Gen.* Robt. C. O., C.S.I.
Stubbs, Reginald Edwd., C.M.G.
Sturge, Wm. Allen, M.V.O.(4th).
Sturrock, John, C.I.E.
Sueter, *Capt.* Murray F., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Suleman Haji, Sardar Sahib, C.I.E.
Sullivan, *Lt.-Col.* Edward L., C.M.G.
Summers, Thomas, C.I.E.
Sunder Lal, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Supple, *Col.* James F., C.B.(*m*).
Surtees, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Suter, Geo. Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
Sutherland, Algn. Robt., C.S.I.
Sutherland, Angus, C.B.(*c*).
Swabey, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid S., C.M.G.
Swain, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. L. D., C.M.G., V.D.
Swaine, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Swan, *Col.* Charles A., C.M.G.
Swan, *Col.* William T., C.B.(*m*).
Swann, Frederick S. F., C.I.E.
Swann, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Christopher, C.B.(*m*).
Swayne, Charles R., C.M.G.
Swindley, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Sykes, Jno. Chas. G., C.B.(*c*).
Symes, *Col.* Gustavus P., M.V.O.(4th).
Synge, R. Follett, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Tagart, *Br.-Gen.* Harold A. L., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Tailyour, *Col.* Thos. F. B. Renny-, C.S.I., R.E.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Edmund B., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.

Talbot, Walter Stanley, C.I.E.
Tancred, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. A., C.M.G., R.A.
Tan Jiak Kim, C.M.G.
Tanjore, Madava Rao Ananda Rao, C.I.E.
Tanner, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward, C.B. (*m*).
Tanner, *Br.-Gen.* John Arthur, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Tarbet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tarleton, *Com.* Alfred H., M.V.O. (4th).
Tawney, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Taylor, Charles Henry, M.V.O. (5th).
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest Fitzw., C.B. (*m*).
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Francis P. S., C.M.G.
Taylor, John J., C.B. (*c*).
Taylor, *Br.-Gen.* Regd. O'Brien, C.I.E.
Tegart, Chas. Aug., M.V.O. (5th).
Temple, Chas. Lindsay, C.M.G.
Tennant, Hercules, C.M.G.
Tennyson, Charles, B. L., C.M.G.
Ternan, *Br.-Gen.* Trevor P. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thackwell, *Col.* Colquhoun Grant Roche, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Thesiger, *Capt.* Bertram S., C.M.G., R.N.
Thomas, *Col.* Arthur H., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Thomas, Fredk. George, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Rear-Adm.* Hugh Evan-, M.V.O. (4th).
Thomas, Ivor C., M.V.O. (4th).
Thomas, Jas. Jonathan, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Maj.* John L., C.B. (*c*).
Thomas, Richard M., M.V.O. (5th).
Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles W., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Thompson, *Surg.-Major* Daniel R., C.I.E.
Thompson, D'Arcy W., C.B. (*c*).
Thompson, Herbert, C.S.I.
Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* William A. M., C.B. (*m*).
Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick Hacket-, C.B. (*m*).
Thompstone, Sydney W., C.M.G.
Thomson, *Col.* Andrew G., C.B. (*m*).
Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S., C.B. (*c*), R.N.R.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B. (*m*).
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel J., C.I.E.
Thomson, Theodore, C.M.G.
Thomson, William, M.V.O. (5th).
Thomson, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh D. White-, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O., R.A.
Thorburn, Jas. Jamieson, C.M.G.
Thorburn, Thomas, M.V.O. (4th).
Thorneycroft, *Col.* Alexander W., C.B. (*m*).
Thurburn, *Col.* James W., C.S.I.
Thursby, *Rear-Adm.* Cecil F., C.M.G.
Thurston, Edgar, C.I.E.
Thurston, *Lt.-Col.* H. Stanley, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Thurston, *Col.* Hugh C., C.M.G.
Tibbits, *Capt.* Chas., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Tickell, *Comm.* Frederick, C.M.G.
Tickell, Richd. Hugh, C.I.E.
Tighe, *Maj.-Gen.* Michael Joseph, C.B. (*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John A., C.B. (*m*).
Tinley, *Col.* Gervase F. N., C.B. (*m*).
Tipping, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F. Gartside-, C.B. (*m*).
Tisdall, *Lt.-Col.* A. L., C.M.G., R.A.
Titheridge, *Lt.* Benj., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
Tizard, *Capt.* Thos. Hy., C.B. (*c*), R.N.
Todd, *Surg.-Gen.* Howard, C.B. (*c*), R.N.
Todd, John S. B., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Tollner, *Col.* Barrett L., C.B. (*c*).
Tomasson, *Capt.* W. Hugh, M.V.O. (4th).
Tomkins, Herbert Gerard, C.I.E.
Tomkins, Stanley, C.M.G.
Tomkins, *Gen.* Wm. Percival, C.I.E.
Tomlin, *Capt.* George N., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Tompson, *Maj.-Gen.* William D., C.B. (*m*).
Tooth, Howard H., C.M.G.
Tottenham, *Vice-Adm.* H. Loftus, C.B. (*m*).
Tours, Berthold G., C.M.G.
Tower, Rev. Henry, M.V.O. (4th).
Townshend, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles V. F., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Tracy, *Maj.* Hon. Algernon H. C. Hanbury-, C.M.G.
Trapani, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, M.V.O. (4th).
Travers, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Treble, *Col.* George W., C.M.G.
Treffry, *Lt.-Col.* Edward, C.M.G.
Trefusis, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.M.G.
Treherne, *Surg.-Gen.* Francis H., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Trench, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F. Chevenix-, C.I.E.
Trench, *Col.* Frederick A. Le Poer-, C.B. (*m*).
Trenchard, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh M., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O., A.D.C.
Trendell, Hy. Arthur Previté, M.V.O. (5th).
Tresidder, *Capt.* Tolmie J., C.M.G.
Trevor, *Maj.* Arthur P., C.I.E.
Trevor, Frederick G. B., C.I.E.
Trevor, *Col.* George H., C.S.I.
Trimble, *Col.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Tripp, Geo. Henry, C.B. (*c*).
Triscott, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Prideaux, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Trotman, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. N., C.B. (*m*).
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon R., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald F., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Troubridge, *Rear-Adm.* Ernest C. T., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Truninger, Lionel, C.I.E.
Tucker, Alexander L. P., C.I.E.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis H. E., C.I.E.
Tucker, William Kidger, C.M.G.
Tudor, *Rear-Ad.* Fredk. C.T., C.B. (*c*).
Tudway, *Br.-Gen.* Robert J., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Tufnell, *Rear-Adm.* Lionel G., C.M.G.
Tulloch, *Major* Hector, C.B. (*c*).
Tulloch, *Br.-Gen.* John A. S., C.B. (*m*).
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* John W. G., C.B. (*m*).
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver A., C.M.G.
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H., C.B. (*m*).
Turner, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Arthur W., C.B. (*c*).
Turner, *Col.* Augustus Hy., C.B. (*m*).
Turner, *Colonel* Henry F., C.B. (*m*).
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* James G., C.B. (*m*).
Turner, *Br.-Gen.* Martin N., C.B. (*m*).
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Percy A., C.M.G.
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. E. W., C.B. (*m*), V.D., D.S.O.
Turner, William, M.V.O. (4th), M.D.
Turnor, Algernon, C.B. (*c*).
Turpin, William Gibbs, C.B. (*c*).
Twigg, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. Henry, C.B. (*m*).
Twining, *Lt.-Col.* Philip G., C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Twiss, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A., M.V.O. (4th).
Twiss, *Br.-Gen.* John Hy., C.B. (*m*), R.E.
Twynam, *Col.* Philip A. A., C.B. (*m*).
Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Trevor B., C.S.I.
Tyndale, *Maj.* Wentworth F., C.M.G.
Tyrwhitt, Rev. Hon. Leonard T., M.V.O. (4th).
Tyrwhitt, *Capt.* Reginald Yorke, C.B. (*m*), R.N.
Tytler, Adam G., C.I.E.
Umar Hayat Khan, *Capt.* Malik, C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
Umfreville, *Lt.-Col.* Percy, C.M.G.
Umrao Beg, *Capt.* Mirza, M.V.O. (5th).
Uniacke, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Percy, C.B. (*m*).
Upcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Russell, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Upperton, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B. (*m*).
Urmston, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. B., C.B. (*m*).
Urquhart, *Col.* Robert, M.V.O. (4th).
Vakhatsinghji Kesrisinghji, C.S.I.
Vala Laksman Meram, C.I.E.
Vandeleur, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. S., C.M.G.
Van de Weyer, *Maj.* William J. B., M.V.O. (4th).
Vansittart, Robert G., M.V.O. (4th).
Van Someren, Wm. Taylor, C.I.E.
Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Turner, C.B. (*m*).
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh T. Jones-, C.B. (*m*).
Vaughan, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Vaughan, John Charles Tudor St. Andrew, M.V.O. (4th).
Venis, Arthur, C.I.E.
Verner, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas E., C.B. (*m*).
Verney, Harry Lloyd-, M.V.O. (4th).
Verrières, Albert C., C.I.E.
Vetch, *Col.* Robert H., C.B. (*c*).
Vialls, *Lt.-Col.* Harry G., C.B. (*m*).
Vibert, *Comm.* Fredk. Wm., C.B. (*c*), R.N.
Vigors, *Capt.* Philip W., M.V.O. (5th).
Villiers, Francis J., C.M.G.
Villiers, Hy. Montague, M.V.O. (4th).
Vincent, *Col.* A. C. FitzHardinge, C.M.G.
Vincent, Frank A. M. H., M.V.O. (5th).
Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, C.I.E.
Vivian, *Maj.* Hon. Odo R., M.V.O. (4th).
Vivian, *Maj.* Valentine, M.V.O. (5th).
Volkers, Robt. C. Francys, C.I.E.
Vyvyan, *Col.* Courtenay B., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Wace, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard, C.B. (*m*).
Waddell, *Lieut.-Col.* Lawrence A., C.B. (*m*), C.I.E.
Waddington, Charles W., C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
Wade, *Col.* Wm. Barton, C.B. (*m*).
Wadeson, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. W. G., C.B. (*m*).
Wagstaff, *Capt.* Cyril M., C.I.E.
Wagstaff, Wm. George, C.M.G.
Wake, *Capt.* C. St. Aubyn, C.M.G.
Wakeley, Hy. J., C.I.E.
Walcott, *Col.* Edmund S., C.B. (*m*).
Walcott, Henry Barclay, C.M.G.
Waldron, *Br.-Gen.* Francis, C.B. (*m*).
Walker, Charles, C.B. (*c*).
Walker, Ernest O., C.I.E.
Walker, George H. D., C.I.E.
Walker, Gilbert Thos., C.S.I., F.R.S.
Walker, *Br.-Gen.* Harold B., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Walker, James, C.I.E.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Robert S. F., C.M.G.
Walker, *Col.* Wm. Geo., C.B. (*m*), V.D.
Walker, Wm. James Dixon, C.B. (*c*).
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* G. T. Forestier-, C.B. (*m*), A.D.C.
Wall, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, C.M.G., I.M.S.
Wallace, *M.-G.* Alexander, C.B. (*m*).
Wallace, *Maj.* David, C.M.G., M.B.
Wallace, Laurence Aubrey, C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Nesbit W., C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Robert H., C.B. (*m*).
Wallack, *Col.* Ernest T., C.B. (*m*).
Waller, John Hampden, M.V.O. (4th).
Wallis, Arthur Hy., C.I.E.
Wallis, Henry Richard, C.M.G.
Walrond, Main S. O., C.M.G.
Walsh, Ernest H. C., C.S.I.
Walsh, Hon. Reginald, M.V.O. (4th).

Walsh, *Capt.* Hon. George H. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Walsh, *Col.* Hy. Alfred, C.B.(*m*).
Walsh, Langton P., C.I.E.
Walshe, *Br.-Gen.* Henry E., C.M.G.
Walter, *Maj.* Frederic Edward, M.V.O.(4th).
Walters, *Col.* Wm. Barker, C.B.(*m*).
Walton, Frederick T. G., C.I.E.
Wanliss, *Lt.-Col.* David S., C.M.G.
Wanshare, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd., C.B.(*m*).
Warburton, John Paul, C.I.E.
Ward, *Lieut.-Gen.* Hon. Bernard M., C.B.(*m*).
Ward, *Comm.* Hon. Cyril A., M.V.O.(4th).
Ward, *Major-General* Francis Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Ward, Hon. Gerald E. F., M.V.O. (4th).
Ward, *Eng.-Capt.* Jno. T. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Ward, Thos. Robt. J., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Ward, *Captain* Philip Nelson-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Ware, Arthur W., C.M.G.
Ware, *Lt.-Col.* F. C. Webb, C.I.E.
Waring, Francis J., C.M.G.
Warren, *Fleet-Paym.* Herbert A., M.V.O.(4th).
Warren, Philip David, C.M.G.
Warren, *Maj.* Wm. Joseph, C.M.G.
Watchorn, *Lt.-Col.* Edward T., C.B.(*m*).
Waterfield, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.B.(*m*).
Watson, Charles C., C.I.E.
Watson, *Br.-Gen.* Harry D., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Watson, *Capt.* Hugh D. R., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Watson, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. Ed., C.B.(*m*).
Watson, Hon. Regd. George, C.M.G.
Watson, Thomas G., C.M.G.
Watson, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Arthur, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Watt, James, M.V.O.(4th).
Watts, *Col.* Chas. D. R., C.M.G.
Watts, Francis, C.M.G.
Watts, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert E. C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Watts, James, C.M.G.
Wauchope, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E.
Wavell, *Major-Gen.* Archibald G., C.B.(*m*).
Way, *Maj.* Bromley G.V., M.V.O.(4th).
Way, *Capt.* William, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Way, *Maj.-Gen.* Nowell F. Sampson-, C.B.(*m*).
Weakley, Ernest, C.M.G.
Weatherall, *Col.* Henry B., C.B.(*m*).
Wear, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon E. L., C.M.G.
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L. A., C.M.G.
Webb, Frederick Wm., C.M.G.
Webb, Montague de P., C.I.E.
Webb, *Capt.* Richard, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Webb, *Col.* Walter Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Webster, *Col.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*).
Webster, *Capt.* John Alexr., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Webster, Thomas L., C.B.(*c*).
Welch, *Col.* George O., C.B.(*m*).
Welchman, *Col.* Edmd. W. St. George, C.B.(*m*).
Wellesley, *Br.-Gen.* Richard A. C., C.M.G., R.A.
Wells, Creswell, M.V.O.(5th).
Wemyss, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Manley, C.B.(*m*).
Wemyss, *Rear-Adm.* Rosslyn E., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Wenden, Hy. Charles E., C.I.E.
West, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
West, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. C. J. Sackville-, C.M.G.
Westcott, *Col.* Sinclair, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Western, *Lt.-Col.* J. Halifax, C.M.G.
Western, *Col.* Wm. G. B., C.B.(*m*).
Westmorland, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Weston, *Maj.* Regd. S., C.M.G.
Westropp, *Col.* George R.C., C.B.(*m*).
Westropp, *Col.* John Massy-, C.M.G.
Wheatley, *Col.* Hy. Spencer, C.B.(*m*).
Wheatley, *Col.* Moreton J., C.B.(*c*).
Wheeler, Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Wheeler, William, C.M.G.
Wheelwright, Charles A., C.M.G.
Whigham, *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. D., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Whitaker, *Col.* Chas. H. T., M.V.O.(4th).
White, Aubrey, C.M.G.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick, C.M.G.
White, George Gilbert, C.S.I.
White, Herbert E., C.M.G.
White, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert S. N., M.V.O.(4th).
White, J. Claude, C.I.E.
White, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Lewis, C.B.(*m*).
Whitehead, *Surg.-Gen.* Hayward Reader, C.B.(*m*).
Whitehead, Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Whiteley, Frank, C.M.G.
Whiting, Wm. Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Whittington, *Col.* Geo. J. C., C.B.(*m*).
Whyte, *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. M. C. B., C.M.G., R.N.
Wibberley, Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Wickham, Louis, M.V.O.(4th).
Wickham, *Col.* Wm. Jas. R., C.B.(*m*).
Widdicombe, *Lt.-Col.* George T., C.B.(*m*).
Widdows, Archibald Edwards, C.B.(*c*).
Wigley, Fredk. George, C.I.E.
Wilberforce, *Br.-Gen.* Herbt. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Wilding, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., C.M.G.
Wilkins, Roland Field, C.B.(*c*).
Wilkinson, Fredk. Edgar, C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Brig.-Gen.* Montague, M.V.O.(4th).
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Percival S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wilkinson, Richd. Jas., C.M.G.
Willcocks, G. Waller, C.B.(*c*).
Williams, *Lt.* Albert, M.V.O.(5th), MUS.DOC.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur B. C., C.B.(*m*).
Williams, Charles R., C.M.G.
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Coventry, C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Edward G., C.M.G.
Williams, Henry, M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Williams, James Leslie, C.M.G.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Raymond B., C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Col.* Wm. D. C., C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Col.* Wm. Hugh, C.M.G.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Charles Ingouville-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Williamson, *Capt.* Adolphus H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Williamson, *Col.* John F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Williamson, *Col.* Robt. F., C.B.(*m*).
Williamson, Victor A., C.M.G.
Willis, *Col.* Charles F., C.B.(*m*).
Willis, Fredk. James, C.B.(*c*).
Willis, *Maj.* Geo. Hy., M.V.O.(4th).
Willis, Joseph G., C.B.(*c*).
Willmore, *Gr.* Henry H. A., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
Willoughby, *Col.* Michael E., C.M.G.
Willoughby, *Lt.-Gen.* Michael W., C.S.I.
Wilmot, *Maj.-Gen.* Revell Eardley-, C.B.(*m*).
Wilshere, Alfred Henry, C.M.G.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex., C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, *Capt.* Arnold T., C.M.G.
Wilson, Chas. Hy., C.I.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles S., C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond M., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, Hon. Frank, C.M.G.
Wilson, Frederick James, C.I.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. M., C.B.(*m.*).
Wilson, George, C.B.(*c*).
Wilson, *Capt.* George, C.I.E., R.I.M.
Wilson, *Maj.* Saml. H., C.M.G.
Wilson, Thomas Corby, C.I.E.
Wilton, Ernest C. C., C.M.G.
Wilton, *Lt.* Fredk. E. G., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Windham, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, C.I.E.
Wingate, *Col.* George, C.I.E.
Wingfield, Maurice Edward, C.M.G.
Winsloe, *Col.* Richard W. C., C.B.(*m*).
Winter, *Br.-Gen.* Samuel H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wintour, *Maj.-Gen.* Fitzgerald, C.B.(*m*).
Wintour, Ulick F., C.M.G.
Winwood, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Q., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Witham, *Col.* James K. M., C.M.G.
Withycombe, *Lt.-Col.* William M., C.M.G.
Wodehouse, Edmond Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Wodehouse, *Lt.-Col.* Fredc. Wm., C.I.E.
Wodehouse, Henry Ernest, C.M.G.
Wollaston, Gerald W., M.V.O.(4th).
Wood, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Wood, James L., C.M.G.
Wood, John Barry, C.I.E.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* John Wm. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Wood, Rev. Canon Joseph, M.V.O.(4th).
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis I., C.M.G.
Wood, *Br.-Gen.* Philip R., C.M.G.
Wood, Walter Gunnell, C.S.I.
Wood, William H. H. Arden-, C.I.E.
Wood, William King, C.I.E.
Wood, Zachary Taylor, C.M.G.
Woodford, Chas. Morris, C.M.G.
Woodhead, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Woodhouse, *Surg.-Gen.* Tom P., C.B.(*m*).
Woodland, *Col.* Arthur L., C.B.(*m*).
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* Albert Edwd., C.S.I.
Woods, Percy, C.B.(*c*).
Woodward, *Br.-Gen.* Edward M., C.B.(*m*).
Woodward, *Col.* John Henry, C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Woollcombe, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. L. C.B.(*m*).
Woollcombe, *Capt.* Louis C. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Wootton, *Ch.-Insp.* James, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Wordsworth, William, C.I.E.
Worthington, Arthur M., C.B.(*c*).
Wortley, *Col.* Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Wortley, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Edward J. Montagu-Stuart-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Wratislaw, Albert C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Wray, *Brig.-Gen.* J. Cecil, M.V.O.(4th).
Wright, *Brig.-Gen.* Archibald J. A., C.B.(*m*).
Wright, *Col.* Henry R. H., C.M.G.
Wright, *Col.* Wm. Burgess, C.I.E., V.D.
Wright, Rev. Hy. D. Dixon-, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Wrightson, Walsh, C.M.G.
Wroughton, *Lt.-Col.* John B., C.M.G.
Wyatt, *Maj.* Francis O., M.V.O.(4th).
Wyatt, Thomas Henry, M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O., V.D.
Wylie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.S.I.
Wylie, *Lt.-Col.* James S., M.V.O.(4th).

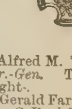
Wyllie, *Col.* Alexander K., C.B.(*m*).
Wylly, *Col.* Harold C., C.B.(*m*).
Wynch, Lionel M., C.I.E.
Wyndham, *Col.* Guy P., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Wyndham, Percy, C.I.E.
Wyndham, *Mj.* Wm. F. G., M.V.O. (4th).
Wyndham, *Col.* Walter G. Crole-, C.B.(*m*).
Wynyard, *Col.* Rowley, M.V.O.(4th).
Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Yarr, *Col.* Michael T., C.B.(*m*).
Yasin Khan, *Subadar Major* Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E.
Yate, *Col.* Charles E., C.S.I., C.M.G., M.P.
Yaung Hwe, Sawbwa of, C.I.E.
Yeats, Sidney K. Levett-, C.I.E.
Yelding, *Col.* Wm. Richard, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Yerburgh, R. Eustre, C.B.(*c*).
Yorstoun, *Col.* Archibald M. Carthew-, C.B.(*m*).
Young, Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Frank P., C.I.E.
Young, George, M.V.O.(4th).
Young, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Fredk., C.B.(*m*).
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Julian M., C.M.G.
Young, Wm. Douglas, C.M.G.
Younghusband, Arth. Delaval, C.S.I.
Younghusband, Romer Edwd., C.S.I.
Yuk, Wei, C.M.G.
Yule, *Col.* Frames Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Zammit, Salvatore C., C.M.G.
Zammit, Temistocle, C.M.G., M.D.
Zaphiro, Photius P. C., C.M.G.
Zavertal, *Cavaliere* Ladislao J. P. P., M.V.O.(5th).
Zia-ud-din Ahmed, C.I.E., D.SC.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, C.S.I.

The Distinguished Service Order—Companions. D.S.O.



EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

Ribbon, Red with blue edge.



INSTITUTED *9th November*, 1886.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS. D.S.O.

Abbott, *Capt.* Frank B.
Abbott, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
Abbott, *Col.* H. E. Stacy.
Adamson, *Capt.* James E.
Addison, *Maj.* G. H., R.E.
Ainsworth, *Maj.* Wm. John.
Alexander, *Col.* A. de Vere.
Alexander, *Maj.* E. G., I.A.
Alexander, *Col.* Harvey.
Alexander, *Capt.* Heber M.
Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. L.
Alexander, *Capt.* Hon. Herbrand C.
Alexander, *Maj.* W. N. Stuart.
Allanson, *Maj.* Cecil J. L.
Allason, *Maj.* Walter.
Allcard, *Maj.* Herbert, R.A.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Morris.
Allen, *Col.* Robert F., R.E.
Amos, *Maj.* Herbert G. M.
Amphlett, *Maj.* Charles G.
Anderson, *Capt.* Desmond F.
Anderson, *Capt.* E. L. B.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* N.G., A.S.C.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Rowld. J. P.
Anderson, *Capt.* Stanley J. (*Can.*).
Anderson, *Col.* Wm. C.
Angel, *Capt.* Thos. Lombard.
Anley, *Lt.-Col.* Barnett D. L. G.
Annesley, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. H. A.
Aplin, *Col.* Philip J. H., I.A.
Applin, *Maj.* Regd. V. K.
Arbuthnot, *Maj.* Alex. Geo.
Arbuthnot, *Com.* V. L., R.N.
Archdale, *Maj.* Theo. M.
Ardagh, *Maj.* George H.
Arden, *Capt.* John H. M.
Aris, *Lt.* Chas. John.
Armitage, *Maj.* Chas. L.
Armitage, *Rev.* Robert.
Armstrong, *Col.* Gerald D.
Armstrong, *Col.* Oliver C.
Armstrong, *Maj.* F. S. N. Savage-.
Arnold, *Col.* A. James.
Arthur, *Capt.* C. G. (*Can.*).
Arthur, *Maj.* J. M., R.F.
Aspinall, *Lt.-Col.* Robert L.
Asser, *Maj.* Verney.
Astell, *Capt.* Somerset C. G. F.
Atchison, *Maj.* Chas. E.
Atkinson, *Maj.* Edward W.
Atkinson, *Lt.* Henry N.
Atlay, *Maj.* Hugh W.
Aytoun, *Maj.* Andrew.
Babington, *Sqdr.-Com.* John T.
Backhouse, *Maj.* Miles R. C.
Bacon, *Lt.-Com.* Sidney K., R.N.R.
Badcock, *Lt.-Col.* Francis F.
Bagge, *Maj.* Richard L.
Bagot, *Maj.* Hon. Walter L.
Bailey, *Capt.* Arthur H.
Bailey, *Maj.* Percy J.
Baillie, *Lt.-Col.* Augustus C.
Baillie, *Maj.* Hugh F.
Baillie, *Capt.* John Andrew.
Bainbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Norman B.
Baines, *Lieut.* Cuthbert S.
Baird, *Lt.-Col.* Harry B. D.
Baird, *Capt.* Henry H. C.
Baker, *Capt.* A. B. (*N.S.W.*)
Baker, *Major* Robert.
Baldwin, *Col.* Guy M.
Balfour, *Capt.* Edward W. S.
Balfour, *Col.* John E. H.
Ballantyne, *Maj.* J. (*Can.*).
Banks, *Maj.* Henry John A.
Barlow, *Adm.* Charles J.
Barlow, *Maj.* Charles L.
Barlow, *Maj.* Charles Wynn
Barnard, *Maj.* C. D. V. Cary-.
Barnardiston, *Maj.* S. J. B.
Barnes, *Br.-Gen.* Regd. W. R.
Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* E. M. Moulton-.
Bartholomew, *Maj.* Arth. W.
Bartholomew, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh J.
Bartlett, *Maj.* Edwin.
Barton, *Maj.* Baptist J.
Barton, *Maj.* Charles G.
Barton, *Col.* M. O., R.E.
Barton, *Maj.* Patterson, R.A.
Bastard, *Maj.* Reginald.
Bateman, *Maj.* H. R.
Bates, *Maj.* Arthur S.
Bates, *Col.* Charles L.
Battye, *Maj.* Clinton W.
Bayard, *Brig.-Gen.* Reginald.
Bayford, *Capt.* Edmond H.
Bayley, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald E.
Bayley, *Maj.* Hadrian.
Beale, *Maj.* Henry Yelverton.
Beall, *Maj.* Edward M.
Bearne, *Maj.* Lewis C.
Beatty, *Maj.* Charles H. L.
Beaunan, *Capt.* Arch. R.
Becher, *Maj.* John P.
Beck, *Capt.* Wm. T. (*N.Z.*).
Beckett, *Capt.* J. D. M.
Beckwith, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur T.
Redingfield, *Capt.* H., R.A.M.C.
Belcher, *Maj.* H. T., R.A.
Bell, *Capt.* Geo. John.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry S.
Bell, *Capt.* Whiteford J. E., M.B.
Bellamy, *Maj.* Robert.
Bennett, *Maj.* Charles H.
Benson, *Capt.* Chas. Bingley.
Benson, *Maj.* H. Wightman.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Lord Wm. Augustus Cavendish-.
Berkeley, *Maj.* Christr. R.
Bernal, *Maj.* Greville H. W.
Bethell, *Maj.* A. B., R.A.
Bethell, *Col.* E. H., R.E.
Betty *Lt.-Col.* H. K. (*Can.*).
Betty, *Maj.* Paget K., R.E.
Biggs, *Col.* Hy. Vero, R.E.
Bigsworth, *Squad.-Com.* A. W.
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* O. B. B. Smith-.
Binny, *Maj.* Steuart S.
Birch, *Maj.* Edward M., R.A.
Bircham, *Maj.* H. F. W.
Bird, *Capt.* Arthur J. G.
Bird, *Maj.* John W.
Bird, *Col.* Spencer G.
Bird, *Col.* Wilkinson D., A.D.C.
Birkin, *Lt.-Col.* Richard L.
Bishop, *Capt.* Fredk. E.
Blackader, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. G.
Blackburne, *Maj.* C. Harold.
Blackwood, *Capt.* F. Herbert.
Blackwood, *Capt.* Ld. Fredk. Temple Hamilton-Temple-.
Blades, *Maj.* W. W.
Blair, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur.
Blair, *Capt.* Richd. C. R.
Blake, *Maj.* Napoleon J. R.
Blake, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A.
Blakeney, *Maj.* Herbert N.
Blakeney, *Maj.* R. B. D., R.E.
Bland, *Capt.* Charles E. W.
Blaudy, *Maj.* L. F.
Blenkinsop, *Col.* L. J., A.V.S.
Blewitt, *Capt.* Ralph.
Blogg, *Maj.* Edward B.
Blundell, *Capt.* B. Moss-.
Blunt, *Maj.* A. St. J.
Blunt, *Capt.* Wm. Fredk., R.N.
Bodé, *Maj.* Louis W.
Boileau, *Lt.-Col.* Guy H.
Boland, *Lieut.* S. B.
Bolitho, *Maj.* William E. T.
Bond, *Maj.* Charles Earbery.
Bond, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. C.
Bond, *Lt.* Richard L.
Bonner, *Maj.* Singleton.
Bonus, *Col.* William John.
Boon, *Capt.* George.
Booth, *Capt.* Raymond.
Booth, *Capt.* R. M. St. J.
Booth, *Maj.* William Henry.
Booth, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. W. D. Sclater-.
Boothby, *Lt.* H. B., R.N.R.
Borradaile, *Brig.-Gen.* H. B.
Borrett, *Maj.* O. C.
Borton, *Capt.* Amyas E.
Boscawen, *Capt.* Hon. Geo. E., R.A.
Boucher, *Maj.* Benjamin H.
Boulton, *Maj.* Chas. Percy.
Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* Henry B.
Bowden, *Fleet-Surg.* W., R.N.
Bowden, *Maj.* J. H. T. Cornish-.
Bowen, *Maj.* Alfred J. H.
Bowen, *Capt.* Gerard C.
Bowen, *Capt.* H. J. Ap O.
Bowers, *Lieut.* D. A. Hare-.
Bowker, *Maj.* William Jas.
Bowring, *Capt.* E. Langley.
Boxer, *Lt.-Col.* H. E. R.
Boyall, *Maj.* Alfred M.
Boycott, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. Andrew Wight.
Boyd, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald Farrell.
Boyd, *Maj.* Hy. C. Rochfort-.
Boyd, *Capt.* John Dopping.
Brabant, *Capt.* Guy Alf.
Bradley, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Wm.
Braithwaite, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. G.
Brand, *Maj.* Chas. H. (*Aust.*).
Bransbury, *Maj.* H. A., R.A.M.C.
Breading, *Capt.* Geo. Remington.
Brereton, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. F.
Bridges, *Lieut.* G.
Brierley, *Maj.* G. T., R.A.
Briggs, *Sqdr.-Com.* Edwd. F.
Brind, *Maj.* John E. S., R.A.
Brindle, Rt. Rev. Bishop.
Brittan, *Col* Reginald.
Brock, *Maj.* A. W. S.
Brock, *Capt.* Alec W. S.
Brocklebank, *Maj.* John Jasper.
Brodie, *Maj.* Ian Ashley M.
Bromfield, *Maj.* Harry H.
Brooke, *Maj.* B. N. Sergison-.
Brooke, *Maj.* Christopher.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald G.
Brough, *Maj.* Alan, R.E.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Hy. J. (*N.Z.*).
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd., A.V.C.
Brown, *Capt.* H. R. S.
Brown, *Capt.* Harold W.
Brown, *Capt.* Hugh B.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* E. Craig-.
Browne, *Capt.* Cuthbert G.
Browne, *Maj.* Chas. M., R.E.
Browne, *Maj.* John Wm.
Browne, *Lieut.* Murdoch C., R.M.
Browne, *Capt.* Walter H.
Browne, *Maj.* H. Hamilton-.
Browne, *Maj.* Clement L. Seton Seton-, I.A.
Browning, *Maj.* John C.
Brownlee, *Capt.* J. J.
Bruce, *Maj.* Arch. G.
Bru de Wold, *Col.* H. T.
Brunker, *Br.-Gen.* Capel M.
Bryant, *Capt.* Chas. E.
Buchan, *Maj.* Ernest N.
Buchan, *Capt.* James I.
Buckland, *Capt.* Gerald C. B.
Buckle, *B.-G.* Christopher R.
Buckley, *Capt.* Wm. P.
Buist, *Maj.* H. J. M., R.A.M.C.
Bulkeley, *Maj.* Henry C.
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert C.
Bulman, *Col.* Philip.
Burke, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J.
Burke, *Maj.* H. F., R.A.
Burland, *Lt.-Col.* W. W.
Burn, *Capt.* Hy. Pelham-.
Burnaby, *Lt.-Col.* Hugo Beaumont.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Burnard, *Maj.* C. F.
Burne, *Capt.* Alfred H., R.A.
Burnett, *Maj.* James L. G.
Burnett, *Maj.* John C., R.A.
Burnett, *Capt.* J. Curteis.
Burrard, *Capt.* Gerald.
Burrell, *Lt.-Col.* H. G.
Butler, *Capt.* Arthur G.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Sidney G.
Byron, *Lt.-Col.* Richard.
Cadell, *Maj.* Henry M.
Callaghan, *Capt.* Cecil A. (*Australia*).
Calvert, *Maj.* Charles A.
Cammell, *Lt.* Gerald A.R.A.
Campbell, *Capt.* Archd. Jno.
Campbell, *Capt.* Hon. John B.
Campbell, *Col.* C. C., I.A.
Campbell, *Maj.* Claude H.
Campbell, *Capt.* Duncan F.
Campbell, *Capt.* Duncan L.
Campbell, *Capt.* Hon. E. O.
Campbell, *Col.* Jno. E. R.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* J. H., R.A.M.C.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* John V.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* K. J. R.
Campbell, *Lieut.-Com.* Kenneth R.
Campbell, *Col.* M. D.
Campbell, *Capt.* Victor L. A., R.N.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* G. T. C. Carter-.
Campbell, *Col.* Wm. Kentigern Hamilton-.
Canny, *Maj.* James C. M.
Cape, *Capt.* C. S. (*N.S.W.*).
Capell, *Capt.* Algernon E.
Cardew, *Col.* Geo. H., A.S.C.
Carew, *Maj.* Geo. A. Lade.
Carington, *Maj.* Hon. Rupert Clement Geo.
Carleton, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick M.
Carleton, *Lt.* Cornelius A. S.
Carleton, *Col.* Launcelot R.
Carmichael, *Maj.* Geo. I.
Carpenter, *Capt.* A., R.N.
Carruthers, *Maj.* J., R.A.
Carter, *Maj.* Herbt. St. M., M.D.
Carthew, *Capt.* Thomas W.C.
Cartwright, *Capt.* Fras. L.
Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* Garnier N.
Cass, *Maj.* Charles H. D.
Cator, *Lt.-Col.* A. B. E.
Caulfeild, *Maj.* Algernon M.
Caulfeild, *Col.* Gordon N.
Cautley, *Maj.* William O.
Channer, *Col.* Bernard, I.A.
Chapin, *Capt.* S. (*Cape*).
Chaplin, *Lt.-Col.* James G.
Chapman, Paul.
Charles, *Br.-Gen.* J. R. E., R.E.
Charlton, *Maj.* Lionel E. O.
Charrington, *Comm.* E., R.N.
Charteris, *Lt.-Col.* John, R.E.
Chiazzari, *Lt.* N. W.
Chisholm, *Maj.* H. A. (*Can.*)
Cholmondeley, *Capt.* H. R.
Chope, *Capt.* Arthur J. H.
Christian, *Br.-Gen.* Gerard.
Christie, *Lt.* A. E. (*Canada*).
Christie, *Maj.* George J.
Christie, *Lt.* H. B. (*N.S.W.*).
Christophers, *Maj.* Edgar.
Chute, *Lt.-Col.* Pierce T.
Clark, *Maj.* Robt. L., A.O.D.
Clark, *Maj.* Wm. Ellis.
Clark, *Maj.* William G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Goland V.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Henry C. S.
Clarke, *Maj.* L. F. (*Victoria*).
Clarke, *Capt.* T. H. M., R.A.M.C.
Clarke, *Capt.* Wm. Geo.
Clemson, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. F.
Clerke, *Maj.* Albert Wm.
Clifford, *Capt.* E. S. (*W. A.*).
Clifford, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. F. H.
Clifford, *Maj.* Wigram.
Climo, *Col.* Skipton H.
Clive, *Lt.-Col.* George S.
Clowes, *Maj.* Ernest Wm.
Coates, *Lt.-Col.* Henry W. U.
Coates, *Lt.-Col.* Reg. C., R.A.
Coats, *Maj.* Andrew.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Col.* Henry H., I.A.
Cochrane, *Lt.-Com.* A. D., R.N.
Cochrane, *Lt.-Col.* J. E. C. J.
Cockburn, *Br.-Gen.* George.
Cockey, *Engr.-Com.* Geo. H.
Coddington, *Lt.-Col.* H. A.
Coffin, *Maj.* J. E. Pine-.
Coke, *Lt.* Hon. Reginald.
Coleridge, *Col.* Hugh F.
Collen, *Maj.* E. H. E., R.A.
Collings, *Col.* Godfrey D.
Collins, *Maj.* Angus E.
Collins, *Maj.* Ernest R.
Collins, *Capt.* Lionel P.
Collins, Rev. Reginald F.
Collins, *Maj.* Hon. Rd. Henn-.
Collis, *Maj.* Robert H.
Collopy, *Capt.* C. J.
Colvile, *Lt.-Col* George N.
Colville, *Maj.* John R.
Colvin, *Col.* Cecil H.
Combe, *Maj.* Herbert.
Concanon, *Lt.-Col.* Ed. G., T.D.
Congreve, *Capt.* Chas. R.
Connell, *Capt.* J. C. W.
Cook, *Maj.* George T.-R.
Cooke, *Capt.* A. St. J., I.A.
Cooper, *Capt.* W. W. Hering, A.S.C.
Cornes, *Maj.* Hugh.
Corry, *Col.* N. A. Lowry-.
Cory, *Lt.-Col.* George N.
Cotton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur S.
Couchman, *Br.-Gen.* G. H. H.
Cowan, *Maj.* B. W.
Cowey, *Maj.* R. V., R.A.M.C.
Cowie, *Maj.* Hy. Ed. C., R.E.
Cox, *Lt.* Bernard T., R.N.R.
Cox, *Capt.* Edgar W.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Henry.
Cox, *Maj.* Walter H., I.M.S.
Coxhead, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas L.
Cradock, *Maj.* Sheldon W.K.
Crane, *Capt.* C. P.
Craske, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Vincent J.
Creagh, *Capt.* Peter H.
Crean, *Capt.* Thomas J., V.C.
Creek, *Capt.* R. F. S. Stanley-.
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W. H.
Crofton, *Capt.* E. G. Lowther, R.N.
Crofts, *Maj.* Richard, R.A.M.C.
Crompton, *Lt.-Col.* B. (*Natal*).
Crosse, *Capt.* Richd. B.
Crossman, *Maj.* Geo. Lytton.
Crozier, *Maj.* Baptist B., R.A.
Cruddas, *Lt.-Col.* H. W., I.A.
Cruikshank, *Capt.* Guy L.
Cubitt, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Astley.
Cullum, *Capt.* G. C.
Cumberlege, *Capt.* Cleland.
Cunyngham, *Maj.* J. K. Dick-Curling, *Maj.* Bryan J.
Cuthbert, *Capt.* James H.
Cuthbert, *Maj.* Thomas W.
Dalmahoy, *Lieut.* Patrick Carfrae.
Daly, *Lieut.* P. J.
Damant, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Daniel, *Maj.* Charles J.
Daniell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis E. L.
d'Apice, *Capt.* John E. F.
Darell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. V.
Darley, *Maj.* Henry R., A.D.C.
Darling, *Lt.* Herbt. F. (*W. A.*).
Darling, *Maj.* J. C. Stormonth-.
Daubeney, *Br.-Gen.* E. Kaye.
Daunt, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. A. C.
Davenport, *Lt.-Col.* William Bromley-.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. L.
Davidson, *Capt.* Douglas S.
Davidson, *Maj.* George H.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas., I.M.S.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* John R.
Davidson, *Capt.* Leslie E. O.
Davidson, *Major* Percival, R.A.M.C.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* T. St. Clair.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Henry.
Davies, *Capt.* Claude M.
Davies, *Maj.* Llewelyn Alberic Emilius Price-, V.C.
Davies, *Sqdn.-Com.* Rich. B.
Davies, *Surg.-Maj.* W. T. F.
Dawnay, *Maj.* Hon. John.
Dawson, *Maj.* James.
Day, *Capt.* Harold E.
De Brett, *Capt.* H. S., R.A.
De Castilla, *Capt.* J. C. (*W. Aus.*).
Deedes, *Maj.* Chas. Parker.
De la Bère, *Maj.* Richard Norman.
Delap, *Lt.-Col.* G. G., R.A.M.C.
De la Pryme, *Capt.* W. H. A.
Delavoye, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. E.
de Lotbinière, *Lt.-Col.* Henri Gustave Joly-.
Denné, *Maj.* William Hy.
Dennis, *Capt.* Michael F. B.
Dennis, *Maj.* William Hy.
Dennison, *Maj.* Chas. G.
Dent, *Capt.* Joseph L.
Dent, *2nd Lt.* Leonard M. E.
Denton, *Maj.* Jas. S. (*Aust.*).
Derry, *Maj.* Arthur.
De Salis, *Brig.* Edwd. A.
De Saumarez, *Lt.-Col.* C., R.A.
Deshon, *Co.* Charles J., R.A.
Devine, *Surg.-Maj.* James A.
De Wiart, *Capt.* A. Carton.
Dick, *Lt.-Col.* Dighton H. A.
Dickinson, *Maj.* Neville H. C.
Dickson, *Capt.* J. Quayle-.
Digan, *Lt.-Col.* Augustin J.
Digby, *Capt.* Arthur.
Dill, *Capt.* J. Greer.
Dillon, *Capt.* C. T. Francis.
Dillon, *Maj.* Eric FitzG.
Dillon, *Maj.* Henry M.
Dillon, *Capt.* S. Searle.
Dimsey, *Dep.-Surg.-G.* E. R.
Dingwall, *Capt.* Kenneth.
Dixon, *Ch.-Eng.* E. S., R.N.R.
Dobson, *Lt.-Com.* C. C., R.N.
Dodds, *Capt.* T. H.
Dodge, *Lieut.* John B., R.N.V.R.
Dodgson, *Maj.* H. B., R.A.
Donaldson, *Lt.-Col.* J.
Done, *Maj.* Herbert R.
Dorling, *Col.* Lionel.
Dougall, *Lieut.* Wilmot.
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* H. E. M., V.C.
Douglas, *Capt.* J. S. J.
Douglas, *Maj.* Sholto W., R.A.
Douglas, *Col.* Wm. Charles.
Douie, *Capt.* Francis M., R.E.
Dove, *Maj.* F. A. (*N.S.W.*).
Dowden, *Capt.* Chas. Hy.
Downes, *Capt.* Oscar C.
Downing, *Lt.-Col.* Henry J.
Doyle, *Maj.* I. P., I.M.S.
Doyle, *Capt.* R. D. (*N.S.W.*).
Driscoll, *Lt.-Col.* D. P.
Drysdale, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Dugan, *Lt.-Col.* W. J.
Dugdale, *Maj.* Jas. Gordon.
Dugmore, *Lt.-Col.* W. F. B. R.
Duka, *Capt.* Alb. T. (*Qnsld.*).
Duly, *Capt.* Chas. (*Rhodesia*)
Duncan, *Maj.* Henry C.
Duncan, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Duncombe, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. H. V.
Dundas, *Maj.* Patrick H.
Dunlop, *Lt.-Col.* H. D. Buchanan-.
Dunne, *Capt.* James S.
Durand, *Maj.* Henry M.
Dutton, *Maj.* James H.
Dyer, *Capt.* Stewart B. B.
Dyson, *Maj.* Harry B.
Earle, *Lieut.* Eric G.
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Maxwell.
Earle, *Maj.* R. G., R.E.
Eassie, *Lt.-Col.* Fitzp., A.V.D.
East, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel Wm. P.
Eastwood, *Major* Hugh de Crespigny.
Eberling, *Maj.* Gus (*Austrl.*).
Eccles, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert J.
Eden, *Lt.-Col.* William R.
Edlmann, *Maj.* Ernest E., R.A.
Edmonds, *Flgt.-Lt.* Chas. H. K., R.N.
Edwardes, *Lt.-Com.* Harrington D., R.N.
Edwardes, *Capt.* Hugh.
Edwards, *Br.-G.* FitzjamesM.
Edwards, *Lt.-Com.* H. Douty, R.N.
Edwards, *Lt.* Hubert de B.
Edwards, *Capt.* Hugh, R.N.
Edwards, *Col.* Jno. B., I.A.
Edwards, *Maj.* W. F. Savery.
Egerton, *Capt.* Arthur F.
Elderton, *Com.* F. H., R.I.M.
Elger, *Maj.* Edward G.
Elliott, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. H
Elkan, *Capt.* Clarence J.
Ellershaw, *Maj.* A., R.A.
Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. W., I.M.S.
Elliot, *Capt.* Wm. G. R.
Ellis, *Lt.-Col.* Conyngham R. C.
Elwes, *Lt.-Col.* L. E. Cary.
Emerson, *Maj.* Norman Z.
English, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick Paul.
Ensor, *Lt.-Col.* Howard, R.A.M.C.
Escombe, *Capt.* Wm. M. L.
Etheridge, *Lieut.-Col.* C. de Courcy.
Eustace, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. Hy., I.A.
Eustace, *Maj.* Henry M.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* C. R., R.A.M.C.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Edward.
Evans, *Maj.* Faithful S.
Evans, *Maj.* Fisher Hy. Freke.
Evans, *Maj.* Lewis H.
Evans, *Maj.* Wilfrid K.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* William, R.A.
Evatt, *Br.-Gen.* John T., I.A.
Ewald, *Maj.* F. C. T.
Ewing, *Maj.* N. A. Orr-.
Fair, *Lt.-Col.* James George.
Fairweather, *Cpt.* J. M. (*Cape*)
Falkner, Rev. Thos. Felton.
Fane, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil.
Fargus, *Maj.* Harold.
Fargus, *Capt.* Nigel H. S.
Farmar, *Maj.* Harold M.
Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* M. G.
Farquharson, *Maj.* David L. Wilson-.
Farrar, *Capt.* J. P.
Fassett, *Lt.-Col.* E. G. Godfrey-.
Fayle, *Maj.* R. J. L., R.A.M.C.
Feilden, *Maj.* Granville Cholmondeley.
Feilding, *Col.* Geoffrey P. T.
Feltham, *Lieut.* J. A. P.
Fendall, *Col.* Charles P.
Fergus, *Capt.* Nigel H. S.
Ferguson, *Maj.* Hy. G. de L.
Ferguson, *Col.* John D., R.A.M.C.
Fernyhough, *Maj.* Hugh C.
Ferrers, *Maj.* Edmund B.
Fiaschi, *Maj* T. H. (*N.S.W.*)
Fielden, *Cap.* Harold.
Fielding, *Maj.* T. Evelyn.
Figg, *Capt.* Donald, V.C.
Finlayson, *Maj.* Robt. G.
Finn, *Capt.* Bertram S. (*N.Z.*).
Firman, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B.
Fisher, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie D.
Fisher, *Lt.-Col.* John, I.M.S.
Fisher, *Lt.-Col.* Julian L.
FitzGerald, *Maj.* P. Desmond.
Flanagan, *Lieut.* Evelyn B.
Fleming, *Maj.* C. C., M.B.
Fletcher, *Maj.* Alan F.
Fletcher, *Surg.-Capt.* Wm.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* W. A. L.
Flood, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Solly-.
Foley, *Lt.-Col.* Frank W.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Forbes, *Capt.* David.
Forbes, *Maj.* Harry.
Ford, *Surg.-Gen.* Rd. W.
Forman, *Maj.* Arthur B.
Forrest, *Maj.* Charles E.
Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Forster, *Capt.* Alfred L.
Forte, *Capt.* Herbert A.N.
Foss, *Capt.* Charles C., V.C.
Foster, *Maj.* Montague A.
Foster, *Capt.* Wilfred L., R.A.
Foulkes, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H.
Fowler, *Capt.* C. H.
Fowler, *Br.-Gen.* Charles A.
Fowler, *Capt.* Hugh G. C.
Fox, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. C., R.A.M.C.
Fox, *Capt.* Arthur M.
Fox, *Capt.* Chas. Vincent.
Foxcroft, *Lieut.* M. C.
Francis, *Maj.* Sidney G.
Frankland, *Capt.* A. Pelham.
Fraser, *Maj.* Henry F.
Fraser, *Capt.* Ian M., R.N.
Fraser, *Maj.* Norman W.
Freeman, *Lieut.* F. A. P. Williams-, R.N.
Freeman, *Capt.* F. C. P. Williams-.
Freeth, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. Basil.
French, *Maj.* Arthur H.
Freyberg, *Lt.-Comm.* B. C., R.N.V.R.
Fuhr, *Lt.-Col.* R.S.H., R.A.M.C.
Fuller, *Br.-Gen.* R. W., R.A.
Fulton, *Maj.* Harry T., I.A.
Gale, *Capt.* R., R.A.M.C.
Gallagher, *Capt.* Albert E.
Galloway, *Maj.* Lennox, R.A.
Game, *Lt.-Col.* Phil. W., R.A.
Gandy, *Maj.* Henry G., R.E.
Gardiner, *Capt.* Harry.
Garland, *Col.* Ernest A. C.
Garsia, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert G. A.
Garvice, *Capt.* Chudleigh.
Gascoigne, *Lt.-Col.* E. F. O
Gascoigne, *Col.* R. F. T.
Gault, *Maj.* Andrew H.
Gausden, *Maj.* Jas. Robt., I.A.
Gay, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur W.
Geddes, *Maj.* Guy W.
Gedye, *Capt.* J. B.
Gemmill, *Maj.* William.
Gibb, *Col.* John H. S.
Gibbons, *Capt.* Edward S.
Giffard, *Lt.-Col.* W. Carter.
Gilbert, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur R.
Gilbert, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald E. L.
Giles, *Sub-Lt.* Alf. E. B., R.N.
Gillam, *Maj.* William A.
Gilliat, *Major* John B.
Gillson, *Br.-Gen.* Godfrey.
Gilson, *Capt.* C. H.
Girdwood, *Maj.* Austin O.
Glanville, *Col.* Fras., R.E.
Glasgow, *Lieut.* T. W. (*Qnsld.*)
Glover, *Col.* Robert F. B.
Glyn, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey Carr.
Godden, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Tufton.
Godman, *Lt.-Col.* Sherard H.
Godson, *Maj.* G. G. (*Canada*).
Godwin, *Lt.* Claud H., R.N.
Going, *Maj.* John.
Goldney, *Maj.* George F.
Golightly, *Col.* R. Edmund.
Goodbody, *Maj.* Cecil M.
Goodwyn, *Maj.* Hy. E., R.E.
Goodwyn, *Maj.* Percy C. W.
Gordon, *Maj.* Adrian C.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert.
Gordon, *Col.* Laurence G. F.
Gordon, *Capt.* R. (*Qnsld.*).
Gordon, *Col.* Stannus Verner.
Gore, *Capt.* W.A.C. Saunders-Knox-.
Gorle, *Maj.* Harry V., A.S.C.
Goschen, *Maj.* Arthur A., R.A.
Gosset, *Lt.-Col.* Francis W., R.A.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Alan P. G.
Goulburn, *Br.-Gen.* Cuthbert E.
Gould, *Maj.* Philip.
Gowans, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Graham, *Capt.* Chas. P.
Graham, *Maj.* Cuthbert A.L.
Graham, *Lt.* Francis, R.A.
Graham, *Col.* H.W. Gore.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* John M. A.
Grahame, *Maj.* Jno. Crum.
Grant, *Capt.* Archibald S.
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur.
Grant, *Maj.* Chas. J. C.
Grant, *Maj.* Geo. P., I.A.
Grant, *Maj.* J. Patrick.
Grant, *Capt.* R. C. (*Cape*).
Grattan, *Br.-Gn.* O'Donnel C.
Graves, *Capt.* Percival Hope.
Greany, *Capt.* John W.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred L.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* E.W. Butler.
Green, *Capt.* Henry E.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* James E.
Green, *Maj.* Thomas H. M.
Green, *Maj.* T. A. (*N.S.W.*).
Greener, *Capt.* H. (*S.Afr.*).
Greenlees, *Capt.* Jas. R. C., M.B.
Greig, *Capt.* Ronald H., R.E.
Grenfell, *Lt.* Hon. Julian H. F.
Gresson, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas T.
Grey, *Squadron-Com.* Spenser D. A., R.N.
Griffin, *Maj.* C. Joseph.
Griffin, *Lt.-Col.* O. P. G., I.A.
Griffin, *Capt.* Henry L., R.A.
Griffith, *Capt.* A. L. P., R.A.
Griffith, *Maj.* David, R.E.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* G. R. A.V.D.
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Charles du Plat Richardson-.
Grove, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest W., R.A.
Grubb, *Maj.* Alexr. H.W., R.E.
Gubbins, *Maj.* Richard R.
Guinness, Rev. Percy W.
Gunner, *Capt.* Frank H.
Gurney, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas C.
Gwynn, *Maj.* Chas. W., R.E.
Gwynn, *Maj.* Kingsmill D.H.
Hadow, *Col.* Reginald C.
Haggard, *Maj.* A. C. Parker.
Haig, *Maj.* Roland.
Haining, *Capt.* Robt. H., R.A.
Hale, *Col.* Chas. H., R.A.M.C.
Hale, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., R.A.M.C.
Hall, *Capt.* Geo. Clifford M.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu H.
Hall, *Lt.* Percy Byng.
Hall, *Col.* Reginald H.
Hamerton, *Maj.* Albert E., R.A.M.C.
Hamilton, *Com.* Anthony, R.I.N.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Charles S. P.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Lord Claud N., A.D.C.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Gilbert C.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Jno. G. H.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Keith R.
Hamilton, *Lt.* L. H. K., R.N.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Claud Geo. Cole-.
Hamond, *Capt.* Philip.
Hanbury, *Capt.* Philip L.
Harbord, *Capt.* Edwd. R.
Hardcastle, *Maj.* Richard N.
Harding, *Maj.* George.
Hardy, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. J. F. Gathorne-.
Hare, *Lt.-Col.* Robert W.
Hargreaves, *Capt.* A. K.
Harington, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H.
Harington, *Capt.* Fredk. J.
Harington, *Capt.* Hy. D.
Harington, *Maj.* John.
Harley, *Maj.* Hy. Kellett.
Harris, *Maj.* A. E. F.
Harris, *Maj.* Chs. B.M., A.V.D.
Harris, *Maj.* Oscar M.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence W., M.B.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas E.
Hart, *Maj.* Herb. (*N. Zlnd.*).
Harvey, *Col.* Jno. Robt.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* R. Napier, R.E.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Lueg.
Hastings, *Maj.* Wilfrid C. Norrington.
Hatchell, *Col.* Henry M.
Hatton, *Lt.-Col.* E.H. Finch-.
Haughton, *Maj.* Hy. Wilfrid.
Hawker, *Capt.* L. G., V.C.
Haworth, *Capt.* Richard.
Haycock, *Lt.-Col.* V. R. Hine-, R.A.
Hayden, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A.
Haymes, *Maj.* Robert.
Hayter, *Maj.* R. J. F.
Haywood, *Lt.-Col.* A. H. W.
Heyworth, *Capt.* Richard.
Headlam, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R.
Headlam, *Br.-Gen.* J. E. W.
Heane, *Maj.* Jas. (*N.S.W.*).
Heard, *Capt.* H. L. P., R.N.
Heath, *B.-G.* Gerard Moore.
Heath, *Maj.* Ronald M.
Heathcote, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E.
Heberden, *Capt.* G. A.
Heneage, *Maj.* Alfred R.
Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hy. Greville.
Henegan, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Henecker, *Br.-Gen.* W. C. G., A.D.C.
Hennessy, *Mj.* L.H.R. Pope-.
Hepburn, *Capt.* William C.
Herapath, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar.
Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Claude, I.A.
Herbert, *Lt.-Com.* Godfrey, R.N.
Heriot, *Lt.-Col.* Granville M.
Hesketh, *Maj.* James A.
Hewitt, *Capt.* Hon. Archibald.
Heygate, *Col.* R. H. Gage.
Heyland, *Maj.* A. K., I.A.
Hibbert, *Br.-Gn.* Godfrey L.
Hichie, *Lt.* Daniel Aloysius.
Hickson, *Br.-Gen.* Saml. A.E.
Higgins, *Br.-Gen.* J. F. A., R.A.
Hildebrand, *Lt.-Col.* A.B.R., R.E.
Hildyard, *Capt.* Regd. J. T.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Frank W. R.
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* John, I.A.
Hill, *Capt.* Hon. C. R. Clegg-.
Hilliard, *Maj.* M.A. (*N.S.W.*).
Hitchcock, *Maj.* Basil F. B.
Hobart, *Lt.-Col.* Claud V. C.
Hobson, *Maj.* Gerald W.
Hodgkin, *Capt.* Harry S.
Hodgson, *Capt.* Geo. Cecil.
Holbrooke, *Maj.* Philip L.
Holdich, *Col.* Edwd. C. S.
Holford, *Lt.* Chas. F., R.A.
Holford, *Maj.* J. H. E.
Holland, *Maj.* Lancelot.
Holman, *Maj.* R. C.
Holmden, *Maj.* F. A.
Holmes, *Br.-Gen.* W. (*N.S.W.*
Holt, Capt. Felton V.
Holwell, *Capt.* R. V. D., R.E.
Home, *Lt.-Col.* Arch. F.
Home, *Lt.-Col.* R. Elton, R.A.
Hook, *Capt.* G. (*Rhodesia*).
Hooper, *Lt.-Col.* A.W., R.A.M.C.
Hooper, *Maj.* R. Grenside.
Hope, *Maj.* W., R.A.
Hopkinson, *Capt.* E.
Hopwood, *Capt.* Edward.
Hornby, *Capt.* Chas. B.
Hornby, *Lt.-Col.* Montague L.
Horsfall, *Capt.* A.H. (*N.S.W.*)
Horton, *Maj.* Jas. H., I.M.S.
Horton, *Comm.* Max K., R.N.
Hoskins, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur R.
Houston, *Lt.-Col.* C. E. D. Davidson-.
Hovell, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh de B.
Howard, *Maj.* Geoffrey W.
Howard, *Maj.* Guy Robert.
Howard, *Maj.* Walter.
Howell, *Maj.* Hubert G.
Howell, *Capt.* Wilfrid R.
Hudson, *Maj.* Corrie, I.M.S.
Huggins, *Lt.* H. W., R.A.
Hughes, *Capt.* A. M.
Hughes, *Col.* Geo. A., R.A.M.C.
Hughes, *Maj.* Geoffrey W. G.
Hughes, *Lt.-Col.* G. R. (*Can.*).
Hughes, *Lt.* Guy D'Oyly-.
Hughes, *Maj.* J. G. (*N.Z.*).
Hugo, *Maj.* James H., I.M.S.
Humby, *Maj.* James Fredk.
Humphreys, *Maj.* Dashwood W. H.
Humphris, *Lt.-Col.* J. F. (*S. Aust.*).
Hunt, *Capt.* Fredk. E.
Hunt, *Capt.* George Percy Edward, R.N.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. G. W.
Huntington, *Capt.* Arth. W.
Hutchins, *Capt.* Harold J.
Hutchinson, *Maj.* Hugh M.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* George H. Ford-.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* R. G. Hely-.
Hutchison, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
Huth, *Maj.* Percival C.
Hyslop, *Capt.* H. H. G.
Hyslop, *Major* James.
Ing, *Maj.* George H. A.
Ingham, *Capt.* John P. M.
Inglefield, *Maj.* Lionel.
Innes, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald.
Ironside, *Maj.* Wm.
Irvine, *Maj.* F. S., R.A.M.C.
Irving, *Lt.-Col.* A. Bell-.
Irving, *Lieut.* L. E. W.
Ives, *Lieut.* C. M. (*S. Aust.*).
Jackson, *Maj.* George H. N.
Jackson, *Lieut.* J. E.
Jackson, *Col.* Sydney C. F.
James, *Maj.* Alfred H. C.
Janvrin, *Lt.-Comm.* Ralph B., R.N.
Jardine, *Lt.* Colin A.
Jardine, *Br.-Gen.* James B.
Jardine, *Maj.* Walter.
Jarrett, *Capt.* Aylmer V.
Jarvis, *Maj.* W.S.W. Parker-.
Jebb, *Lt.-Col.* Gladwyn D.
Jebb, *Lt.-Col.* Joshua H. M.
Jeffcoat, *Maj.* Algernon C.
Jelf, *Maj.* Rudolph E.
Jelf, *Maj.* Wilfrid W.
Jenkins, *Maj.* Edward V.
Jenkins, *Capt.* Fred.
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. Victor.
Jennings, *Maj.* James W.
Jervis, *Maj.* Hon. St. L. H.
Jervis, *Capt.* Wm. Parker-.
Johnson, *Capt.* Arthur Evans.
Johnson, *Maj.* Chas. Regd.
Johnson, *Capt.* Dudley G.
Johnson, *Maj.* Raymond H.
Johnson, *Col.* F. Luttman-.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Horace James.
Johnston, *Maj.* Robt. H.
Johnstone, *Br.-Gen.* Fras. B.
Johnstone, *Col.* Mont. G.
Jones, *Capt.* Frank A.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert John.
Jones, *Maj.* John H. Howell.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Lumley O. W.
Jones, *Capt.* Llewellyn M.
Jones, *Maj.* Walter Thomas Creswell, M.M.L.I.
Jones, *Capt.* Wm. Lloyd.
Jones, *Capt.* Kingsmill W., M.D.
Jones, *Capt.* P. A. Lloyd-.
Jones, *Capt.* C. Mansel-, V.C.
Jordan, *Maj.* Richard P.
Jourdain, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E. A.
Kane, *Capt.* Romney R. G.
Karslake, *Maj.* Henry, R.A.
Kay, *Maj.* W. Algernon F.
Kearsey, *Maj.* Alex. H. C.
Kearsley, *Capt.* Edward R.
Kearsley, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. H.
Keenan, *Surg.-Lieut.* C. B.
Keene, *Col.* Alfred, N.G.A.
Keene, *Maj.* Hy. L. Ruck-.
Keith, *Colonel* James, R.A.
Keller, *Maj.* Rudolph H.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Kelly, *Lieut.* O. W.
Kelly, *Surg.* Peter B., R.N.
Kelly, *Capt.* H. D. Harvey-.
Kempster, *Br.-Gen.* F. J.
Kendall, *Comm.* Chas. J. C., R.I.M.
Kennard, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur M., R.A.
Kennard, *Capt.* W. Arthur.
Kennedy, *Capt.* M. A. C., I.A.
Kenrick, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E. R.
Kentish, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. J.
Ker, *Capt.* Lord Alastair Innes-.
Ker, *Maj.* Charles A., R.A.
Kerr, *Lt.-Com.* Chas. L., R.N.
Kerr, *Capt.* Frank R., M.B.
Kersey, *Maj.* Hy. Maitland.
Keyes, *Lt.-Com.* Adrian St. V., R.N.
Kilner, *Capt.* Cecil F.
Kimber, *Capt.* Edmund G.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Jas.
King, *Brig.-Gen.* Algernon D'A.
King, *Com.* Henry D., R.N.V.R.
King, *Lt.-Col.* W. B. M.
King, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. G. King-.
Kino, *Maj.* A. R.
Kinsman, *Maj.* Gerald R. V.
Kinsman, *Maj.* Wm. A. Cecil.
Kirby, *Lt.* M. T. (*Victoria*).
Kirkby, *Maj.* Harold A.
Kirkpatrick, *Lieut.* H. J.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Henry Pownall.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Wm., I.A.
Kirkwood, *Col.* O. H. M.
Knatchbull, *Maj.* Regd. N.
Knight, *Capt.* John Peake.
Knight, *Br.-Gen.* Wynd. C.
Knowles, *Lt.* George, I.A.
Knox, *Maj.* Arthur R., R.A.
Knox, *Maj.* Robt. W., I.M.S.
Kreyer, *Capt.* Hubert S.
Lafone, *Capt.* Claude A.
Laing, *Capt.* Jno. Stewart.
Lainson, *Maj.* Alexander J.
Lakin, *Capt.* Michael L.
Lamb, *Lt.* Algernon J. R.
Lamb, *Lieut.* Ernest H., R.M.
Lambarde, *Lt.-Col.* Pres. F.
Lambart, *Lieut.* Richard.
Lambert, *Capt.* Robert.
Lambert, *Lt.-Col.* W. Millor.
Lambton, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Charles.
Lambton, *Lt.-Col.* George C.
Laming, *Maj.* Henry T.
Lang, *Lieut.* Eric C.
Langford, *Capt.* Charles.
Langford, *Surg.* Martyn H., R.N.
Langhorne, *Capt.* A. P. Y., R.A.
Langhorne, *Maj.* James A. D.
Langley, *Capt.* F. J. Flynn.
Lawrence, *Maj.* Fredk. Geo.
Lawrence, *Capt.* Geo. A. K.
Laws, *Lt.* Henry W., R.N.V.R.
Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. W.
Lawton, *Lt.-Col.* T. E. (*Cape*)
Laycock, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph F.
Learmonth, *Lieut.* F. C.
Learmouth, *Maj.* John E. C. L.-.
Leatham, *Capt.* R. E. K.
Leckie, *Lt.-Col.* J. E. (*Can.*).
Lecky, *Col.* F. Beauchamp.
Lee, *Maj.* G. L. (*N.S.W.*).
Lees, *Maj.* Roderick L.
Leggatt, *Capt.* C. St. Q. O. Fulbrook-.
Leggett, *Capt.* Archibald H.
Leggett, *Maj.* E. H. George.
Leggett, *Maj.* E. H. M.
Le Grave, Rev. William.
Leland, *Capt.* H. J. Collett.
Le Mottée, *Maj.* Edwd. D'A.
Leny, *Maj.* W. H. Macalpine-.
Leslie, *Capt.* G.
Lester, *Eng.-Lt.-Com.* Arthur E., R.N.
Lethbridge, *Lt.-Col.* E. A. E.
Leveson, *Maj.* Chas. H.
Lewin, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Corrie
Lewis, *Brig.-Gen.* Bridges G.
Lewis, *Maj.* Donald S.
Lewis, *Maj.* Frederick.
Lewis, *Maj.* A. F. Owen-.
Liddell, *Capt.* Clive.
Liddell, *Capt.* Geof. W.
Lill, *Lt.* Chas. Otho.
Lilley, *Lt.-Col.* L. (*Victoria*).
Lilly, *Lieut.* Charles O.
Lindow, *Maj.* I. W. Burns-.
Lister, *Maj.* F. A. (*Can.*).
Little, *Maj.* Arthur C.
Liveing, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H., R.A.
Livesay, *Capt.* Robt. O'Hara.
Llewellyn, *Maj.* Hoel.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Arthur A.
Lloyd, *Maj.* Herbt. W. (*Aus.*).
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Horace G.
Lloyd, *Lt.* Humphrey W. C.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* L. N., R.A.M.C.
Lloyd, *Lt.* Lagbford N.
Loch, *Lt.-Col.* Stewart G., R.E.
Lockett, *Maj.* William J.
Lockyer, *Lt.-Com.* Edmund L. B., R.N.
Lodwick, *Capt.* John T.
Loomis, *Lt.-Col.* I. O. W. (*Can.*)
Lomas, *Fleet-Surg.* Ernest C.
Long, *Col.* Arthur, A.S.C.
Long, *Maj.* Walter.
Longbourne, *Capt.* F. Cecil.
Longmore, *Lt.-Col.* John C. G.
Longridge, *Lt.-Col.* Theodore.
Lorenzo, *Maj.* Francis M. de F. (*S. East.*)
Low, *Capt.* Claud J.
Low, *Lt.-Col.* R. Balmain, I.A.
Lowe, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. C., H.A.C.
Lowe, *Maj.* Sidney J.
Luard, *Col.* Arthur J. H.
Luard, *Capt.* Chas. Elmhirst.
Luard, *Lt.-Col.* Edward B.
Lucas, *Maj.* Fredc. Geo., I.A.
Luckock, *Maj.* Russell M.
Lugard, *Maj.* Edward Jas.
Luke, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. M., R.A.
Lukin, *Lt.-Col.* Robert C. W.
Lye, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Cobb.
Lyle, *Col.* Hugh Thos.
Lyle, *Capt.* J. C. V. (*Cape*).
Lyon, *Br.-Gen.* Francis, R.A.
Maberly, *Col.* C. Evan.
MacAndrew, *Capt.* H.
Macandrew, *Br.-Gen.* H. J. M.
McBarnet, *Maj.* Alex. E., I.A.
MacBrien, *Lt.-Col.* J. H. (*Can.*)
McClintock, *Maj.* R. L., R.E.
McConnel, *Lt.* James K.
McCormick, *Capt.* Harold B.
McCormick, *Lieut.* J. (*Tasmania*).
McCuaig, *Maj.* Douglas R.
McCulloch, *Maj.* Robt. H. F., R.E.
McDonald, *Col.* Archd. Wm.
McDonald, *Capt.* Peter.
Macdonald, *Capt.* K., A.S.C.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. P.
Macdonell, *Capt.* A. C.
Macdonell, *Lt.-Col.* A. H. (*Canada*).
Macdonell, *Capt.* Daniel H.
McDouall, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
Macgregor, *Maj.* Philip A.
MacGregor, *Maj.* Walter W.
McHardy, *Lt.-Col.* A. Andrsn.
MacInnes, *Maj.* Duncan S.
MacKenzie, *Comm.* Colin.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. L.
Mackenzie, *Capt.* J. R.
MacKenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas Campbell, R.A.M.C.
Mackie, *Maj.* Ernst. F. (*Can.*).
Mackie, *Lt.-Col.* John.
McKillip, *Capt.* Thos. (*Can.*).
Mackworth, *Maj.* H. L., R.E.
Maclachlan, *Maj.* A. F. C.
McLagan, *Capt.* Douglas C.
MacLagan, *Brig.-Gen.* E. G. Sinclair-.
MacLaren, *Maj.* Kenneth.
Maclaverty, *Maj.* Chas. F. S.
McLean, *Capt.* A. A. (*N.S.W.*).
McLean, *Maj.* Charles W.W.
Maclean, *Maj.* Henry D. N.
Maclear, *Lt.-Col.* Harry.
MacLeod, *Maj.* Charles W.
McLeod, *Maj.* David.
M'Loughlin, *Capt.* M. W. (*Cape*).
M'Micking, *Lt.-Col.* Harry.
McMillan, *Maj.* A. (*Canada*).
Macmillan, *Fleet-Surg.* C. C.
Macmullen, *Maj.* Cyril N.
MacMunn, *Col.* G. F., R.A.
Macnaghten, *Lt.-Col.* E. B.
McNeill, *Maj.* Malcolm.
McNicol, *Lt.-Col.* W. R. (*Australia*).
Maconchy, *Capt.* Fredk. C.
Macphail, *Capt.* A. (*Can.*).
Macpherson, *Maj.* James, I.A.
Macqueen, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E. Every F. Kirwan, I.A.
Macready. *Capt.* John.
McSheehy, *Capt.* O. W., R.A.M.C.
McVean, *Maj.* Donald A. D.
Main, *Lt.-Com.* Frank M., R.N.R.
Mair, *Maj.* Geo. T., R.A.
Mairis, *Maj.* Geoffrey B. de M.
Maitland, *Capt.* Francis H., R.N.
Maitland, *Lt.-Col.* J. D. Heriot-.
Major, *Capt.* Chas. Thos.
Makin, *Maj.* Ernest L.
Makins, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest.
Malcolm, *Capt.* J. Alex. (*N.S.W.*).
Malcolm, *Lt.-Col.* Neill.
Mallinson, *Maj.* Henry.
Mallock, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas R.
Mance, *Lt.-Col.* H. Osborne.
Mangles, *Maj.* Walter J.
Mangles, *Maj.* Roland Hy.
Manifold, *Col.* Michael G. F. Bowman-, R.E.
Manners, *Maj.* Lord Robert.
Manridge, *Maj.* Wm. O. (*Australia*).
Mansel, *Col.* Alfred, R.A.
Mansfield, *Capt.* Wm. H. C.
Mantell, *Col.* Patrick R.
Mapplebeck, *Capt.* Gilbert W.
Marden, *Maj.* Arthur Wm.
Margetts, *Lt.* Cecil F. M.
Marix, *Flt.-Com.* Reg. Lennox, R.N.
Marriott, *Maj.* Regd. Adams.
Marriott, *Maj.* Richard G. A.
Marsden, *Capt.* G. (*Cape*).
Marsh, *Capt.* Cunliffe H.
Marshall, *Capt.* Anthony.
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* W. R.
Marshall, *Capt.* D. B. Burt-.
Martin, *Lt.* Cyril G., R.N.R., R.E.
Martin, *Maj.* Jas. H., R.A.M.C.
Martin, *Flt.-Surg.* Jas. M.
Martin, *Lieut.* Kevin J.
Marton, *Maj.* Richd. O., R.A.
Martyr, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril G., R.N.R.
Mason, *Lt.* James C. (*Canada*).
Master, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur G.
Matcham, *Capt.* William E.
Matthews, *Br.-Gen.* Frank B.
Matthews, *Maj.* Harold H. (*Can.*).
Maturin, *Maj.* Regd. G., R.A.
Maude, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick S.
Maurice, *Maj.* David B.
Maxwell, *Maj.* D. L. (*I.L.H.*)
Maxwell, *Col.* Hon. Hy. E.
Maxwell, *Maj.* Wm. Fk., R.E.
May, *Maj.* John Cyril.
Maycock, *Maj.* Fredk. W. O.
Maynard, *Lt.-Col.* Charles C. M.
Mayne, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R. G.
Meade, *Capt.* Hon. Herbert, R.N.
Meares, *Capt.* Aubrey.
Meeson, *Eng.-Com.* Edwd. H. T., R.N.
Meiklejohn, *Maj.* Ronald F.
Mellor, *Com.* William, R.N.
Menzies, *Capt.* Arthur J. A.
Menzies, *Capt.* Stewart G.
Merriman, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. G., R.A.
Metcalfe, *Capt.* Christopher P., R.N.
Metcalfe, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney F.
Micklem, *Maj.* Hy. Andr., R.E.
Midgelly, *Capt.* S. (*Cape*).
Middleton, *Com.* John R., R.N.
Milford, *Lieut.* A. (*Cape*).
Miller, *Col.* Alfred D.
Miller, *Capt.* Edward D.
Miller, *Maj.* Hugh de B., R.A.
Mills, *Capt.* Hon. Egremont J.
Milner, *Brig.-Gen.* George Francis.
Minchin, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., I.A.
Mitchell, *Capt.* W. E. O.
Moberly, *Maj.* Bertrand R.
Moberly, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. J., I.A.
Moffitt, *Maj.* Fredk. W.
Moir, *Maj.* James P., R.E.
Molesworth, *Maj.* Edwd. A.
Molony, *Maj.* Trevor C. W., R.A.
Money, *Maj.* Noel E.
Monteith, *Capt.* Hugh G.
Montgomery, *Capt.* Bernd. L.
Montgomery, *Lieut.* F. C.
Moore, *Maj.* Athelstan.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Claude D. H.
Moore, *Lt.* Edmund H., M.B.
Moore, *Maj.* Francis.
Moore, *Maj.* Harold A.
Moore, *Maj.* Herbt. T. G., R.E.
Moore, *Lieut.* T. M. (*N.S.W.*).
Moore, *Maj.* Wm. Henry.
Moores, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., A.S.C.
Morgan, *L.-Col.* Anth. H., A.M.S.
Morgan, *Maj.* Cecil Buckley
Morgan, *Col.* Hill G., A.S.C.
Morgan, *Capt.* M. H. Ll., I.A.
Morison, *Maj.* Frank (*Can.*).
Morrice, *Maj.* Lewis E.
Morris, *Col.* Wm. Pollok.
Morrison, *Lt.-Col.* E. W. B. (*Canada*).
Morrison, *and Lt.* W. S.
Morse, *Lt.* John A. V., R.N.
Mortimer, *Maj.* Chas.
Mortimore, *Lt.-Col.* C. E.
Moss, *Major* Ernest W.
Mossop, *Capt.* James.
Mowbray, *Maj.* John L., R.A.
Muirhead, *Maj.* Murray.
Mulholland, *Capt.* Hon. Chas. H. G.
Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* W. R., I.M.S.
Murray, *Brig.-Gen.* Frank.
Murray, *Capt.* M. F.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Walter G.
Musgrave, *Maj.* Herbert.
Naismith, *Lt.-Col.* William J.
Napier, *Maj.* Vernon M. C., R.A.
Nash, *Capt.* John P. (*Can.*).
Nash, *Lt.-Col.* W. Fleetwood.
Nason, *Maj.* Henry H. W.
Neal, *Maj.* H. V. J. McCann.
Neilson, *Maj.* Walter G.
Nelson, *Capt.* Charles.
Nesbitt, *Captain* C. W.
Nevil e, *Col.* William C.
Newbigging, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. P. E.
Newcome, *Maj.* Hy. Wm., R.A.
Newland, *Maj.* Arthur E.
Newman, *Lt.-Col.* E. Harding.
Neylan, *Lt.-Col.* John N.
Nichol, *Col.* Chas. E., M.B.
Nicholl, *Maj.* Donald F., R.A.
Nicholson, *Lieut.* B. (*Cape*).
Nicholson, *Lieut.* Edward Hugh Meredith, R.N.
Nicholson, *Maj.* Octavius H. L.
Nicol, *Capt.* A. G. B.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Nightingale, *Maj.* M. R. W.
Norie, *Br.-Gen.* C. E. de M.
Norie, *Maj.* Frank H., I.A.
Norman, *Capt.* Montagu C.
Normand, *Lieut.* P. H.
Norrington, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. L. W.
Norris, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Jos.
North, *Maj.* Olivier H.
Norton, *Capt.* A. E. M. (*S. Aust.*).
Nugent, *Maj.-Gen.* Oliver S. W., A.D.C.
Nunn, *Maj.* Thos. Hy. C.
Nunn, *Capt.* Wilfrid, R.N.
O'Donnell, *Surg.-Gen.* T. J., A.M.S.
O'Farrell, *Maj.* M. (*Victoria*).
Ogilvy, *Capt.* Hon. L. G. S.
O'Gorman, *Lt.-Col.* C. J., R.A.M.C.
Ogston, *Maj.* Charles.
O'Kelly, *Lt.* Henry K.
Oldfield, *Lt.-Col.* Leopd. C. L.
Oldman, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. D. F.
Olivant, *Lt.-Col.* John S., R.A.
O'Meara, *Captain* B. E. A.
O'Neill, *Maj.* E. J. (*N.Z. Med. C.*).
O'Neill, *Col.* W. H. Slingsby.
Oppenheim, *Capt.* A. C.
Ormsby, *Lt.-Col.* G. J. A., M.D.
Orr, *Maj.* Michael Harrison.
Osborne, *Lt.* Edmnd. A., R.N.
Osborne, *Maj.* H. Percy.
Oswald, *Lt.* Wm. Digby (*Cape*).
Ottley, *Lt.* Geoffrey C. L.
Ottley, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Fredk.
Outram, *Com.* Edmnd., R.N.R.
Owen, *Maj.* Chas. S.
Packard, *Maj.* Henry N.
Page, *Maj.* F.
Paine, *Capt.* Albert Ingraham.
Paine, *Maj.* Jas. Henry, R.A.
Pakenham, *Maj.* G. de la P. W.
Paley, *Maj.* Alan T.
Palk, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. L. C. W.
Palmer, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril E., R.A.
Palmes, *Lt.-Com.* Geo. B., R.N.
Palmes, *Maj.* George O.
Palmes, *Capt.* Gerald L.
Panet, *Lt.-Col.* Henri A.
Pardoe, *Maj.* Frank L.
Paris, *Surg.-Maj.* Basil.
Park, *Capt.* Maitland E.
Parker, *Maj.* Robt. G.
Parks, *Capt.* John. H. (*Can.*).
Parry, *Eng.-Lt.* Rey G., R.N.
Parry, *Maj.* H. J.
Parry, *Col.* Ll. E. Sidney.
Parsons, *Maj.* Alfred W.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G.
Paterson, *Maj.* Ewing.
Paterson, *Maj.* Philip J.
Paton, *Capt.* Ian V.
Pattenson, *Maj.* Arthur H. Tylden-.
Patterson, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Paul, *Maj.* Jas. R. A. Hunter.
Payne, *Maj.* Robert L.
Paynter, *Maj.* Geo. C. B.
Pearse, *Col.* Hugh W.
Peebles, *Maj.* Arthur S.
Peebles, *Col.* Evelyn C.
Peel, *Lt.-Col.* Edward J. R.
Peirse, *Maj.* Henry B. de la P. Beresford.
Peirse, *Flgt.-Com.* Rich. E. C.
Pelly, *Col.* John S.
Pendavis, *Lieut.* H. V.
Pennycuik, *Lt.* Jas. A. C., R.E.
Penton, *Col.* R. H., R.A.M.C.
Pepys, *Capt.* Gerald L.
Percival, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F. P.
Perkins, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E.
Perkins, *Maj.* Alfred Thrale.
Perkins, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Chas. C.
Perry, *Capt.* Arthur O.
Peters, *Lt.* Frederic T., R.N.
Peterson, *Br.-Gen.* F. H., I.A.
Petrie, *Lt.-Col.* Charles L. R.
Philby, *Capt.* Harold P.
Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Ivor, M.P.
Philips, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis F.
Phillimore, *Capt.* V. E. B., R.N.
Phillips, *Maj.* Geoffrey F.
Phillpotts, *Lt.-Col.* Louis M., R.A.
Pickering, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Pigott, *Lt.-Col.* Grenville E.
Pike, *Maj.* Wm. W., R.A.M.C.
Pilcher, *Lieut.-Col.* E. M., R.A.M.C.
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. C.
Pilson, *Major* Arthur F.
Pirie, *Maj.* Arthur Murray.
Pirie, *Maj.* Charles O., R.E.
Platt, *Capt.* William.
Playne, *Surg.* Basil A., R.N.
Poe, *Lt.-Col.* John, R.A.M.C.
Pollard, *Maj.* George C.
Pollard, *Maj.* W. A. (*Cape*).
Polson, *Captain* D. (*N.Z.*).
Ponsonby, *Lieut.* W. R.
Poole, *Maj.* Fras. G.
Poole, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Cuthbert.
Poore, *Col.* Robt. Montagu.
Poore, *Maj.* Roger A.
Popham, *Maj.* Gilbert L.
Popham, *Maj.* Robert S.
Popham, *Maj.* H. R. M.
Brooke-.
Portal, *Col.* Bertram P.
Porteous, *Capt.* Dick M.
Porter, *Maj.* F. J. W., R.A.M.C.
Porter, *Maj.* Herbert A.
Porter, *Capt.* John Grey.
Potter, *Capt.* Harman B.
Potts, *Maj.* Edmnd. T., M.D.
Powell, *Col.* A. Ff., R.A.
Powell, *Maj.* Ed. W. M., R.A.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Geo.
Power, *Capt.* William S.
Poynter, *Maj.* Arthur V.
Poyser, *Vet.-Col.* Richd.
Pragnell, *Maj.* G. S. T. (*Can.*).
Pratt, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest St. G.
Pratt, *Maj.* Geo. McD.
Pratt, *Maj.* H. Roger E., I.A.
Pratt, *Surg.* John, R.N.
Pratt, *Maj.* Mervyn.
Prescott, *Lt.-Col.* J. J. W., R.A.M.C.
Pretyman, *Capt.* Geo. F.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Bartho', G.
Prickett, *Capt.* Charles H.
Prior, *Maj.* John H., R.E.
Prior, *Lieut.* M.
Pritchard, *Lt.-Col.* H. Lionel, R.E.
Probyn, *Lt.-Col.* P. J., R.A.M.C.
Puckle, *Lt.-Col.* John, A.S.C.
Pugh, *Lieut.* H. O.
Pullman, *Maj.* Alfred H.
Purcell, *Capt.* J. F. (*Cape*).
Pusch, *Lieut.* Frederick L.
Queripel, *Lt.-Col.* L. H., R.A.
Quin, *Colonel* Windham H. Wyndham-.
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Jasper F.
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel R.
Radclyffe, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E.
Railston, *Capt.* Henry G. M.
Raines, *Maj.* R. Groves-.
Ramshotham, *Capt.* J. B. (*Cape*).
Ramsden, *Maj.* Joslyn V.
Rankin, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H.
Rankine, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. (*Australia*).
Rasch, *Capt.* Guy E. C.
Rattray, *Maj.* Haldane B.
Rattray, *Capt.* P. M.
Raw, *Lieut.* Rupert George.
Rawlins, *Maj.* A. Kennedy.
Rawlins, *Maj.* Stuart W. H.
Rawnsley, *Col.* Claude, A.S.C.
Rawson, *Capt.* Cresswell D., I.A.
Raynham, *Lieut.* Eustace F.
Ready, *Lt.-Col.* Felix F.
Reddie, *Br.-Gen* Anthony J.
Rees, *Maj.* Hugh Conway.
Reeves, *Maj.* Paget E. Stuart.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
Reid, *Capt.* D. E. (*Queensland.*).
Reid, *Capt.* Herbert Ambrose.
Reid, *Maj.* Walter R., R.A.
Rennie, *Maj.* George A. P.
Rennie, *Capt.* John George.
Renny, *Maj.* Lewis F.
Reynolds, *Maj.* Philip Guy
Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Elmhirst.
Ricardo, *Capt.* A. St. Q.
Richards, *Capt.* Bernard O.
Richards, *Captain* Sydney.
Richardson, *Maj.* Francis J.
Richardson, *Maj.* John.
Richey, *Maj.* G. H. M.
Rickman, *Capt.* W. E.
Riddell, *Lt.-Col.* Edward V. D., R.A.
Riddell, *Maj.* John B., R.A.
Ridings, *Maj.* Cecil.
Riggall, *Capt.* A. H. (*Tasm.*).
Riley *Capt.* Hamlet L.
Riley, *Maj.* Rupert F.
Ritchie, *Lt.-Col.* William B.
Roberts, *Capt.* Frank C.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Roger Crompton-.
Roberts, *Capt.* M. T. Cramer-.
Robertson, *Rev.* James.
Robinson, *Maj.* F. W. T.
Roche, *Mj.-Gen.* T. H. de M.
Rodger, *Maj.* T. H. (*S. Afr.*).
Roe, *Capt.* Chas. D., I.A.
Roe, *Lt.* Ronald H., R.M.
Rogers, *Col.* George W., I.A.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* J. Middleton.
Rolling, *Maj.* Bernard I.
Romilly, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram H. S.
Ronald, *Maj.* John J.
Rose, *Comm.* Frank F., R.N.
Ross, *Capt.* Alan C.
Ross, *Br.-Gen.* Charles.
Ross, *Maj.* Charles.
Ross, *Lieut.* H. F. C.
Ross, *Maj.* Hugh Alex.
Roth, *Lt.-Col.* R. E.
Roupell, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest P. S.
Rouse, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert.
Rowan, *Maj.* Percy S.
Rowand, *Lieut.* Alex., R.I.M.
Rowcroft, *Maj.* Ernest C., I.A.
Rowcroft, *Col.* Geo. F., I.A.
Rowe, *Ch.-Eng.* William, R.N.R.
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil A.
Royston, *Lt.-Col.* J. R. (*W.A.*).
Rudkin, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C. E.
Russell, *Maj.* Hon. Bertrand J.
Russell, *Lt.* Chas. Regd.
Russell, *Maj.* Horatio D.
Russell, *Maj.* Regd. E. M., R.E.
Rutherfoord, *Captain* J. B.
Rutherford, *Lt.-Col.* N. J. C., M.B.
Ruthven, *Maj.* Hon. Christian M. Hore-.
Ryan, *Col.* Chas. M., A.S.C.
Ryan *Capt.* Denis G. J.
Ryan, *Maj.* Francis F., R.A.
Sackville, *Capt.* Lionel C. Stopford.
St. John, *Maj.* E. St. John Harris-.
St. Leger, *Col.* H. Hungerford.
Salmon, *Maj.* G. Nocl.
Salmon, *Capt.* Hugh M. B.
Salmond, *Maj.* John M.
Salmonson, *Capt.* A. C. B. Critchley- (*N.Z.*)
Sampson, *Capt.* Geo. Ellis.
Sampson, *Capt.* Pat., R.A.M.C.
Samson, *Comm.* C. Rumney, R.N.
Sanders, *Maj.* G.E. (*Canada*).
Sanders, *Br.-Gen.* George H.
Sandford, *Lt.* Francis H., R.N.
Sandilands, *Lt.-Col.* James W.
Sandys, *Lt.-Col.* Edward S.
Sangmeister, *Lt.-Col.* F. A. W.
Sankey, *Maj.* Crofton E. P.
Sapte, *Maj.* Francis.
Sasse, *Capt.* Cecil D. (*N.S.W.*).
Saunders, *Maj.* Cyril.
Saunders, *Capt.* Edward A.
Saunders, *Maj.* Ernest H.
Saunders, *Maj.* F. J., R.M.L.I.
Saunders, *Maj.* George F. C.
Savage, *Maj.* Morris B.
Savile, *Col.* Geo. W. Wrey.
Savile, *Br.-Gen.* Walter Clare
Sawyer, *Col.* Hy. Thos.
Scaife, *Capt.* G. S. Garland.
Scarlett, *Maj.* James H.
Schreiber, *Br.-Gen.* Acton L., A.D.C.
Schrieber, *Capt.* E. C. A., R.A.
Scott, *Capt.* Alan H. (*N.S.W.*).
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George J.
Scott, *Maj.* Gerald B., I.A.
Scott, *Capt.* Hy. St. George S.
Scott, *Capt.* James M.
Scott, *Col.* Robt. K.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* R. G., V.C. (*Cape*).
Scott, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Scott, *Capt.* W. J. Maxwell-.
Scott, *Maj.* Lord Francis G. Montague-Douglas-.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Herbert A. Montagu-Douglas-.
Scratchley, *Lt.-Col.* Victor H. S.
Scudamore, *Maj.* Charles P.
Seccombe, *Col.* Arch. K.
Seckham, *Col.* Bassett T.
Seel, *Maj.* E. H. Molyneux-.
Seely, *Br.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Jno. Edwd. Bernard, M.P., T.D.
Segrave, *Maj.* O'Neal.
Segrave, *Maj.* Wm. H. Erik.
Selby, *Lt.-Col.* William, I.M.S.
Sell, *Capt.* Edgar C.
Sewell, *Maj.* Horace.
Shakerley, *Maj.* Geoff. Chas.
Sharp, *Maj.* Frank Wm.
Shaw, *Capt.* Cecil A.
Shaw, *Capt.* Edward W.
Shee, *Lt.-Col.* M. Archer-, M.P.
Sheepshanks, *Capt.* Arth. C.
Sheepshanks, *Lt.* R. H., I.A.
Shephard, *Lt.-Col.* C. Sinclair.
Shepherd, *Col.* C. Herbert.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Ponsonby.
Sheppard, *Col.* Seymour H.
Sheringham, *Capt.* A. T., I.A.
Sherston, *Col.* W. Maxwell.
Shewan, *Maj.* Hugh M.
Short, *Capt.* Percy H.
Shoubridge, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. H.
Shuter, *Maj.* Reginald G.
Sidgwick, *Maj.* Charles C. D.
Silburn, *Capt.* P. A. (*Natal*).
Sims, *Capt.* Reginald F. M.
Singer, *Lt.-Col.* Charles W.
Singleton, *Maj.* Henry T. O.
Singleton, *Lt.* Mark, R.N.
Sippe, *Flgt.-Com.* Sidney V.
Skeen, *Maj.* Oliver St. J.
Sketchley, *Maj.* E. F. P.
Skinner, *Col.* Geo. H., I.A.
Sloan, *Lt.-Col.* J. M., R.A.M.C.
Sloman, *Col.* H. Stanhope.
Smith, *Capt.* C. F. (*Cape*).
Smith, *Capt.* Fredk., A.M.S.
Smith, *Maj.* Geoffrey S.
Smith, *Maj.* H. Clementi.
Smith, *L.-Col.* Hy. Lockhart.
Smith, *Lt.-Com.* Hy. P. B., R.N.R.
Smith, *Maj.* Horace M.
Smith, *Maj.* Hugh William.
Smith, *Maj.* Leonard K.
Smith, *Lt.* Merton B.
Smith, *Capt.* Stanley A. (*Can*).
Smith, *Col.* Wm. H.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. D., A.V.C.
Smith, *Maj.* A. A. Dorrien-.
Smith, *Maj.* E. P. Dorrien-.
Smith, *Maj.* D. C. Percy-.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* G. M. Bullen-Smith, *Lt.-Col.* K. J. Kincaid-.
Smitheman, *Capt.* Fras. James.
Smithson, *Col.* Walter C.
Smyth, *Maj.* Geoffrey H. J. S.
Smyth, *Col.* Owen S., R.A.
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Napier.
Somerville, *Capt.* W. A. T. B.
Sowerby, *Col.* Harry J.
Sparrow, *Capt.* A. A. Hanbury-.
Spedding, *Capt.* Charles R.
Spencer, *Capt.* Aubrey V.
Spong, *Maj.* Chas. S., R.A.M.C.
Spooner, *Maj.* Arthur H.
Spragge, *Lt.-Col.* Basil Edw.
Spry, *Maj.* Leighton Hume-.
Stacpoole, *Capt.* George W. R.
Stairs, *Maj.* Hy. Bertram.
Standish, *Maj.* Ivon T. (*N.Z.*).
Stanley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Algn. F.
Stanley, *Maj.* Hon. F. C.
Stansfeld, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W.
Stanton, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. W. S., R.A.
Stapleton, *Capt.* Jno. Hy.
Staunton, *Maj.* R. K. Lynch-.
Staveley, *Lt.* Robert, R.A.
Steel, *Maj.* Edward A., R.A.
Steele, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
Steinaecker, *Lt.-Col.* Eras. V.
Stephens, *Maj.* Fredk. A.
Steven, *Lt.* S. H.
Stevens, *Maj.* Arthur B. (*N.S.W.*).
Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* A. Gavin.
Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* E. H., R.A.
Stevenson, *Capt.* Robt. (*N.Z.*)
Steward, *Lt.-Col.* G. R. V.
Steward, *Capt.* Sidney J., R.A.M.C.
Stewart, *Maj.* Algernon B. A.
Stewart, *Col.* Bryce.
Stewart, *Maj.* Herbert A.
Stewart, *Lt.* Herbert W. W.
Stewart, *Maj.* Ian.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* John H. K.
Stewart, *Maj.* Noel.
Stewart, *Maj.* Patrick A. V.
Stewart, *Maj.* Wm. E. Logan.
Stirling, *Capt.* Walter Fras.
Stobart, *Maj.* G. H., R.A.
Stockdale, *Br.-Gen.* Herbt. E.
Stockwell, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. C. I.
Stockwell, *Maj.* Clifton I.
Street, *Capt.* Edmund R.
Strick, *Lt.-Col.* J. A.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* C. Kennedy-Craufurd.
Stuart, *Maj.* Herbert C.
Stuart, *Maj.* Jno. T. Burnett-.
Stuart, *Capt.* J. P. Villiers-.
Studd, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert W.
Sturges, *Capt.* Chas. H. M.
Sunderland, *Col.* M. S. J.
Sutherland, *Maj.* H. H.
Sutton, *Col.* A. A.
Swayne, *Col.* C. H., R.A.M.C.
Swayne, *Maj.* Oswald R.
Swettenham, *Maj.* G. K.
Swinton, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest D., R.E.
Sykes, *Capt.* Charles H.
Sykes, *Lt.-Col.* Francis B.
Sykes, *Lt.-Col.* W. Ainley, I.M.S.
Symes, *Maj.* Geo. Stewart.
Symons, *Maj.* C. B. O., R.E.
Symons, *Lt.-Col.* Frank A., M.B.
Symons, *Capt.* Lionel S.
Symons, *Maj.* L. C. Soltan-.
Synnot, *Maj.* A. H. S. Hart-.
Synnot, *Capt.* R. V. O. Hart-.
Talbot, *Com.* Cecil P., R.N.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick G.
Tanner, *Maj.* Frederick C.
Tapley, *Maj.* J. J. B.
Tarver, *Maj.* A. Leigh.
Tatchell, *Maj.* Edward.
Taylor, *Br.-G.* A. H. Mendle
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* H. Neufville.
Taylor, *Capt.* John, I.M.S.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* St. John L. H. Du Plat-, R.A.
Taylor, *Maj.* W. Wm. Pitt-.
Temple, *Col.* Chas. Pilcher.
Teversham, *Col.* Richard K.
Thackwell, *Maj.* Charles J.
Theobald, *Maj.* H. C. Webb.
Thesiger, *Capt.* Hon. W. G.
Thom, *Capt.* John H., R.A.
Thomson, *Maj.* Angus E. M. S.
Thompson, *Col.* Hy. N., A.M.S.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Roland.
Thompson, *Lieut.* Thomas.
Thompson, *Col.* Wm. Oliver.
Thomson, *Maj.* A. E., I.A.
Thornton, *Maj.* Wm. Brooke.
Thorpe, *Maj.* Gervase Thurlow, *Maj.* E. G. L.
Thynne, *Maj.* Algernon C.
Thynne, *Lt.-Col.* Ulric O.
Tickell, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Jas.
Tidswell, *Capt.* Edmund S. W.
Tidswell, *Br.-Gen.* Edward C.
Tighe, *Maj.* Vincent John.
Tillard, *Maj.* Arthur B., I.A.
Tilney, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie E. (*Austrl.*).
Tivey, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin.
Tobin, *Col.* Frederick J.
Todd, *Capt.* Thomas J. M.
Tomkins, *Lt.-Col.* H. Leith, I.A.
Tompson, *Maj.* Regd. H. D.
Tonge, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Corrie.
Topham, *Maj.* T. Harrison-.
Topping, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas E.
Torrie, *Capt.* Claude J.
Townley, *Lt.* Norman V.
Traill, *Capt.* Thomas B.
Treeby, *Lt.-Col.* Henry P.
Tremeer, *Maj.* C. A. C.
Trevor, *Maj.* Herbert E.
Trewby, *Capt.* George, R.N.
Tringham, *Maj.* Arch. M.
Trotter, *Maj.* Edward H.
Trousdale, *Capt.* Robt. Cecil.
Tucker, *Capt.* S. N.
Tulloch, *Maj.* Richd. M. G.
Turnbull, *Capt.* D. R.
Turnbull, *Capt.* Wm. McGregor (*N.Z.*).
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Arnold G.
Turner, *Capt.* Frank Cecil.
Turner, *Capt.* Harry G.
Turner, *Maj.* Reginald.
Turton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm Hy., R.E.
Tuson, *Maj.* George E.
Tweedie, *Maj.* D. K., R.A.
Tweedie, *Maj.* Hy. Carmichael.
Tweedie, *Col.* John Lannoy.
Twemlow, *Col.* F. R.
Tyndall, *Lt.-Col.* W. F. M.
Tyrrell, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald E., R.A.
Umfreville, *Capt.* H. K.
Unett, *Capt.* John A.
Uniacke, *Capt.* Andrew Gore.
Unwin, *Col.* Gaston B.
Upton, *Capt.* Edward J. Gott.
Valentin, *Maj.* Henry E., R.A.
Van Someren, *Maj.* William Weymouth, I.A.
Varwell, *Maj.* E. H., R.E.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. G., I.A.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Col.* Louis R., I.A.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Col.* Robert E.
Vaux, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, V.D.
Vernon, *Maj.* Lionel D.
Vernon, *Lt.* Rupert Robt.
Vickery, *Maj.* C. Edwin, R.A.
Vigors, *Maj.* Philip U. W.
Vigors, *Capt.* Richard P. L.
Villiers, *Maj.* Evelyn F.
Villiers, *Lieut.* Regd. H.
Vipan, *Maj.* Charles.
Vyse, *Capt.* R. G. H. Howard-.
Wace, *Col.* E. Chas., R.A.
Waite, *Maj.* Fredk. (*N.Z. Rgrs.*).
Wake, *Maj.* Hereward.
Walcot, *Capt.* Basil, R.E.
Walker, *Capt.* Geo. Hy.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Henry A.
Walker, *Capt.* Jno. Douglas G.
Walker, *Maj.* John B., R.G.A.
Walshe, *Capt.* S. J. A. H., M.S.
Walter, *Col.* John MacNeill.
Walthall, *Lt.-Col.* E. C. W. D., R.A.
Walwyn, *Maj.* Fulke Jas.
Ward, *Maj.* A. L.
Ward, *Maj.* Harry, R.A.
Wardle, *Capt.* Ernest V. L.
Warner, *Capt.* H. G. Lee-.
Warre, *Lt.-Col.* Henry O.
Warren, *Maj.* George E.
Warwick, *Captain* J. A.
Waterlow, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. F., T.D.
Waterlow, *Com.* John B., R.N.
Watermeyer, *Capt.* J. H. H.
Waterworth, *Maj.* Gerald F.
Watson, *Maj.* Charles F.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F.
Watson, *Capt.* Ronald M.
Watson, *Capt.* William.
Watson, *Maj.* William E.
Watt, *Maj.* Alex. Fitzg.
Watt, *Maj.* Donald M.
Watt, *Capt.* John Alexander.
Wauchope, *Lt.-Col* A. Grenfell.
Wauchope, *Maj.* David A.
Way, *Capt.* Alfred Cotton.
Weatherby, *Maj.* J. T.
Webster *Capt.* T. S. Riddell-.
Wedgwood, *Maj.* Cecil.
Wedgwood, *Lt.-Com.* Josiah C., R.N.V.R., M.P.
Weir, *Br.-Gen.* George A.
Weldon, *Maj.* Francis H.
Wells, *Lt.-Col.* John Bayford.
Wemyss, *Lt.* Henry C. B.
Wedgwood, *Maj.* Cecil.
West, *Lt.* Roger R. F.
Westlake, *Col.* Almond P.
Westmorland, *Maj.* Percy T.
Wheatley, *Maj.* Leon L.
Wheeler, *Capt.* Henry L.
White, *Br.-Gen.* C. B. B. (*R. Austln. A.*).
White, *Col.* Fredk., R.M.L.I.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick A.
White, *Lt.* Hy. Basil.
White, *Capt.* James Robert.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel R. L.
Whitehead, *Capt.* Ernest K.
Whyte, *Maj.* Jas. H. (*N.Z.*).
Wickham, *Maj.* Charles G.
Wickham, *Maj.* T. E. P., R.A.
Wicks, *Maj.* H. W. C.
Wilkin, *Capt.* Henry D., R.N.
Wilkins, *Col.* J. S., I.M.S.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* A. Clement.
Wilkinson, *Col.* Geo. A. E.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Hy. T. D.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* T. H. Des Vœux.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* William T.
Willan, *Maj.* Frank G.
Willans, *Maj.* Thomas J., I.A.
Williams, *Maj.* Arthur F. C.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* C., R.E.
Williams, *Maj.* H. A., I.M.S.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* O. De L.
Williams, *Capt.* Rhys.
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Weir de L.
Willis, *Capt.* Evelyn S. Constantine.
Wiltis, *Capt.* Gerald C. W.
Wilmer, *Maj.* Eric R. G.
Wilson, *Capt.* Alex. G., M.B.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* A. E.
Wilson, *Maj.* Cecil W.
Wilson, *Capt.* Clive H. A.
Wilson, *Capt.* Eric E. B., R.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-C.* Fran. A., R.A.
Wilson, *Maj.* Hon. Guy, M.P.
Wilson, *Capt.* Harry T., R.A.M.C.
Wilson, *Major* Herbert H.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A., I.A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* James T. R.
Wilson, *Maj.* Lancelot M.
Wilson, *Capt.* Leslie O., M.B.
Wilson, *Maj.* Nathaniel.
Wilson, *Major* N. (*Cape*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. H. F. W.
Wilson, *Ch.-Engr.* Robert, R.N.R.
Wilson, *Capt.* Walter C.
Wingate, *Lt.* Malcolm R.
Wingfield, *Maj.* John M.
Winn, *Lt.* Sydney T., R.N.
Winnington, *Maj.* John F. S.
Winsloe, *Maj.* Alf. R., R.E.
Winter, *Maj.* Ormonde del'E.
Winwood, *Lt.-Col.* William Q.
Wishart, *Capt.* Robert.
Wood, *Maj.* Alexr. V. L.
Wood, *Maj.* Algernon G. N.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Charles P. Boileau.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* E. FitzG. M.
Wood, *Maj.* George B. G.
Wood, *Col.* Hastings St. Leger.
Wood, *Capt.* Percy.
Woodgate, *Capt.* Austin B.
Woodham, *Capt.* Chas. B.
Woodward, *Maj.* Fras. W.
Wormald, *Maj.* Fredk. W.
Worship, *Lt.-Col.* Verelst Turner.
Wray, *Capt.* Kenneth M.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Bache Allen.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* F. W., I.M.S.
Wright, *Col.* George, R.A.
Wright, *Maj.* Gordon B. (*Can.*)
Wright, *Col.* Harry.
Wymer, *Maj.* Hubert J. de C.
Wyndham, *Maj.* Hon. Edw. S.
Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Wm. Herbt. Watkins Williams-.
Wynter, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A., R.A.
Wynter, *Maj.* Henry W., R.A.
Wynyard, *Maj.* Edwd. Geo.
Yale, *Col.* James Corbet.
Yatman, *Br.-Gen.* Clement.
Young, *Maj.* Hugh Greville.
Young, *Maj.* Robert (*N.Z.*).

Secretary and Registrar, B. B. Cubitt, C.B., War Office, S.W.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. *V.C.*

Ribbon, Crimson for Army; dark blue for Navy.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *29th January*, 1856.

A list of surviving recipients previous to the present war, and a complete record of those on whom the decoration has been conferred since the outbreak of hostilities. The names of those recipients who have died either previously or subsequently to its actual conferment appear in *italics*.

Acton, *Priv.* A. (Bord. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R.B., K.C.B., I.A., *Upper Swat* 1897
Alexander, *Br.-Gen.* E. W., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Anderson, *Corpl.* Wm. (Yorks. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Angus, *L.-Cpl.* W. (H.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Aylmer, *Maj.-Gn.* Fenton J., C.B., R.E., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Babtie, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm., C.B., C.M.G., *S. Africa* .. 1899
Barber, *Priv. E.* (Gren. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Barter, *2nd Lt.* Fredk. (Welsh Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bassett, *Corpl.* Cyril R. (New Zealand) *Dardanelles* 1915
Bees, *Priv.* W. (Derby R.), *S. Africa* 1901
Beet, *Sergt.* H. (Derby R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Belcher, *L.-Sgt.* D. W. (L.Rif.B.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Bell, *Priv.* D. (South Wales Bord.), *Andamans* .. 1867
Bell, *Lt.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa* 1901
Bent, *Drummer* S. J. (Lancs. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Bisdee, *Capt.* J. H. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Boisragon, *Col.-Gen.* H., I.A., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Boyle, *Com.* E. C., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Bradbury, *Capt. E. K.* (R.H.A.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Bradley, *Lieut.* Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Brodie, *Capt.* W. L. (H.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Brooke, *Lt. J. A. O.* (Gordon Highrs.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Brooks, *L.-Sergt.* Oliver (Cold.Gds.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Buckingham, *Priv.* W. (Leics. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Burton, *Corpl. Alex. S.* (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Butler, *Capt.* J. F. P. (K.R.R.C.), *Cameroons* 1914
Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan* .. 1898
Cadell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Campbell, *Lt. F. W.* (1st Canadians), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Carter, *Maj.* Herbt. Augustine, I.A., *Somaliland* 1903
Chaplin, *Col. J. W.*, C.B. (Hampshire R.), *China* .. 1860
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimgtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cobbe, *Br.-Gen.* A. S., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr. R.), *Somali* 1902
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Colvin, *Maj.* J. M. Colquhoun, R.E., *Mohmand* .. 1897
Congreve, *M.-Gen.* W. N., C.B., M.V.O. (R.B.), *S. Africa* 1899
Cosgrove, *Corpl.* W. (R. Munst. F.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Costello, *Maj.* Edmond W., I.A., *Malakand* 1897
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1901
Creagh, *Gen.* Sir O'Moore, G.C.B., I.A., *Afghan* .. 1879
Crean, *Capt.* T. J., D.S.O. (Imp. Lt. Horse), *S. Africa* 1901
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S., *Burma* ... 1889
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Danaher, *Sergt. J.* (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Daniels, *2nd Lt.* H. (Rif. Bgde.), *Expdny. F.* ... 1915
Dast, *Jemadar Mir* (Coke's Rifs.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Davies, *Maj.* L. A. E. Price-, D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Dease, *Lt.* Maurice J. (Roy. Fus.), *Expedy. Force* 1914
de Pass, *Lt. F. A.* (34th Poona Horse), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Dimmer, *Capt.* J. H. S. (K.R.R.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Dobson, *L.-Cpl.* (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Doogan, *Priv.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Dorrell, *Capt.* G. T. (R.H.A.), *Expedy. Force* 1914
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* H. E. M., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., *S. Afr.* 1899
Dowell, *Lt.-Col.* George Dare, R.M.A., *Baltic* 1855
Doxat, *Lt.* Alexis C., *S. Africa* 1901
Drain, *Driver* J. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Drewry, *Midspn.* G. L., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Dunsire, *Priv.* Robert (Roy.Scots.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Dunstan, *Corpl.* William (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Durrant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dwyer, *L.-Cpl.* Edward (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Edwards, *Priv.* Thos. (42nd Highrs.), *Sudan* 1884
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H. (10th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
English, *Capt.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Farmer, *Lt.-Qmr.* Donald (Camn. Highrs.), *S. Afr.* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), *Majuba* 1881
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Findlay, *Sergt.* D. (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Firth, *Sergt.* James (W. Riding R.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Fisher, *L.-Cpl. Fredk.* (Canadians), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
FitzClarence, *Br.-Gen. Charles* (Irish Gds.), *S. Afr.* 1899
Fitzpatrick, *Priv.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
Flawn, *Priv.* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Forshaw, *Lt.* Wm. T. (M'chester R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Foss, *Capt.* C. C., D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Fowler, *Colour-Sergt.* Edmond (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu* .. 1879
Fuller, *L.-Cp'.* W. (Welsh R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Fuller, *Cpl.* W. D. (Gren. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Garforth, *Corp.* Chas. E. (15th Hus.), *Expedy. Force* 1914
Geary, *2nd Lieut.* Benj. H. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Glasock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gobar Singh Negi, *Rflmn.* (39th Garwhal), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Godley, *Priv.* S. F. (4th Roy. Fus.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1914
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., A.D.C. (Gord. High.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (W.I.R.), *Gambia River* .. 1892
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J. Wm., I.A., *Manipur* .. 1891
Grant, *Capt.* John Duncan, I.A., *Tibet* 1904
Grenfell, *Capt. Francis O.* (9th Lcrs.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Guy, *Lieut.* Basil John Douglas, R.N., *China* 1900
Hall, *Col.-Sgt. F. W.* (Canadians), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Halliday, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis S. T., C.B., R.M.L.I., *China* 1900
Hallowes, *2nd Lieut. Rupert P.* (Middx. R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col. Angus F. Douglas-* (Cam. Highrs.), *Expedny. Force* 1915
Hamilton, *Priv.* John (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Hammond, *Col.* Sir A.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., I.A., *Afghan* 1879
Hampton, *Sergt.* H. (L'pool R.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hansen, *Capt.* Percy H. (Lincs. R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Hardham, *Lieut.* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa* 1901
Harding, *Chief Gunner* Israel, R.N., *Alexandria* .. 1882
Harlock, *Sergt.* E. G. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Hart, *Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., R.E., *Afghan* 1879
Hartley, *Col.* E. B., C.M.G. (C.M.R.), *Basutoland* .. 1879
Harvey, *Priv.* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Hawker, *Capt.* L. G., D.S.O., R.E. (R.Fly.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Heaton, *Corpl.* Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Hogan, *Sergt. J.* (M'chester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Holmes, *L.-Corp.* F. W. (Yorks. L. I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Hornby, *Br.-Gen.* E. J. Phipps-, C.B., R.A., *S. Africa* 1900
Howse, *Lt.-Col.* N. R., C.B. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown-Synge-, C.B. (24th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Ind, *Corpl. Shoe.-Smith* A. E., R.H.A., *S. Africa* 1901
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1900
Jacka, *L.-Corp.* A. (Australian), *Dardanelles* 1915
James, *2nd Lt.* H. (Worcs. R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Jarvis, *Corp.* C. A., R.E., *Expdny. F.* 1914
Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Hills-, G.C.B., R.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Johnson, *2nd Lt.* Fredk. Hy., R.E., *Expdny. Force* 1915
Johnston, *Maj. W. H.*, R.E., *Expdny. F.* 1914
Johnstone, *Capt.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred S. (9th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Jones, *Capt.* H. M. (Roy. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Jones, *Private* Wm. (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Jones, *Capt.* C. Mansel-, D.S.O. (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Jotham, *Capt. E.* (31st Sikhs), *Tochi Valley* 1915
Keneally, *Priv. W.* (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Kenna, *Br.-Gen. Paul A.*, D.S.O. (21st Lrs.), *Sudan* 1898
Kenny, *Drmr.* W. (Gordon Highs.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Kerr, *Lt.* William Alex. (Bomb. Inf.), *Mutiny* .. 1857
Keysor, *Priv.* Leonard (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Keyworth, *Corp. L. J.* (24th Lond. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Khudadad Khan, *Sepoy* (129th Baluch.), *Expy. F.* 1914
Kirby, *Lt.* Frank H., R.E., *S. Africa* 1900
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Kulba Thapa, *Rflmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Laidlaw, *Piper* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Lawrence, *Lt.* T. (17th Lrs., *now* 18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900

Lawson, *Private* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *and Lt.* J. (M'chester R.), *Expdny. F.*..... 1914
Leake, *Surg.-Maj.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; R.A.M.C., Clasp, *Expdny. F.*..... 1915
LeQuesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon, R.A.M.C., *Burma* 1889
Liddell, Capt. John A. (R. Fly. C.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., C.B., A.M.S., *Burma* 1893
Lodge, *Bombardier* Isaac, R.H.A., *S. Africa* ..., 1900
Luke, *Drvr.* F. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Lynn, Priv. J. (Lancs. Fus.), *Expdny. F.*..... 1915
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* H. Hammon, C.B., R.S.C., *Mutiny* 1858
Mackay, *Maj.* Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Mackenzie, Maj. John (Bedford R.), *Ashanti* 1900
Mackenzie, Priv. J. (Scots Gds.), *Expdny. F.*..... 1914
Maling, *Lt.* Geo. Allan, M.B.(R.A.M.C.), *Expdny.F.* 1915
Malleson, *Midsh.* W. St. A., R.N., *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Mariner, *Rfmn.* William (K.R.R.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Marling, *Col.* P. S., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Marshall, *Maj.* William T. (19th Hussars) *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Lt.* C. G., D.S.O., R.E., *Expdny. F.* 1915
Martineau, *Sergt.* H. R. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (R. Lancs. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* F. A., C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A., *S. Africa* 1900
May, *Priv.* H. (Scottish R.), *Expdny. F.*..... 1914
Maygar, *Capt.* L. C. (Australian L. H.), *S. Africa* 1901
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., *Ashanti* 1900
Milbanke, Lt.-Col. Sir J. F., Bt. (10th Hrs.), *S.A.* 1900
Moor, *and Lt.* G. R. D. (Hants R.), *Dardanelles*.. 1915
Moorhouse, and Lt. W. B. Rhodes-, (R. Fly. C.) .. 1915
Morrow, Pte. Robert (R. Irish Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick, R.A., *Afghan* 1880
Mullins, *Maj.* C. H., C.M.G. (Imp. L. H.), *S. Africa* 1899
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Murray, *Sergt.* John (Durham L.I.), *New Zealand* 1864
Naik Darwan Sing Negi (39th Garwhal R.), *Expeditionary Force*..... 1915
Nasmith, *Com.* Martin E., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Neame, *Capt.* Philip, R.E., *Expdny. Force* 1915
Nelson, *Lt.* D., R.H.A., *Expdny. Force* 1914
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Nickerson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy. S., R.A.M.C., *S. Afr.* 1900
Noble, Corpl. Cecil R. (Rifle Bgde.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Norwood, Capt. John (5th Dgn. Gds.), *S. Africa* 1899
Nurse, *and Lieut.* G. E., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
O'Leary, *Sergt.* Michael (Con. Rang.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Osborne, *Priv.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
O'Sullivan, Capt. Gerald R. (Innsk. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Parker, *Sergt.* Charles (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Peachment, Priv. George (K.R.R.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Pitts, *Lance Corpl.* J. (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa*.. 1900
Pollock, *Corpl.* James D. (Cam. High.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Potts, *Priv.* Frodk. W. O. (Berks. Yeo.). *Dardanelles* 1915
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* 1857
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ranken, Capt. Harry S., R.A.M.C., *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Ravenhill, Pte. George (R. Scots Fus.), *S. Africa* 1899
Raynes, *Actg.-Sergt.* John C., R.F.A., *Expdny. F.* 1915
Read, Capt. Anketell M. (Northampton R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Reed, *Br.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.M.G., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
Rendle, *Corpl.* T. E. (D.C.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Maj.* Douglas, R.F.A., *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Hy., R.A.M.C., *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Richardson, *Priv.* G. (Border Regt.), *Mutiny* 1859
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *S. Af.* 1900
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B., I.A., *Naga Hills* 1879
Ripley, *Sergt.* John (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.*.... 1915
Ritchie, *Com.* H. P., R.N., *Dar-es-Salaam* 1914
Rivers, Priv. Jacob (Notts & Derby), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Robertson, *Maj.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Com.* Eric G., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Robson, *Priv.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Expdny. F.*... 1914
Rochfort, *and Lt.* G. A. B. (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Roupell, *Capt.* G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915

Ruthven, *Maj.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore- (Welsh Gds.), *Sudan* 1898
Samson, *Seaman* G. McK., R.N.R., *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Sandes, *and Lieut.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Sartorius, *M.-G.* E. H., C.B. (E. Lanc. R.), *Afghan* 1879
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. G., D.S.O. (C.M.R.), *S. Africa* 1807
Seringer, *Capt.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Expdy. F.* 1915
Seeley, *Seaman* William, *Japan* 1864
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shelley, Private J. (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shout, Capt. Alfred J. (Australia), *Dardanelles*.. 1915
Shubotham, *Sergt.* R. (Cheshire R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Smith, *Gunner* Albert, R.A., *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *Capt.* Clement L. (Som. M.I.), *Somaliland* 1904
Smith, *Corpl.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Private* James (Border R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1914
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* J. Manners, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Smyth, *Lt.* J. G. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Expdny. F.*... 1915
Smythe, *Br.-Gen.* N. M. (and D.G.), *Sudan* 1908
Somers, *Sergt.* James (Innsk. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Sylvester, *Asst.-Surg.* H. T. (R. W. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Symons, *Lieut.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., R.A.M.C., *New Zealand* .. 1864
Thackeray, *Col* Sir E. T., K.C.B., R.E., *Mutiny* .. 1857
Throssell, *and Lieut.* Hugo V. H. (Australian *Dardanelles* 1915
Tolleston, *Private* R. (Cameron H.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* (King's Liverpool R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa*.. 1901
Tubb, *Lieut.* Frodk H. (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Turner, and Lieut. Alex. Bulwer (Berks. R.) *Expdny. Force* 1915
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* R. E. W., C.B., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Unwin, *Com.* Edward, R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J. (Notts & Derby R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vallentin, Capt. John F. (S. Staffs R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Vickers, *Priv.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. Geoffrey (Sherwood For.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Wallard, Capt Garth N., R.A., *Dardanelles* 1915
Walker, *Br.-Gen.* William George, C.B., I.A., *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill (Nrthmp R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Warneford, Flight-Lt. R. A. J. (R.N.A.S.), *Zeppelin* 1915
Warner, Private E. (Bedford R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, G.C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* T. Colclough, R.E., *Mohmand* .. 1897
Wells, Sergt. Harry (Sussex R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Wheeler, Maj. George G. M., I.A., *Mesopotamia*... 1915
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Williams, Seaman Wm. C., R.N., *Dardanelles*..... 1915
Willis, *Maj.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wilson, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Knyvett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Sudan* 1884
Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdny F.* 1914
Wood, *Field-Marshal* Sir H. E., G.C.B. (17th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 1858
Woolley, *Capt.* Geoffrey H. (Queen Vict. Rifles), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Wright, Capt. Theodore, R.F., *Expdny. F.* 1914
Wright, *Maj.* W. D. (R. W. Surrey R.), *Ashanti* 1903
Wyatt, *L.-Corp.* George H. (Cold Gds. *Expdny. Force* 1915
Wylie, Lt.-Col. C. H. M. Doughty-, C.B., C.M.G. (Welsh Fusiliers), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Yate, Maj. C. A. L. (Yorkshire L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Young, *Sergt.-Maj.* Alexr. (Cape Police), *S. Africa* 1901

The House of Commons.

THE second Parliament of King George V. was elected in December, 1910, and met on January 31, 1911. The General Election had returned 398 Ministerialists (272 Liberals; 42 Labour Members; 84 Nationalists) and 272 Opposition (Conservatives and Unionists), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	Distribution of Members.				Party Strength (Dec., 1910).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	234	226	5	465	226	239	13 *Opp.*
Wales	19	11	—	30	27	3	24 *Min.*
Scotland	39	31	2	72	61	11	50 *Min.*
Ireland	85	16	2	103	84	19	65 *Min.*
United Kingdom	377	284	9	670	398	272	126 *Min.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

LIBERAL.—The *Liberal Central Association*, 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W., is the official organisation and headquarters of the Liberal Party. *Chairman*, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, Sir Robert Hudson; *Treasurer*, Sir Jesse Herbert. The *National Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., is a union of Liberal Associations in England and Wales. The *Liberal Publication Department*, 42, Parliament Street, under the combined auspices of the two above bodies, issues periodical literature and political magazines. *Home Counties Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *London Liberal Federation*, 41, Parliament Street, S.W.; *Devon and Cornwall Liberal Federation*, Clarence Chambers, Tavistock Road, Plymouth; *Eastern Counties Liberal Federation*, Cumbergate, Peterborough; *Lancashire, Cheshire, and North-Western Liberal Federation*, 37, Cross Street, Manchester; *Midland Liberal Federation*, Newton Chambers, Cannon Street, Birmingham; *Northern Liberal Federation*, Pilgrim House, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Western Counties Liberal Federation*, 2, Bristol Bridge, Bristol; *Yorkshire Liberal Federation*, 38, Boar Lane, Leeds. Among other organisations, the *National Reform Union*, 50, Haworth's Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester, founded in 1864 for the advocacy of electoral reform and opposition to Protection, aims at inculcating Liberal principles by means of lectures and the distribution of literature; the *Eighty Club*, 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C., was founded in 1880, and works on similar lines; *League of Young Liberals*, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.; *Liberal Social Council*, 92, Victoria Street, S.W.; the *Women's Liberal Federation*, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.; and the *Women's National Liberal Association*, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. The *Scottish Liberal Association* is at 7, West George Street, Glasgow, and at 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh; the *Scottish Women's Liberal Association* is at the Glasgow office. The *Welsh National Liberal Council* is at 35, Charles Street, Cardiff.

UNIONIST.—The chief Unionist organisation is the *National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organisations*, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

The *National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organisations* is a federation of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Associations and Clubs in England and Wales. As constituted at present it consists of 34 Provincial Divisions, a Council of about 300 members, which meets quarterly, and a Conference, which meets annually. It also has Committees, which have the duties of strengthening, stimulating and creating electioneering organisation in the constituencies, publishing and distributing the whole of the Party literature for the education of the electorate, and providing and controlling the staff of speakers and lecturers. The *Scottish Unionist Association* is at 2, Frederick Street, Edinburgh. *National Conservative League*, 8, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon. The *Unionist Club of Canvassers: Secretary*, Nigel Bellairs, 14, Lexham Gardens, W. The *Primrose League*, 64, Victoria Street, S.W., founded in 1883, is an educating body, and aims at the Maintenance of Religion, of the Constitution, and of the Unity of the British Empire: *Grand Master*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; *Chancellor*, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; *Vice-Chancellor*, G. Arbuthnot; *President Ladies' Council*, Miss Balfour; *Registrar*, F. Willis; *Clerk of the Council*, R. Bennett; *Organising Sec.*, H. Crowe. *Junior Imperial League*, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.; *Sec.*, H. H. Cannell. The *United Club*, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C., supplies speakers for the Unionist cause. *Union Defence League*, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

LABOUR.—The Labour Party in Parliament is composed of 39 members. *Acting Chairman*, Arthur Henderson; *Vice-Chairman*, James Parker; *Secretary*, Charles Duncan; *Whips*, J. Pointer, F. W. Goldstone, and James Parker. The organisation outside the House of Commons has offices at 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. *Secretary*, Arthur Henderson; *National Agent*, Arthur Peters. The Party is financed by contributions of 1d. per member per year from affiliated Trade Unions and Socialist organisations, &c. An Executive Committee conducts questions of elections, &c., endorses candidates selected by affiliated bodies, and contributes 25 per cent. of the Returning Officers' charges in all elections held under Party auspices. The *National Women's Labour League* is an organisation of women of Labour sympathies, and works in co-operation with the Labour Party. *Secretary*, Dr. Marion Phillips, 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

SOCIALISTS.—*British Socialist Party*, Chandos Hall, 21A, Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C. *Secretary*, Albert Inkpin. *Independent Labour Party*, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.; *Gen. Sec.*, Francis Johnson. The *Fabian Society*, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., preaches an intellectual Socialism to the middle classes. *The*

Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., is a central organisation to oppose Socialism.

IRISH PARTIES.—The *United Irish League* represents the Nationalist Party, and the Nationalist Whips are Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, Pat O'Brien, E. Haviland Burke, and J. P. Boland. *The All for Ireland League*, founded by W. O'Brien, M.P., aims at regaining a national parliament for Ireland with the universal consent of the English people, by bringing about a Conference of all political parties, British and Irish. The Irish Unionist Party is represented by the *Irish Unionist Alliance*, 109, Grafton Street, Dublin (*Sec.*, R. J. Herbert Shaw), and by the *Ulster Unionist Council*, Old Town Hall, Belfast (*Sec.*, R. Dawson Bates). *Irish Unionist Whip*, Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Bt., M.P.

FREE TRADE.—The *Free Trade Union*, 65, Victoria Street, S.W., was founded to resist a reactionary tariff policy and to safeguard the free import of food and raw material.

TARIFF REFORM.—The *Tariff Reform League*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., was founded in 1903, in furtherance of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for the reform of the Fiscal System of the United Kingdom. *Sec.* (vacant).

*WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—The principal organisations for putting forward the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise are the *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies*, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., with over 450 affiliated societies and 35,000 members: the *London Society for Women's Suffrage*, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., is a society in the above Union, and has over 4,000 members; the *Women's Social and Political Union*, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.; the *Women's Freedom League*, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. (*Pres.*, Mrs. Despard; *Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood), which aims at securing for women a Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; the *Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Textile Workers' Representation Committee*, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester; the *Women's Co-operative Guild*, 28, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.; the *Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage*, 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. (*President*, Mrs. Arncliffe-Bennett). The *Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association*, 48, Dover Street, W. (*Pres.*, The Countess of Selborne), aims at a qualified suffrage for women, and opposes universal suffrage of either sex. (Political work entirely suspended in favour of relief work during the war.) The offices of the *Women's Local Government Society* are 19, Tothill Street, S.W. *The National League for Opposing Women Suffrage*, 515, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. (*Presidents*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Weardale), seeks to prevent the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—*Proportional Representation Society*, *Sec.*, J. H. Humphreys, 179 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant and a writ issued.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

EVERY Petition offered to be presented to the House must begin with the words "To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament Assembled"; or with words equivalent thereto.

Every Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof.

Every Petition must contain a prayer.

Every Petition must be written and not printed or lithographed.

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written.

If signatures are affixed to more than one sheet, the prayer of the Petition must be repeated at the head of each sheet; but on every sheet after the first, the prayer may be reproduced in print or by other mechanical process. (*Vide* the Terms of Reference to the Select Committee on Public Petitions.) Signatures upon sheets not so headed will not be counted. The "Prayer" signifies that part of the Petition which expresses the object of the Petitioners, as distinguished from formal parts.

Every person signing a Petition must write his address after his signature or his signature will not be counted.

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member who shall present it.

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness.

No letters, affidavits, or other documents, may be attached to any Petition.

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition.

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament.

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown.

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown.

All Petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the Table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any questions being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes.

A Member cannot present a Petition from himself. While it is quite competent to any honourable Member to petition the House, his Petition ought to be presented by another Member. But this Rule is not to be understood to extend to cases in which a Member shall present a Petition signed by him in his representative capacity as Chairman of a County Council or of any public incorporated body.

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* All Political propaganda suspended during the War.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—A historic Session, devoted exclusively to the prosecution of the war, and marked by the substitution of a National Ministry for a Party Government, was opened by the King in person on *Nov.* 11. His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, read his Speech from the Throne with grave emphasis, and its delivery made a great impression upon legislators, whose ranks were considerably depleted by the large number on active service. Declaring that the energies of the Empire were concentrated on the prosecution of the war to a victorious issue, His Majesty remarked that he had summoned Parliament in order that, "sharing, as I am aware you do, my conviction that this is a duty of paramount and supreme importance, you should take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge." After a reference to the entrance into the struggle of the Ottoman Empire, driven by "bad counsels and alien influences" into "a policy of wanton and defiant aggression," the King expressed appreciation and gratitude for the proofs which his Mussulman subjects had hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support. "My Navy and Army continue throughout the area of conflict," said His Majesty, "to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions. We watch and follow their steadfastness and valour with thankfulness and pride, and there is, throughout my Empire, a fixed determination to secure, at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause." The announcement was made that the only measures which would be submitted were such as seemed necessary for "the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the Empire are set." In the Lords, the Address in reply was moved by Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, representing the Army, and seconded by Lord Bryce, on behalf of diplomacy. In the absence of Lord Lansdowne, owing to illness, Earl Curzon, reviewing the situation, referred to the loyalty of the Muhammadans of India and the patriotism of General Botha, and declared that the Government would continue to receive the hearty co-operation of the Opposition in the prosecution of the war. After a brief debate the Address was agreed to. In the Commons, the Address was moved and seconded by Mr. Robert Price and Mr. Middlebrook. Assuring the Government that, while there ought to be criticism, there would be no partisan criticism, Mr. Bonar Law touched briefly upon various points; and the Prime Minister, after acknowledging the tone of the Opposition Leader's remarks, in reply said that the responsibility for the Antwerp Expedition belonged to the Government, and that the War Secretary was consulted and approved of what was done. He expressed agreement with the Opposition Leader's suggestion for an inquiry into the question of allowances and pensions. Some criticism of the Government's attitude towards the alien danger was expressed during a debate initiated by Mr. Joynson-Hicks. Mr. Bonar Law declared that the men who were likely to injure us were the best-educated and best class of alien enemies in this country. The Address was agreed to on *Nov.* 12 without a division.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—On the motion of the Prime Minister, the House of Commons on *Nov.* 16 granted a vote of credit for £225,000,000, and an addition of 1,000,000 men to the regular army. Mr. Asquith said the greater part of the loan would be for the Army and Navy. The Government proposed to relieve the Oversea Dominions of the responsibility of raising loans, and to raise £30,250,000 for their benefit. The vote was intended to carry the country on to March 31. He added that we now had under arms a regular army of practically 1,100,000. In replying for the Opposition, Mr. Long urged improvement in the pay and allowances of officers; and two days later, at the instance of the Premier, a Committee was appointed to consider a scheme of pensions and grants for officers and men, and for their dependents. Rapid progress was made with a Bill to consolidate and amend the Defence of the Realm regulations; and before Parliament adjourned for Christmas, on *Nov.* 27, the Royal Assent was given to a measure giving the Admiralty and Army Council powers to take whatever steps they thought necessary in the interests of national safety, including the commandeering of factories. Shortly after the Commons reassembled, a debate on the increase in food prices took place, on *Feb.* 11. Agreeing that prices had grown considerably, Mr. Asquith said there was very little evidence of a diminution on any important scale in the country's consumption. The rise in the price of wheat was attributed to smaller supply and increased demand, and he thought wheat would be available in sufficient quantities after June. He declined to fix minimum prices. Mr. Bonar Law expressed the view that the Government should have bought a supply of wheat for the nation at the beginning of the war. A Labour amendment calling upon the Government to fix minimum prices and acquire the control of commodities subject to artificial influences was talked out. On *Feb.* 24 the Commons gave a second reading to a Bill to amend the Defence of the Realm Act, introduced by the Attorney-General, providing that British subjects arrested for offences under the Act should have the option of trial in a civil court instead of by a court-martial. There was little discussion on the measure, which was added to the Statute Book before the adjournment for Easter, on *March* 16. Speaking of the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Mr. Asquith, on *April* 27, declared that when the war came to an end Great Britain would not forget "this horrible record of calculated cruelty and crime," and would exact reparation. In moving a further vote of credit for £250,000,000, the Prime Minister, on *June* 15, delivered an eloquent speech, calling upon the Empire to make whatever sacrifice was necessary for the conduct of the war. He anticipated that the vote would be spent during the succeeding few months at the rate of three millions a day. In the subsequent discussion, Mr. McKenna, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a powerful plea for economy. Now, he urged, was the golden time for saving. Every pound saved now would be of vital use when peace came. The vote was agreed to. The Prime Minister asked for a third vote of credit—of £150,000,000—on *July* 20, bringing the total for the financial year to £650,000,000, or, since the outbreak of war, to £1,012,000,000. Mr. Asquith said the previous vote would probably last until the end of August, and he asked for the additional sum to make the position absolutely secure. The financial requirements of our Allies,

he said, might grow with the adherence to our cause of States which did not take part in the war in its earlier stages. Remarking that the limiting words "the Dominions and Protectorates and the Allied Powers" had been omitted from the vote, the Prime Minister said he was sure the House would not ask him to go into details, and that the Government ought to have a free hand in the matter. The vote was granted. Before Parliament adjourned, a Bill to suspend the work of annual registration and to render municipal and local elections for 1915 unnecessary was carried, Mr. Long intimating that it would save the ratepayers £100,000. Despite appeals from Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne, the Lords postponed until after the recess consideration of the Naval and Military War Pensions Bill, designed to supplement the grants for dependents of men in the services. In moving the adjournment for some six weeks—a proposal which aroused considerable criticism—Mr. Asquith, on *July* 28, declared that the House had no fresh legislation to propose. After praising the work of the Allies, the Prime Minister said recruiting was highly satisfactory, the latest returns being the best for a long time. There was no greater calumny, he declared, than to say that our own people had not risen to a high and great occasion, unless it was to suggest that our Allies did not realise and appreciate to the full the contribution which we were making to the ultimate triumph of the common cause. An amendment to shorten the vacation was negatived without a division, and Parliament adjourned on *July* 29 until Sept. 14. On the final day, Mr. Asquith, in a printed answer to a question, stated that the total British casualties, naval and military, in all fields of operations except German South-West Africa, up to July 20 was 330,995, of which 69,313 were killed.

THE BUDGETS.—Following upon the granting of the vote of credit, Mr. Lloyd George introduced the first Budget of the Session on *Nov.* 17. Its main features were the doubling of the income-tax and super-tax, an additional half-penny on a half-pint of beer, and 3*d.* per pound on tea. For the year 1914–15, however, the new rate of income-tax was only to be collected in respect of one-third of the income, the rate being 1*s.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* on earned and unearned incomes respectively, while for the ensuing year it would be 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* respectively. The Chancellor also announced that the Government proposed to raise immediately a War Loan of £350,000,000, to be issued at 95, to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. and to be redeemed at par in 1928 or earlier. Describing himself as a coal-heaver engaged in filling up the bunkers of a battleship, Mr. Lloyd George explained that the Budget estimate of revenue for that year was £207,000,000; but, owing to the war, the Treasury would be short of that amount by £11,000,000. He estimated the actual war expenditure for the eight months of the year 1914–15 at £328,000,000, so that he had to find a total sum of £535,000,000, leaving a deficiency not yet provided for of £339,000,000. He justified his proposal to raise a substantial sum by taxation by quoting the precedents of Pitt in the Napoleonic Wars and of Gladstone in the Crimean Campaign, and urged that if the Government did not impose taxation it would be a serious departure for the first time from the honoured traditions set and maintained by this country in every war in which we had been engaged. The Chancellor estimated that the increase in the income-tax and super-tax would yield £12,500,000 that year and £44,750,000 in the succeeding year. With regard to the new beer tax, which should be passed on to the consumer, the publican would, in return, be allowed one-fifteenth of the licence duty for every hour of curtailment in hours of opening up to a maximum of one-fourth. The increased duty would bring in £2,500,000 that year and £17,600,000 the following year, while the concession to the publicans would cost £450,000 and £550,000. He expected a reduced consumption of tea of five per cent., and on this basis the higher taxation would bring in £950,000 and £3,200,000 in the two years. Thus £15,500,000 was obtained in new taxation for 1914–15, together with £2,750,000 from the suspension of the Sinking Fund. There was still a deficiency of £321,000,000, and as £91,000,000 had already been borrowed, it was necessary to secure £230,000,000 to carry the Treasury on to the end of the financial year. The War Loan would enable the Government to finance the war, without further appeal to the public, till the end of July. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, while not taking exception to the principles, remarked that the Budget was not that which he and his colleagues might have proposed, and he regretted that we should be confined to so few fruitful channels for raising our revenue. During a discussion a few days later, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had accepted Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to co-operate in making the proposals as workmanlike as possible. The suggestion was made by Mr. Henderson that intricate taxation should be replaced by a direct tax on wages collected from the employers; and the Chancellor agreed that such a tax would be a very much better way of securing the workman's contribution, but said he had abandoned the project this year. Concessions were explained in cases of incomes appreciably reduced by the war. The Finance Bill was read a second time on *Nov.* 23; and in Committee on the following day Mr. Lloyd George announced rebates on the beer duty, while Mr. Chamberlain intimated that he had withdrawn his co-operation, being unable to agree with this decision, as the burden on the trade was still too heavy. With the addition of relief from income-tax to members of the forces proportionate to their sacrifices, the Bill was reported, and on *Nov.* 26 it was read a third time, the House of Lords passing it through all its stages a day later. Explaining how British credit had been maintained, Mr. Lloyd George on *Nov.* 27 said the £350,000,000 to £500,000,000 worth of bills of exchange based on British credit at the outbreak of war had all been disposed of in the ordinary course with the exception of £50,000,000. The British money market was in a better position than any other in the world. The balance at the Bank of England at the beginning of the war was £26,000,000; the gold now amounted to £85,500,000. The War Loan had been oversubscribed, the feature having been the number of small applicants—nearly 100,000. British credit, he declared, was built on solid foundations which no foreseeable contingency could destroy. After his conference with the Finance Ministers of France and Russia, the Chancellor, on *Feb.* 15, said it was estimated that the expenditure of the Allies by the end of December would not be far short of £2,000,000,000. Great Britain

would have spent considerably more than either of her Allies by probably £100,000,000 to £150,000,000. We had already advanced £32,000,000 to Russia, and another £8,000,000 was being lent. Russia's requirements would be satisfied for a very considerable time by £50,000,000 which the French and British Governments had decided to raise in equal sums. The House on *Feb.* 23 approved an arrangement made by Mr. Lloyd George with the French and Russian Finance Ministers for pooling the resources of the Allies. On *March* 1 Mr. Asquith moved a supplementary vote of credit of £37,000,000 to meet the expenditure on naval and military operations for 1914–1915, and a vote of credit for £250,000,000 for 1915–1916. The total expenditure for 1914–1915 was thus brought to £362,000,000, of which £275,000,000 had been required for the Army and Navy in addition to the sum voted before the war. Of the remainder, £38,000,000 represented advances for war expenditure to the Colonies and Protectorates, £10,000,000 was advanced to Belgium, and £800,000 to Serbia. Further advances to these Allies were under consideration. Mr. Lloyd George on *May* 4 introduced his second War Budget, which contained no new taxation. If the war were prolonged, however, the Chancellor remarked, it would be necessary to consider what further contributions must be demanded. The only straightforward course to finance the war, he said, was to depend very largely upon the income of the country. We must look primarily to the savings of the community, and urge the country to increase its savings in order that there should be funds for investment in national loans. His estimate of the expenditure during the financial year was £1,132,654,000, which was based on the estimation that the war would last until April, 1916, and the deficit would be £862,322,000. Apart from loans to our Allies and Dominions, the average daily cost of the war was now £2,100,000. The revenue budgeted for was £270,332,000—an increase of £43,938,000 over last year. The yield of excise and customs was expected to be £95,200,000, that of estate duties £28,000,000, and that of property and income tax £103,000,000. The Finance Bill was eventually passed through both Houses.

THE COALITION.—Rumour was busy in May with the possibility of the formation of a Coalition Ministry, and on the 19th, when Parliament adjourned for Whitsuntide, Mr. Asquith announced that steps were in contemplation which would involve the reconstruction of the Government on a broader basis. The Prime Minister added that the change would not affect his own office or that of Sir Edward Grey. There was, he proceeded, absolutely no change of any kind in contemplation in the policy of the country with regard to the continued prosecution of the war with all possible energy, and by means of every available resource. Any reconstruction would be for the purpose of the war alone, and did not indicate anything in the nature of surrender or compromise. Mr. Bonar Law made a brief statement of concurrence. The recess was marked by the fall of the old Administration and the formation of a Coalition Ministry, which met Parliament for the first time on *June* 3. The most important changes included the appointment of Mr. Balfour as First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Bonar Law as Colonial Secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Secretary for India, Lord Lansdowne as Minister without portfolio, and Sir Edward Carson as Attorney-General. Mr. Churchill remained in the Cabinet, but Lord Haldane, Mr. J. A. Pease, and Mr. Hobhouse no longer held office, and several Under Secretaries relinquished their positions. The first business of the Government was to introduce a Bill to relieve the new Ministers of the obligation of seeking re-election. This went through all its stages by the following day. Another measure which was at once brought in had the effect of creating a Ministry of Munitions, to the head of which Mr. Lloyd George was appointed, Mr. McKenna succeeding him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The second reading of this Bill was given on *June* 7, several members protesting against the possibility of the application to labour of compulsory measures. The new Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, explained that there was no intention of using the Bill for the introduction of forced labour, and that if any special powers were needed they would be asked for. By *June* 9 the measure had passed through all its stages with but slight amendment, and had received the Royal Assent. A few days later Mr. Asquith, speaking on the vote of credit, referred to the formation of the new Ministry, and emphasised the reluctance with which he parted with his colleagues, to whom he paid a high tribute. But, said the Prime Minister, he came to the conclusion that there was needed a broadening of the basis of the Government to take away from it even the semblance of a party character, and to demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt, not only to our own people, but to the whole world, that after nearly a year of war, with all its fluctuations and vicissitudes, the British people were more resolute than ever, with one heart and one purpose, to obliterate all distinctions and unite every personal and political, as well as every moral and material, force in the prosecution of their cause. He reiterated that he abandoned none of his political convictions, and that the changes in the Cabinet involved no change in the national policy. There was one plain and paramount duty to perform—to bring to the service of the State the willing and organised help of every class of the community. "When our cause has been vindicated," declared Mr. Asquith amid cheers, "may it be recorded as the proudest page in the annals of this nation that there was not a home or a factory in the whole United Kingdom which did not take its part in the common struggle and earn its share in the common triumph."

THE GREAT WAR LOAN.—Shortly after the formation of the Coalition, Mr. McKenna, on *June* 21, outlined the terms of the new War Loan, the amount of which was not specified. It was to be issued at par, and would carry interest at 4½ per cent., said the Chancellor, the State having the right to re-buy at par in 1925, and the investor being able in any event to demand his money back in 1945. Holders of the first War Loan, of Consols, and of 2½ per cent. and 2¾ per cent. Government annuities would be allowed to convert their holdings into the new War Loan stock, the chief provision being that purchases of an equal or greater amount of new stock must be made. In addition to the ordinary method of subscription through the Bank of England, bonds of £5 and £25 would be on sale at the post offices for small investors.

These bonds would bear the same interest as subscriptions through the Bank. For the working classes vouchers for five shillings would be on sale at the post offices, at the offices of trade unions and friendly societies, and at factories and workshops. The interest on these vouchers would be at the rate of five per cent. per annum for every complete calendar month. The vouchers would be converted into bonds of £5 or £25 when a sufficient quantity was obtained. Should it become necessary to issue any further War Loan at a higher rate of interest, said Mr. McKenna, holders of the present Loan would participate in it. The Chancellor later announced that subscriptions to the amount of £570,000,000 had been received through the Bank of England from 550,000 subscribers, and £15,000,000 through the Post Office by 547,000 subscribers.

THE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.—As Parliament was on the point of adjourning for Easter, the Government sprang a surprise on the nation by introducing, on *March* 9, a Bill—which had been received from the War Office the preceding night—to mobilise our industrial resources. In presenting the measure, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government had already power to take over any works in which war material was being produced. They now sought power in respect of works in which war material was not being produced, but which were capable of being used for that purpose. Employers holding contracts which were interfered with would be protected. While not opposing the proposals, Mr. Bonar Law said he could not understand why, if they were necessary then, their necessity could not have been foreseen in the preceding August or September. Moving the second reading, Mr. Lloyd George said manufacturers in each district would be summoned and taken into consultation with the Government, and, if possible, business men would be secured. The Government, he added, were on the look-out for a good strong business man with some "push and go" in him who would be able to put the thing through. The second reading was obtained the same night, and on *March* 10 the Bill passed through its remaining stages, Mr. Lloyd George remarking during the debate that we could not conduct the war and allow business to go on as usual—instead of "business as usual," the nation wanted "victory as usual." It was necessary, he said, that we should enormously increase our output of munitions, and he declared that those who knew the military position understood how much depended on an overwhelming supply of explosives at the critical moment. The Bill received the Royal Assent on *March* 16. During a debate on *April* 21, Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that in the fortnight's battle round Neuve Chapelle almost as much ammunition was used by our military forces as during the whole of the Boer War. The output, he added, was now nineteen times as high as in the previous September, over 2,500 firms being engaged in production. Speaking for the first time as Minister of Munitions on *June* 23, Mr. Lloyd George brought in his Munitions Bill, and, in a forcible speech, declared that ultimate victory or defeat depended upon the supply of munitions which the rival countries could produce. The Central European Powers were, he said, turning out 250,000 shells a day. If we were in earnest we could surpass that enormous production. The Bill provided that there should be no strike or lock-out at works engaged in the supply of munitions, and that any dispute must be referred to arbitration. Seven days were given for the voluntary enrolment of skilled men in a mobile munition corps. There would be Government control of workshops, and Munitions Courts would have power to inflict penalties. Trade union regulations restricting output would be suspended, and employers' profits limited. Mr. Lloyd George explained that each of the ten munition areas to be set up would do its share of the national task with a committee of management formed of local business men. He believed that the appeal for workers would be successful, and that the need for industrial compulsion would to that extent have been removed. The Bill was read a first time, and, on *June* 28, a second time, after some criticism of the late Government for not having realised the serious nature of the struggle. The Committee stage and the third reading were secured on *July* 1, after a lively debate, in which the Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance was condemned for its alleged failure to equip the armies. The discussion produced the second division since the outbreak of the war, eleven members going into the lobby in support of an amendment providing that munitions tribunals should take into account any increase in the prices of necessaries in considering any application for an advance of rates or wages. On the following day the measure passed through the Upper Chamber and received the Royal Assent, Earl Curzon declaring that it was not unfair to speak of the country as being in grave peril, but expressing the belief that during the year the output would not only in most respects satisfy our own needs, but would minister to the even more growing needs of our Allies. On the day before the adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George gave an account of the work of the Ministry of Munitions. He said it had been found that the existing armament firms had been allotted more work than they could accomplish because of a dearth of machinery and labour. They had now been assisted considerably by the new Department. Nearly 100,000 volunteer munition workers had been enrolled, but only about one-fifth of them were available, as a large number were already engaged on Government work. Thousands of skilled engineers had been released from the colours, and more would become available in the next few weeks. He urged trade union leaders to bring pressure upon their men to suspend trade union regulations, which, he declared, were reducing the output of shot and shell and other war material by twenty-five per cent. He announced that the country had been divided into co-operative areas, and boards had been set up to organise the whole available machinery, while sixteen national factories which were being supplied with the necessary machinery and labour, had been set up. There were also two or three national factories for the supply of special component parts of shells. As a result of a conference with the British and French military authorities, it had been decided to embark on a new and great programme which would tax the engineering resources of this country for some months. To meet this gigantic demand, it would be necessary to set up immediately ten large national establishments in addition to those already mentioned. They would be controlled by the Government, and the new munition volunteer army would be drawn upon for labour.

The necessary machinery had been ordered, and steps were being taken to erect the buildings. He hoped the equipment would be ready in the next few weeks or months, which would enable them to equip our armies in such a way that even the best armies in Europe would not be able to claim superiority so far as war material was concerned.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECHES.—Reviewing the military situation on *Nov.* 26, Lord Kitchener said that approximately 30,000 recruits were coming forward every week, and he expressed confidence that when further calls were made on the manhood of the nation they would be responded to as before in a manner and spirit which would ensure the prosecution of the war to its successful conclusion. The War Secretary made a further survey when the House of Lords reassembled on *Jan.* 6 after the Christmas adjournment. He explained that for some time the operations on the western front had resolved themselves into a phase of siege warfare, while in the eastern theatre German aspirations in Poland had suffered a severe check. The Turkish advance against Egypt had failed to materialise. The great initial advantage which the Germans enjoyed by reason of their numerical superiority and extensive war preparations was, said the War Secretary, diminishing, while the Allies were daily increasing those resources of men and material that would enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end. Before Parliament adjourned for Easter, Lord Kitchener made a further statement in the Lords dealing with the progress of the campaign. He said the output of munitions was not only not equal to our necessities, but did not fulfil our expectations, as a very large number of contracts had not been completed by the dates on which they were promised. The work of the forces in the field, declared the War Secretary, had been seriously hampered by the failure to obtain sufficient labour, and by delays in the production of the necessary plant. "The supply of war material at the present moment, and for the next two or three months," said Lord Kitchener, "is causing me very serious anxiety"; and he urged workmen to realise that it was absolutely essential, not only that the arrears in the deliveries of our munitions of war should be wiped off, but that the output of every kind of munition was of the utmost importance. He added that the Government were arranging a scheme under which important armament firms would come under Government control and their workmen would reap some of the benefits which the war conferred on those companies. Referring to the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Lord Kitchener, on *April* 27, said Germany had stooped to actions comparable to the barbarous savagery of the Dervishes in the Sudan. On *May* 18 the War Secretary announced that in self-defence the Allies intended to employ poisonous gases against the Germans; otherwise, they would be under an enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage. Lord Kitchener said the output of munitions had been considerably improved, and he was confident that in the very near future the country would be in a satisfactory position with regard to the supply of high-explosive shells. He appealed for 300,000 more recruits, and prophesied that the new armies would worthily uphold their reputation in the activities in the field which immediately awaited them.

REGISTERING THE NATION.—As President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Walter Long, on *June* 29, introduced a Bill for the compilation of a register of the people of the United Kingdom between the ages of 15 and 65, with a record of the work which each was willing to undertake in the service of the State. Mr. Long said the registration would be conducted by the urban and rural authorities throughout the country, and he expressed the belief that the Bill would enable the Government to utilise to the fullest advantage the capacity of the nation to serve the State. The first reading was agreed to, and on *July* 5 the second reading was obtained after the defeat, by 253 to 30, of an amendment moved by Sir Thomas Whittaker declining to proceed with the Bill. Mr. Long denied that the measure concealed a policy of conscription, but said that should the need for conscription arise, the register would afford the necessary information of the resources of the country. After the addition of a provision to preserve the secrecy of the register, the Bill left the Commons on *July* 8. In moving the second reading in the Lords, on *July* 13, Lord Lansdowne pointed out that there was not a word of compulsory service in the Bill; but he added that he did not believe that voluntary service would be tolerated much longer by the country, and if compulsory service came the register would shorten the interval between the decision to adopt compulsion and the actual application of the measure. The final stages were obtained on *July* 14.

THE SUBMARINE "BLOCKADE."—The Prime Minister, on *March* 1, announced the Allies' reply to the German submarine "blockade," and declared that commodities of any kind would be prevented from reaching or leaving the German Empire. These retaliatory measures, Mr. Asquith said, would be enforced by the British and French navies without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant lives, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity. "The British and French Governments," continued the Premier, "will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin." Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government, in taking this course, would have, not the support of the House of Commons only, but the support of the whole people of the country, when they declared that no power in their hands would be left unused to bring at the earliest moment this terrible conflict to an end.

THE DRINK PROBLEM.—The Government's policy on the question of drink facilities was outlined by Mr. Lloyd George on *April* 29. It was proposed that the duty on spirits should be doubled; a graded surtax imposed on beers containing over seven per cent. of proof spirit, ranging from 12*s.* to 36*s.* per bulk barrel, according to the specific gravity; the duty on wines quadrupled; and the tax on sparkling wines raised to 15*s.* per gallon. The maximum dilution of spirits to be permitted by law was to be increased from 25 to 35 under proof. The Government also proposed to take powers, limited to the duration of the war, to close public-houses, or to control them, in certain areas where their presence was considered to be prejudicial to the output of munitions of war, the work of transport, or the discipline of troops; compensation to be paid. In explaining the plan, Mr. Lloyd George said it was necessary to remove the obstacle of excessive drinking

among sections of those engaged in the works. The only consideration was to clear the road to enable them to increase the output which meant life for the Empire. Reports from the Clyde, the Tyne, and Barrow, he said, showed that men were doing less work than would be regarded as ordinary under peace conditions. The Irish members condemned the scheme, and after the Bill had been given a first reading, the first division since the outbreak of war was caused by the Independent Nationalists on the resolutions to sanction the new duties on spirits and beer, the figures being 89 to 5, and 74 to 5. Negotiations were set on foot, and eventually the proposed spirit, beer, and wine duties were withdrawn. The Bill, now confined to the State control of the sale of liquor in munition areas, was read a second time on *May* 10; while on the following day another measure to restrict the sale and supply of immature spirits, the result of the negotiations over the duties, was introduced. In effect, it prohibited the sale of spirits under three years of age. The two Bills were passed expeditiously, and received the Royal Assent on *May* 19.

THE ARMY.—In a Session devoted so largely to the active work of the services, little time was spent on the usual procedure. The Army Estimates were presented in token form, the nominal figure of £1,000 being put down to permit of discussion, and it was explained that the Government would take votes of credit as they were needed. Mr. Tennant, introducing the Estimates on *Feb.* 8, appealed to Labour members to help the Government to organise the forces of labour so that when a man joined the colours his place might be taken by another not of military age or physique, or by a woman. Before the Coalition was formed, Lord Haldane, on *May* 13, said compulsory military service might come, but "at present we have our hands full with the material we possess, and magnificent material it is." Later, on the eve of the adjournment, Mr. Tennant, the Under Secretary for War, declared that the Government would not and could not close the door to a compulsory policy. Shortly after the death of Earl Roberts, each Chamber, on *Nov.* 17, adopted an address praying the King to give instructions that a monument should be erected at the public charge to the famous soldier's memory, eloquent tributes being paid by Lord Kitchener, Lord Curzon, Lord Crewe, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Redmond.

THE NAVY.—Reviewing the work of the Fleet, Mr. Churchill, on *Nov.* 27, announced that by the end of 1915 the Navy would have received an accession of fifteen battleships, as compared with the maximum reinforcement of three by Germany. There was no reason whatever for anxiety or alarm, he said, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the Navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the Empire. Subsequently, on *Feb.* 15, the First Lord declared that there were good reasons for believing that the economic pressure which the Navy exercised was beginning to be felt in Germany. With regard to Germany's threat of a blockade, Mr. Churchill announced that the Allied Governments would promptly make a declaration which would have the effect for the first time of applying the full force of naval pressure to the enemy. So far we had not attempted to stop imports of food into Germany, or prevented neutral ships trading direct with German ports. The time had come when a State which had, as a matter of deliberate policy, placed itself outside all international obligations, must be deprived of the enjoyment of these amenities. Mr Churchill added that our resources were then incomparably superior to those at our disposal at the beginning of the war. The Navy had actually moved about one million men without accident or loss of life. Arising out of the *Lusitania* crime, Mr. Churchill on *May* 10 said the Admiralty were not able to supply a destroyer escort for merchant or passenger ships.

CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS.—Early in the year, Mr. Asquith said the Government would confine its legislative proposals to such measures as might be found necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and he added that the Plural Voting Bill and other commitments of that character must be postponed. The question of Welsh Disestablishment was raised occasionally, and shortly before the adjournment, on *July* 25, the Commons agreed to the withdrawal of the Welsh Church Postponement Bill, which had come from the Lords and which provided that disestablishment should not take place until six months after the conclusion of the war, on condition that no proposals for repeal or amendment should be made, except with the consent of both parties, before the date of disestablishment had been fixed. In announcing the withdrawal, the Home Secretary explained that the Bill would not receive support in all quarters of the House, and consequently the Government contemplated making an Order in Council postponing the date of disestablishment until after the war.

THE FRANCHISE IN 1915.

The following table shows the number of Electors in the three Kingdoms classified according to their respective qualifications. It will be seen that about one sixth of the whole population, or about one third of the male population, are in possession of the franchise.

Division.	Electors for Counties.			Electors for Boroughs.			University Electors.	Total Electors (1915).	Population, July, 1914.
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Lodgers.	Occupiers.	Lodgers.	Freemen, Freeholders, &c.			
England & Wales	568,326	3,263,643	141,859	2,548,164	205,751	22,198	21,323	6,771,264	37,302,983
Scotland	65,098	391,141	47,473	285,878	39,938	29,370	26,010	884,909	4,747,167
Ireland	10,686	558,575	5,750	115,090	3,885	3,351	4,138	701,475	4,381,398
Grand Total ...	644,110	4,213,359	195,082	2,949,132	249,574	54,919	51,471	8,357,648	46,431,548

(*Elected* December 2–19, 1910; *Met* January 31, 1911.)
* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament, and § a change of constituency.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS.

CITY OF LONDON, 30,010

1**Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, U. unop.*
2**Sir F. G. Banbury, Bt., U. unop.*

BATTERSEA, 18,927

3**Rt. Hon. J. Burns*, LL.D., *L.* 7,836
Maj. Sir J. L. Harrington, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., *U.* 6,544
C. N. L. Shaw, *Soc.* 487

BETHNAL GREEN.

North-East, 7,554

4**Sir E. A. Cornwall, L.* ... 3,188
J. E. Molson, M.D. *U.* ... 2,037

South-West, 7,103

(Bye-election, 19 Feb., 1914.)
5 *Sir M. R. H. Wilson*, Bt., C.S.I., *U.* 2,828
*Rt. Hon. F. G. Masterman, *L.* 2,804
J. Scurr, *Soc.* 316

CAMBERWELL.

North, 11,918

6**Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara*, LL.D., *L.* 5,038
S. H. Goldsmid, *U.* 4,056

Dulwich, 16,478

7 *F. Hall, U.* 7,796
E. Spicer, *L.* 5,495

Peckham, 12,341

8 *A. H. H. Richardson, L.* 5,027
*H. C. Gooch, *U.* 4,986

CHELSEA, 11,257

9**Sir S. J. G. Hoare, Bt. U.* 4,968
H. Hoare, *L.* 3,249

CLAPHAM, 22,611

10**G. D. Faber*, C.B., *U.* ... 9,560
Sir J. W. Benn, *L.* 7,639

DEPTFORD, 15,159

11**C. W. Bowerman, Lab.* 6,357
S. A. Coats, *U.* 5,999

FINSBURY.

Central (Clerkenwell), 8,094

12**Lt.-Col M. Archer-Shee*, D.S.O., *U.* 3,335
F. Rosenheim, *L.* 2,804

East, 4,855

13**J. A. Baker, L.* 2,023
W. J. P. Mason, *U.* 1,900

Holborn, 8,608

14**J. F. Remnant, U.* 4,313
C. R. Cooke-Taylor, *L.* 1,615

FULHAM, 21,000

15**Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, U.* 8,252
S. Mayer, *L.* 6,526

GREENWICH, 13,153

16**J. H. Benn, U.* 5,697
Hon. J. W. Harris, *L.* ... 4,146

HACKNEY.

Central, 9,343

17**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Spicer, Bart., L.* 3,954
A. H. Jessel, K.C., *U.* ... 3,464

North, 11,789

18**Lt.-Col. R. Greene, U.* ... 5,290
W. A. Addinsell, *L.* ... 4,126

South, 14,126

(Bye-election, 24 May, 1912.)
19 *H. Morrison, L.* 5,339
J. C. Gibson, *U.* 4,836

HAMMERSMITH, 14,362

20**Sir W. J. Bull, U.* 5,807
G. Blaiklock, *L.* 4,645

HAMPSTEAD, 22,050

21**J. S. Fletcher, U.* 5,605
S. L. Dore, *L.* 3,129

ISLINGTON.

East, 11,118

22**G. H. Radford, L.* 4,503
P. E. Pilditch, *U.* 4,378

North, 12,677

23 *G. A. Touche, U.* 5,428
*D. S. Waterlow, *L.* 5,022

South, 8,268

24**T. Wiles, L.* 3,494
L. W. Harris, *U.* 2,803

West, 8,544

25**Rt. Hon. T. Lough, L.* . 3,549
W. G. Black, *U.* 2,985

KENSINGTON.

North, 10,100

26**A. H. Burgoyne, U.* 4,223
F. M. Carson, *L.* 3,494

South, 9,159

27**Lord Claud Hamilton, U.* 5,093
G. R. Reid, *L.* 1,033

LAMBETH.

Brixton, 11,442

28**D. Dalziel, U.* 4,770
J. H. Seaverns, *L.* 3,702

Kennington, 10,088

29**Sir S. Collins, L.* 3,565
Col. F. A. Lucas, V.D., *U.* 3,510
A. V. Grayson, *Soc.* 408

North, 6,440

30**Maj. W. H. Houghton-Gastrell, U.* 2,531
H. Gosling, *L.* 2,202

Norwood, 13,908

31**Sir H. S. Samuel, U.* ... 6,291
G. Shrubsall, *L.* 4,265

LEWISHAM, 25,021

32**Maj. Sir E. F. Coates, Bt., U.* 11,179
Sir E. L. O'Malley, *L.* ... 6,792

MARYLEBONE.

East, 6,759

33**J. Boyton, U.* 3,376
R. O. Moon, M.D., *L.* ... 1,605

West, 8,576

34**Sir S. E. Scott, Bart., U.* 3,929
A. H. Spokes, *L.* 1,926

NEWINGTON.

Walworth, 8,521

35**J. A. Dawes, L.* 3,248
R. E. Belilios, *U.* 2,994

West, 9,635

36**Capt. C. W. Norton, L.* . 4,038
W. Brookes, *U.* 3,498

PADDINGTON.

North, 10,945

37**A. Strauss, U.* 4,251
L. B. Franklin, *L.* 3,662

South, 6,415

38**H. P. Harris, U.* 3,210
F. T. H. Henlé, *L.* 1,274

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQ., 9,142

(Bye-election, 15 July, 1913.)
39 *Sir A. Henderson, Bt., U.* ..... *unop.*

ST. PANCRAS.

East, 9,487

40**Hon. J. Martin*, K.C., *L.* 3,891
J. W. W. Hopkins, *U.* ... 3,038
H. Jacobs (*Suffragist*)... 22

North, 9,977

41**Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, L.* 4,407
A. Moon, *U.* 3,230

South, 5,536

42**Capt. H. M. Jessel, U.* ... 2,415
F. M. Guedalla, *L.* 1,744

West, 8,589

43 *F. Cassell*, K.C., *U.* 3,384
*Sir W. J. Collins, M.D., *L.* 3,376

SHOREDITCH.

Haggerston, 7,936

44**H. G. Chancellor, L.* ... 3,046
Hon. Rupt. Guinness, *U.* 2,641

Hoxton, 8,530

45**C. Addison*, M.D., *L.* ... 3,489
J. Francis, *U.* 2,795

SOUTHWARK.

Bermondsey, 12,115

46**H. J. Glanville, L.* 4,911
J. M. T. Dumphreys, *U.* 3,695

Rotherhithe, 9,990

47**H. W. C. Carr-Gomm, L.* 4,030
A. Pownall, *U.* 3,026

West, 8,060

48 *E. A. Strauss, L.* 3,028
*Sir W. H. Dunn, *U.* 3,010

STRAND, 8,019

49**Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, U.* 4,143
S. R. Earle, *L.* 1,138

TOWER HAMLETS.

Bow and Bromley, 11,232.

(Bye-election, 26 Nov. 1912.)
50 *R. Blair, U.* 4,052
*G. Lansbury, *Soc. & Suff.* 3,291

Limehouse, 6,405

51**Sir W. Pearce, L.* 2,557
P. Rose-Innes, *U.* 2,126

Mile End, 5,464

52**Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, U.* 2,179
B. S. Straus, *L.* 2,177

Poplar, 8,857

(Bye-election, 20 Feb., 1914.)
53 *A. W. Yeo, L.* 3,548
R. Kerr Clark, *U.* 3,270
T. Jones, *Soc.* 893

St. George's, 3,133

54**W. W. Benn, L.* 1,401
C. Clifton Brown, *U.* ... 1,022

Stepney, 4,653

55 *W. S. Glyn Jones, L.* ... 1,926
W. R. Preston, *U.* 1,811

Whitechapel, 4,117

(Bye-election, 30 April, 1913.)
56**Sir S. M. Samuel, Bart., L.* 1,722
Capt. E. M. Browne, *U.* 1,556

WANDSWORTH, 39,911

(Bye-election, 12 June, 1913.)
57 *S. Samuel, U.* 13,425
T. H. Wilson, *Ind. Lab.* 7,088

WEST HAM.

North, 15,661

(Bye-election, 8 July, 1911.)
58 *Baron de Forest, L.* 6,807
E. E. Wild, *U.* 5,776

South, 26,682

59**W. J. Thorne, Lab.* 9,508
Capt. T. W. C. Carthew, *U.* 4,820

WESTMINSTER, 7,284
60*W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, U. 3,397
H. de Pass, L. 1,228

WOOLWICH, 18,536
W. Crooks, Lab. 8,252
61*Maj. W. A. Adam, U.... 8,016

ENGLISH BOROUGHS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 8,595
62 *Sir W. M. Aitken, U.* ... 4,044
*A. H. Scott, L. 3,848

ASTON MANOR, 11,894
63*E. Cecil, U. .....unop.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 10,478
64*C. Duncan, Lab. 4,810
F. Meynell, U. 4,290

BATH (*Two Members*), 8,144
65*Lord Alex. Thynne, U. 3,875
66*Sir C. R. Hunter, Bt., U. 3,841
G. P. Gooch, L. 3,631
G. A. Hardy, L. 3,585

BEDFORD, 6,063
67 *F. G. Kellaway, L.* 2,773
*W. A. Attenborough, LL.M., U. 2,754

BIRKENHEAD, 18,189
68 *A. Bigland, U.* 8,304
*H. H. Vivian, L. 7,249

BIRMINGHAM.
Bordesley, 17,358
69*Rt. Hon. J. Collings, U.unop.

Central, 9,908
70*E. Parkes, U. 4,640
H. J. Manton, L. 1,417

Edgbaston, 13,383
71*Sir F. W. Lowe, U. .....unop.

East, 15,244
72*A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-Maitland, U. 6,639
J. V. Stevens, L. 3,190

North, 8,542
73*J. T. Middlemore, U. ...unop.

South, 11,178
(Bye-election, 3 April, 1911.)
74 *L. C. M. S. Amery, U. unop.*

West, 12,313
(Bye-election, 13 July, 1914.)
75§*Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, U., unop.

BLACKBURN (*Two Mems.*), 22,572
76*P. Snowden, Lab. 10,762
77 *Sir H. Norman, L.* 10,754
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter, U. 9,814
H. L. Riley, U. 9,500

BOLTON (*Two Members*), 21,224
(Bye-election, 23 Nov., 1912.)
78 *T. Taylor, L.* 10,011
A. Brooks, U. 8,835
(Bye-election, 22 Sept., 1914.)
79 *Robt. Tootill, Lab.* .....unop.

BOSTON, 4,037
80*C. H. Dixon, U. 1,875
Hon. F. Hemphill, L.... 1,712

BRADFORD.
Central, 9,848
81*Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., L. 4,677
G. Pauling, U. 3,381

East, 15,879
82*Sir W. E. B. Priestley, L. 7,778
R. Mortimer, U. 4,734

West, 14,825
83*F. W. Jowett, Lab. 7,729
Sir E. F. S. Flower, U. 4,339

BRIGHTON (*Two Members*), 21,427
84*Capt. G. C. Tryon, U....10,780
(Bye-election, 29 June, 1914.)
85 *C. T. Stanford, U.* .....unop.

BRISTOL.
East, 15,060
(Bye-election, 3 Nov. 1911.)
86*Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, L. 4,913
W. Moore (*Ind.*)..... 2,913

North, 13,989
87*Rt. Hon. A. Birrell, K.C., L. 6,410
L. Magnus, U. 5,084

South, 16,171
88*Sir W. H. Davies, L. ... 6,895
J. T. Francombe, U. ... 6,757

West, 10,127
89*Lt.-Col. G. A. Gibbs, U. 4,871
J. W. Stevens, L. 3,595

BURNLEY, 16,992
90 *P. E. Morrell, L.* 6,177
*G. A. Arbuthnot, U. ... 6,004
H. M. Hyndman, S. ... 3,810

BURY (Lancashire), 9,657
91*Sir G. Toulmin, L. 4,509
E. L. Hartley, U. 4,254

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,817
92*Hon. Walter Guinness, U. .....unop.

CAMBRIDGE, 9,392
93*A. H. Paget, U. 4,427
S.O.Buckmaster, K.C., L. 4,084

CANTERBURY, 3,836
94 *F. Bennett-Goldney, Ind. U.* 1,635
J. Howard, U. 1,163
W. J. Fisher, L. 623

CARLISLE, 7,456
95*Hon. R. D. Denman, L. 3,243
J. Raymond, U. 3,176

CHATHAM, 15,799
96*G. F. Hohler, K.C., U. 6,989
L. C. Bernacchi, L. 4,302
F. Smith, Lab. 1,103

CHELTENHAM, 8,353
(Bye-election, 25 March. 1911.)
97 *J. T. Agg-Gardner, U.* 4,043
Maj. L. Mathias, L. ... 4,039

CHESTER, 8,102
98*R. A. Yerburgh, U. ... 3,787
E. Paul, L. 3,681

CHRISTCHURCH, 10,991
99*Lt.-Col. H. P. Croft, C.M.G., U. 5,275
§F. W. Verney, L. 4,619

COLCHESTER, 7,226
100*L. W. Evans, U. 3,489
Sir E. Vincent, K.C.M.G., L. 2,874

COVENTRY, 16,463
101 *D. M. Mason, L.*..... 7,351
*J. K. Foster, U. 6,828

CROYDON, 27,350
102 *Ian Z. Malcolm, U.* ...11,875
A. L. Leon, L. 10,343

DARLINGTON, 10,997
103 *H. Pike Pease, U.* 4,881
F. Maddison, L. 4,475

DERBY (*Two Members*), 20,118
104*Sir T. Roe, L. 9,515
105*J. H. Thomas, Lab. ... 9,144
A. E. Beck, U. 8,160

DEVONPORT (*Two Membs.*), 12,125
106*Sir J. Jackson, K.C.V.O., U. 5,170
107*Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, U. 5,111
S. Lithgow, L. 4,841
G. Baring, L. 4,782

DEWSBURY, 14,389
108*Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L. 7,061
E. O. Simpson, U. 4,033

DOVER, 6,634
(Bye-election, 23 June, 1913.)
109 *Visct. Duncannon, U. unop.*

DUDLEY, 17,483
110 *Lt.-Col. Sir A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen, U.* 8,260
*A. G. Hooper, L. 7,900

DURHAM, 2,601
111*J. W. Hills, D.C.L., U. 1,313
C. A. Cochrane, L. 877

EXETER, 10,383
112*Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, K.C., U. 4,777
R. H. St. Maur, L. 4,776

GATESHEAD, 19,138
113*Sir H. Elverston, L. ... 8,763
Col. H. C. Surtees, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., U. ... 5,608

GLOUCESTER, 8,475
114*H. Terrell, K.C., U. ... 3,903
H. F. B. Lynch, L. 3,899

GRANTHAM, 3,647
115*Sir A. Priestley, L. ... 1,730
H. G. Snowden, U. ... 1,697

GRAVESEND, 6,733
116*Sir G. Parker, Bt., U. 3,108
S. R. Jenkins, L. 2,506

GREAT GRIMSBY, 18,029
(Bye-election, 12 May, 1914.)
117 *T. G. Tickell, U.* 8,471
A. Bannister, L. 8,193

HALIFAX (*Two Members*), 15,528
118*Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, L. 8,778
119*J. Parker, Lab. 8,511
J. H. L. Baldwin, U.... 4,602
J. F. W. Galbraith, U. 4,420

HANLEY, 16,543
(Bye-election, 13 July, 1912.)
120*R. L. Outhwaite, L. ... 6,647
G. H. Rittner, U. 5,993
S. Finney, Lab. 1,694

HARTLEPOOLS, THE, 13,708
(Bye-election, 21 Sept., 1914.)
121 *Sir Walter Runciman, Bt., L. unop.*

HASTINGS, 6,027
122*A. P. Du Cros, U. 4,397
A. F. W. Johnson, L.... 3,515

HEREFORD, 4,066
(Bye-election, 8 March, 1912.)
123*W. A. S. Hewins, U....unop.

HUDDERSFIELD, 19,021
124*A. J. Sherwell, L. 6,458
J. H. Kaye, U. 5,777
H. Snell, Lab. 4,988

HULL.
Central, 8,181
(Bye-election, 5 July, 1911.)
125 *Sir Mark Sykes, Bt., U.* 3,823
Sir R. W. Aske, L..... 3,545

East, 14,687
126*Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, *L.* 7,196
R. M. Sebag Montefiore, *U.* 5,387
West, 22,609
127*Hon. Guy Wilson, D.S.O., *L.* 9,236
A. L. Ward, *U.* 7,943

HYTHE, 6,541
(Bye-election, 11 June, 1912.)
128 *Sir P. A. G. D. Sassoon, Bt., U.* 3,722
Capt. S. Moorhouse, *L.* 2,004

IPSWICH (*Two Members*), 12,641
129*Sir D. F. Goddard, *L.* 5,931
(Bye-election, 23 May, 1914.)
130 *F. J. S. Ganzoni, U.*.... 6,406
§Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, *L.* 5,874
J. Scurr, *Soc.* 395

KIDDERMINSTER, 4,579
131*Capt. E. A. Knight, *U* 2,188
E. B. Barnard, *L.* 2,003

KING'S LYNN, 3,755
132 *H. Ingleby, U.* 1,765
*T. G. Bowles, *L.* 1,668

LEAMINGTON : *see* WARWICK.

LEEDS.
Central, 8,369
133*R. Armitage, *L.* 3,519
J. Gordon, *U.* 3,169
East, 9,419
134*J. O'Grady, *Lab.* 4,028
W. H. Clarke, *U.* 1,892
North, 22,965
135*R. H. Barran, *L.* 9,324
J. D. Birchall, *U.* 9,056
South, 15,723
136*W. Middlebrook, *L.* ... 6,064
W. Nicholson, *U.* ... 3,804
J. Badlay, *Lab.* 2,706
West, 18,868
137*T. E. Harvey, *L.* 8,715
S. Samuel, *U.* 4,445

LEICESTER (*Two Members*), 26,972
138*J. R. Macdonald, *Lab.* 12,998
(Bye-election, 27 June, 1913.)
139 *G. Hewart, L.* 10,863
A. M. Wilshere, *U.* ... 9,279
E. R. Hartley, *Soc.* ... 2,580

LINCOLN, 11,577
140*C. H. Roberts, *L.* 5,481
Sir R. M. Filmer, Bt., *U.* 4,878

LIVERPOOL.
Abercromby, 6,926
141*Col. R.G. W. Chaloner, *U.* 3,024
F. C. Bowring, *L.* 2,184
East Toxteth, 9,514
142*E. M. Hall, K.C., *U.* ... 4,087
Capt. Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G., *L.* 3,121
Everton, 9,308
143*Sir J. S. Harmood-Banner, *U.* ..... *unop.*
Exchange, 5,602
144 *L. Scott, K.C., U.* 2,330
*M. Muspratt, *L.*..... 2,187
Kirkdale, 10,361
(Bye-election, 15 Feb., 1915.)
145*Dr. F. Pennefather, *U.* *unop.*

Scotland, 5,326
146*T. P. O'Connor, *N.*..... 2,458
T. O. Ocklestone, *U.*... 689
Walton, 15,670
147*Rt. Hon. F. E. Smith, K.C., *U.* 6,383
W. Permewan, M.D., *L.* 5,939
West Derby, 11,467
148*W. W. Rutherford, *U.* 4,908
W. J. Lias, *L.* 2,943
West Toxteth, 9,019
149*R. P. Houston, *U.*..... 3,938
T. F. Molony, *L.* 2,445

MAIDSTONE, 6,260
(Bye-election, 22 Feb., 1915.)
150 *Comm. C. Bellairs, U. unop.*

MANCHESTER.
East, 12,646
151*J. E. Sutton, *Lab.*..... 5,524
R. G. Proby, *U.* 4,653
North, 10,284
152*Rt. Hon. Sir C. E. Swann, *Bt., L.* 4,601
H. E. Howell, *U.* 3,936
North-East, 9,925
153*J. R. Clynes, *Lab.*..... 4,313
A. Taylor, *U.* 4,108
North-West, 11,961
(Bye-election, 8 Aug., 1912.)
154 *Sir J. S. Randles, U.* 5,573
J. Hewart, *L.* 4,371
South, 15,594
(Bye-election, 5 March, 1912.)
155 *Capt. P. K. Glazebrook, U.* 7,051
*Sir A. A. Haworth, Bart., *L.* 6,472
South-West, 8,180
156 *C. T. Needham, L.*..... 3,590
*H. A. Colefax, *U.* 3,331
MIDDLESBROUGH, 21,756
157*Col. P. Williams, V.D., *L.* 10,313
Lt.-Col. T. G. Poole, V.D., *U.* 6,568

MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 12,934
158*L. Haslam, *L.*..... 6,154
G. de L. P. Hargreaves, *U.* 5,056
MORPETH, 10,010
159*Rt. Hon. T. Burt, D.C.L., *L.* ..... *unop.*
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 10,512
160*Lt.-Com. J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., *L.* 5,280
Capt. E. S. Grogan, *U.* 4,086
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (*Two Members*), 38,534
161*E. Shortt, K.C., *L.* ... 16,599
162*W. Hudson, *Lab.*..... 16,447
E. Clark, *U.* 12,915
Hon. J. N. Ridley, *U.* 12,849
NORTHAMPTON (*Two Members*), 12,580
163*C. A. McCurdy, *L.*..... 6,179
164*Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith, *L.* 6,025
F. C. Parker, *U.*..... 4,885
J. V. Collier, *U.* 4,550
NORWICH (*Two Members*), 21,607
165*G. H. Roberts, *Lab.*... 10,003
(Bye-election, 6 Feb., 1915.)
166 *J. H. Young, L.*.....*unop.*

NOTTINGHAM.
East, 13,218
(Bye-election, 19 April, 1912.)
167*Sir J. D. Rees, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., *U.* 6,482
T. W. Dobson, *L.* 5,183
South, 14,031
168*Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, *U.* 6,151
A. Richardson, *L.* 5,766
West, 17,476
169*Sir J. H. Yoxall, *L.* ... 8,141
B. S. Wright, *U.*..... 5,949

OLDHAM (*Two Members*), 25,315
170*W. Barton, *L.* 16,949
(Bye-election, 13 Nov., 1911.)
171 *F. R. Bartley Denniss, *U.* 12,355
Hon. A. L. Stanley, *L.* 10,623
W. C. Robinson, *Lab.* 7,448

OXFORD, 9,227
172*Viscount Valentia, *U.* 4,664
J. F. Williams, *L.* 3,318

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 3,215
173*Capt. C. S. Goldman, *U.* 1,585
W. Burt, *L.* 1,291

PETERBOROUGH, 6,564
174*G. G. Greenwood, *L.* ... 3,102
Hon. H. Lygon, *U.*..... 2,799

PLYMOUTH (*Two Members*), 18,085
175 *W. W. Astor, U.*..... 8,113
176 *A. S. Benn, U.* 7,942
*C. E. Mallet, *L.* 7,379
*A. Williams, *L.* 7,260

PONTEFRACT, 3,661
177 *F. H. Booth, L.* 1,679
Col. J. R. Shaw, *U.* ... 1,627

PORTSM'TH (*Two Members*), 33,666
178*Adm. Lord C. Beresford, G.C.B., *U.* 15,125
179*B. G. Falle, *U.*..... 14,856
§E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., *L.* 13,146
H. D. Harben, *L.* 13,013

PRESTON (*Two Members*), 19,521
180*Maj. Hon. George Stanley, R.A., *U.* 9,184
(Bye-election, 9 June, 1915).
181*U. H. Broughton, *U.*...*unop.*

READING, 11,016
(Bye-election, 8 Nov., 1913.)
182*Lt.-Col. L. O. Wilson, D.S.O., *U.* 5,144
G. P. Gooch, *L.* 4,013
J. G. Butler, *Soc.* 1,063

ROCHDALE, 14,909
183*A. G. C. Harvey, *L.* ... 5,850
N. Cockshutt, *U.*... ... 5,373
D. D. Irving, *S.* 1,901

ROCHESTER, 5,629
184 *Sir E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., L.* 2,609
*S. F. Ridley, *U.* 2,456

ST. HELENS, 13,068
(Bye-election, 24 Nov. 1915).
185 *R. P. W. Swift, K.C., U. unop.*

SALFORD.
North, 9,850
186*Sir W. P. Byles, *L.* ... 4,402
C. H. Potter, *U.* 4,163
South, 8,344
187 *C. A. M. Barlow, U.*... 3,666
C. Russell, *L.* 3,439
West, 15,083
188*Sir G. W. Agnew, Bt., *L.* 6,633
G. E. Raine, *U.* 5,802

SALISBURY, 3,386
189*G. L. T. Locker-Lampson, U. 1,750
C. J. Warner, L. 1,413
SCARBOROUGH, 6,166
(Bye-election, 9 Feb., 1915.)
190*W. R. Rea, L. ..... unop.
SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, 16,483
(Bye-election, 28 Dec., 1914.)
191 W. C. Anderson, Lab. unop.
Brightside, 12,564
192*Sir J. T. Walters, L.... 5,766
D. Vickers, U..... 3,902
Central, 8,684
193*J. F. Hope, U..... 3,455
A. J. Bailey, Lab. 3,271
Ecclesall, 13,961
194*S. Roberts, U. 6,039
J. Derry, L. 5,849
Hallam, 13,527
195*Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., U. ... 5,788
A. Neal, L. 5,593
SHREWSBURY, 5,107
(Bye-election, 22 April, 1913.)
196*G. Butler Lloyd, U. ... 2,412
J. R. Morris, Ind. 1,727
SOUTH SHIELDS, 18,320
197*Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, L. unop.
SOUTHAMPTON (*Two Members*), 20,205
198*Col. Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., L. 8,495
199*W. Dudley Ward, L.... 8,449
Maj. K. R. Balfour, U. 7,551
Lieut. Sir G. E. Armstrong, Bart., R.N , U. 7,535
STAFFORD, 4,137
200 Sir R. W. Essex, L. ... 1,992
Col. J. S. Nicholson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., U..... 1,837
STALYBRIDGE, 7,800
201*J. Wood, U. 3,807
A. H. Bright, L..... 3,414
STOCKPORT (*Two Members*), 13,002
202*S. L. Hughes, L..... 6,169
203*G. J. Wardle, Lab. ... 6,094
J. R. Lort-Williams, U. 5,234
R. Campbell, U..... 5,183
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 11,582
204*J. Samuel, L. 5,510
H. A. Richardson, U. . 4,840
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 15,079
205*Lt.-Col. J. Ward, Lab. 7,049
S. J. Thomas, U. 5,062
SUNDERLAND (*Two Members*), 27,610
206 Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., L. 11,997
207 F. W. Goldstone, Lab. 11,291
W. Joynson-Hicks, U. 10,300
S. Samuel, U. 10,132
TAUNTON, 3,814
(Bye-election, 11 Nov., 1912.)
208 Sir Gilbert A. H. Wills, Bt., U. 1,882
J. E. Schunck, L. 1,597
TYNEMOUTH, 10,122
209*H. J. Craig, L. 4,106
C. Percy, U. 3,929
WAKEFIELD, 6,326
210 A. H. Marshall, L. ... 2,837
*E. A. Brotherton, U.... 2,651
WALSALL, 14,713
211*Sir R. A. Cooper, Bt., U. 7,174
J. Morgan, L. 6,385
WARRINGTON, 10,814
212 H. H. Smith, U..... 5,162
*A. H. Crosfield, L..... 4,916
WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 6,642
213*E. M. Pollock, K.C., U. 3,321
T. H. D. Berridge, L. 2,596
WEDNESBURY, 13,479
214*J. N. Griffiths, U. 6,423
H. A. Baker, L. 5,691
WEST BROMWICH, 11,299
215*Viscount Lewisham, U. 5,010
A. E. W. Hazel, LL.D., L. 5,008
WHITEHAVEN, 3,050
216 T. Richardson, Lab. ... 1,414
*Lt.-Col. J. A. Jackson, U. 1,220
WIGAN, 9,577
217 R. J. N. Neville, U. ... 4,673
*H. Twist, Lab. 4,110
WINCHESTER, 3,200
218*Maj. Hon. Guy Baring, U. 1,719
G. W. Ricketts, L..... 1,121
WINDSOR, 3,210
219*J. F. Mason, U. 1,779
Hon. G. R. C. Fiennes, L. 1,057
WOLVERHAMPTON.
East, 10,238
220*G. R. Thorne, L. 5,072
R. B. Whiteside, U. ... 3,881
South, 10,253
221*Col. T. E. Hickman, C.B., D.S.O., U..... 4,784
A. Levy Lever, L. 4,440
West, 13,170
222*A. F. Bird, U. 5,925
Price Lewis, L. 5,631
WORCESTER, 8,412
223*Sir E. A. Goulding, Bt., U 4,193
R. R. Fairbairn, L. ... 3,172
YARMOUTH, GREAT, 9,571
224*A. Fell, U. 4,210
Maj. E. Platt, L. 3,887
YORK (*Two Members*), 14,065
225*A. S. Rowntree, L..... unop.
226*J. G. Butcher, K.C., U. unop.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

BEDFORD.
North or Biggleswade, 14,031
227*A. W. Black, L. 6,536
Maj. G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., U. 5,808
South or Luton, 16,564
(Bye-election, 21 July, 1911.)
228 C. B. Harmsworth, L. 7,619
J. O. Hickman, U..... 7,006
BERKSHIRE.
North or Abingdon, 9,255
229*Maj. H. G. Henderson, U. 4,677
M. H. Sands, L. 3,328
South or Newbury, 13,063
230*W. A. Mount, U. 6,485
Capt. L. March-Phillips, L. 4,278
East or Wokingham, 14,327
231*E. Gardner, U. ..... unop.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Mid or Aylesbury, 12,218
232*L. N. Rothschild, U.... unop.
North or Buckingham, 13,031
233*Sir H. C. W. Verney, Bt., L. 6,029
F. T. H. Bernard, U.... 5,702
South or Wycombe, 16,366
(Bye-election, 19 Feb., 1914.)
234 W. B. Du Pre, U. 9,044
T. Mosley, C.B., L. 6,713
CAMBRIDGE.
West or Chesterton, 10,850
(Bye-election, 13 Feb., 1915.)
235*Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, L. ..... unop.
East or Newmarket, 10,731
(Bye-election, 16 May, 1913.)
236 J. Denison-Pender, U. 5,251
G. Nicholls, L. 4,400
North or Wisbech, 11,713
237*Hon. Neil Primrose, L. 5,401
Lord Robert Cecil, U. 4,857
CHESHIRE.
Altrincham, 20,860
(Bye-election, 28 April, 1913.)
238 G. C. Hamilton, U. ... 9,409
Hon. L. U. Kay-Shuttleworth, L. 8,147
Crewe, 15,866
(Bye-election, 26 July, 1912.)
239 E. Y. Craig, U. 6,260
H. Murphy, L. 5,294
J. H. Holmes, Lab. ... 2,485
Eddisbury, 11,488
240*H. Barnston, U..... 5,312
Hon. Arthur Stanley, L. 5,023
Hyde, 12,166
241*F. Neilson, L. 5,562
T. Smith, U. 5,268
Knutsford, 12,142
242*Col. A. J. Sykes, U. ... 6,127
J. H. Whitworth, L.... 4,658
Macclesfield, 9,306
243*Col. W. B. Brocklehurst, L. 4,410
B. Dent, U. 4,142
Northwich, 13,389
244*J. F. L. Brunner, L. 6,071
J. de Knoop, U. 5,741
Wirral, 22,230
245*G. Stewart, U.....10,043
A. J. Ashton, L. 7,727
CORNWALL.
South-East or Bodmin, 11,553
246 Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Pole-Carew, K.C.B., C.V.O., U. 5,021
I. Foot, L. 4,980
North-West or Camborne, 9,375
247 Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, L. 4,419
G. Coates, M.D., U. ... 2,326
North-East or Launceston, 9,857
248*Sir G. C. Marks L. ... 4,373
E. Treffry, U. 3,249
Mid or St. Austell, 10,968
(Bye-election, 24 Nov., 1915.)
249 Sir F. Layland-Barratt, Bt., L. ..... unop.
West or St. Ives, 9,411
250*Sir C. J. Cory, Bart., L. 4,253
R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, U. 3,338
Truro, 10,162
251*G. H. Morgan, K.C., L. 4,573
C. Williams, U. 4,176

CUMBERLAND.

Cockermouth, 11,328

252 *Sir W. Lawson, Bt., L.* 5,003
*Sir J. S. Randles, *U.*... 4,492

Western or Egremont, 10,424

253**J. A. Grant, U.* 4,013
W. E. Moulsdale, *L.*... 3,763

North or Eskdale, 11,014

254 *C. W. H. Lowther, U.* 4,581
*Hon. G. Howard, *L.* ... 4,211

Mid or Penrith, 8,907

255**Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, U.* (*Speaker*), *unop.*

DERBYSHIRE.

Mid or Belper, 13,660

256**J. G. Hancock, Lab.* ... 6,557
D. Rhys, *U.* 4,287

Chesterfield, 16,995

(Bye-election, 20 Aug., 1913.)
257 *G. Kenyon, L.* 7,725
E. Christie, *U.* 5,539
J. Scurr, *Soc.* 583

North-East or Eckington, 17,701

(Bye-election, 20 May, 1914.)
258 *Maj. H. Bowden, U.* ... 6,469
J. P. Houfton, *L.* 6,155
J. Martin, *Lab.* 3,669

High Peak, 12,412

259 *S. Hill-Wood, U.* 5,813
*O. Partington, *L.* 5,629

Ilkeston, 19,467

260**Br.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely*, D.S.O., *L.*... 9,049
M. Freeman, *U.* 7,838

Southern or Repton, 17,368

261**Sir H. H. Raphael, Bt., L.* 7,744
J. B. M. Smedley, *U.*... 7,373

Western or Wirksworth, 11,962

262**The Earl of Kerry*, M.V.O., D.S.O., *U.*..... 5,624
C. F. White, *L.* 4,564

DEVONSHIRE.

Mid or Ashburton, 11,976

263 *Capt. E. F. Morrison-Bell, U.* 5,579
*C. R. Buxton, *L.*..... 5,225

North-West or Barnstaple, 13,126

(Bye-election, 6 May, 1911.)
264**Sir Godfrey Baring, Bt., L.* 6,239
C. S. Parker, *U.* 5,751

East or Honiton, 10,522

265**Maj. A. C. Morrison-Bell, U.* 5,348
H. Geen, *L.* 3,439

North or South Molton, 8,700

266**Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, L.* 4,224
Lt.-Col. J. T. W. Perowne, V.D., *U.* ... 3,217

West or Tavistock, 15,063

267 *Sir J. W. Spear, U.* ... 6,409
*H. C. Fownes-Luttrell, *L.*..... 6,019

North-East or Tiverton, 9,660

268

Torquay, 11,241

269 *Col. C. R. Burn, U.* ... 5,101
*Sir F. Layland-Barratt, Bart., *L.* 4,971

South or Totnes, 10,107

270**F. B. Mildnay, U.*..... 5,252
R. Dunstan, *U.* 3,040

DORSET.

East (Poole), 14,794

(Bye-election, 29 April, 1911.)
271**Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, L.* ..... *unop.*

North (Shaftesbury), 8,616

272**Sir R. L. Baker, Bt., U.* 3,919
A. W. Wills, *L.* 3,887

South (Dorchester), 11,440

273**A. V. Hambro, U.* ..... *unop.*

West (Bridport), 7,576

274**Col. Sir R. Williams, Bt.* V.D., *U.* ..... *unop.*

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle, 12,212

275**Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab.* 5,868
H. G. Stobart, *U.* 4,423

Bishop Auckland, 14,552

276**Sir H. M. S. Havelock-Allan, Bart., L.* 4,531
W. House, *Lab.* 3,993
G. E. Markham, *U.* ... 3,519

Chester-le-Street, 23,906

277**J. W. W. Taylor, Lab. unop.*

Houghton-le-Spring, 19,032

(Bye-election, 18 March, 1913.)
278 *T. Wing, L.* 6,930
T. Richardson, *U.* 4,807
Ald. W. House, *Lab.*... 4,165

Jarrow, 18,292

279**G. M. Palmer, L.* 5,097
J. Kirkley, *U.* 4,986
A. G. Cameron, *Lab.*... 4,892

Mid (Brancepeth), 15,832

(Bye-election, 29 April, 1915.)
280 *S. Galbraith, L.* .....*unop.*

North-West (Lanchester), 18,361

(Bye-election, 30 Jan., 1914.)
281 *A. Williams, L.* 7,241
J. O. Hardicker, *U.* ... 5,564
G. H. Stuart, *Lab.*..... 5,026

South-East (North Tees), 18,880

282**E. Hayward, L.*..... 8,203
Col. R. Burdon, V.D., *U.* 7,021

ESSEX.

Mid or Chelmsford, 13,314

283**E. G. Pretyman, U.*...*unop.*

West or Epping, 12,164

284**Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M. Lockwood*, C.V.O., *U.* 5,990
I. A. Symmons, *L.* 3,361

North-East or Harwich, 14,285

285**H. K. Newton, U.* 6,470
F. S. Hiley, *L.*..... 5,008

East or Maldon, 11,517

286**Sir F. Flannery, Bt., U.* 5,386
W. Jardine, *L.* 4,693

South or Romford, 52,984

287**Sir J. H. Bethell, Bt., L.* 22,119
W. P. Griggs, *U.* 18,850

North or Saffron Walden, 9,187

(Bye-election, 13 Feb., 1915.)
288 *A. C. T. Beck, L.* .....*unop.*

South-East (Tilbury), 24,645

(Bye-election, 16 March, 1912.)
289 *Hon. R. E. C. L. Guinness, U.* ..... *unop.*

S.-West or Walthamstow, 39,117

290**Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon*, K.C.V.O., K.C., *L.* ...16,998
Lieut. C. W. Bellairs, R.N., *U.* 13,275

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

East or Cirencester, 9,934

291**Lt.-Col. Hon. A. B. Bathurst, U.* 4,788
G. H. Beyfus, *L.*..... 4,007

Forest of Dean, 10,881

(Bye-election, 30 April, 1912.)
292 *H. Webb, L.* .....*unop.*

Mid or Stroud, 10,992

293**Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, L.* 5,051
C. E. Fitch, *U.* 4,849

North or Tewkesbury, 13,155

294**Viscount Quenington, U.*..... 5,699
R. A. Lister, *L.* 5,267

South or Thornbury, 14,742

295**A. Rendall, L.*..... 6,820
Maj. Cockerill, *U.*..... 5,837

HAMPSHIRE.

West or Andover, 11,370

296**Capt. W. V. Faber, U.*...*unop.*

North or Basingstoke, 13,136

297**A. C. Salter, K.C., U.*.... *unop.*

South or Fareham, 18,695

298**Lt.-Col. A. H. Lee, U. unop.*

Isle of Wight, 15,969

299**D. B. Hall, U.*..... 7,192
C. Scaramanga Ralli, *L.* 6,969

New Forest, 12,118

300**W. F. Perkins, U.* .....*unop.*

East or Petersfield, 11,110

301**Col. W. G. Nicholson, U. unop.*

HEREFORD.

North or Leominster, 9,689

(Bye-election, 18 March, 1912.)
302 *H. F. Wright, U.* ..... *unop.*

South or Ross, 10,946

303**Capt. P. A. Clive, U.*.... 4,748
H. Webb, *L.*..... 4,627

HERTFORD.

East or Hertford, 11,838

304**Sir J. Rolleston, U.* ... 5,594
G. S. Pawle, *L.* 4,226

North or Hitchin, 10,883

(Bye-election, 23 Nov., 1911.)
305 *Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, U.*..... 5,542
T. T. Gregg, *L.* 3,969

Mid or St. Albans, 13,929

306**Col. Sir E. H. Carlile, U.* 6,899
R. C. Phillimore, *L.* ... 4,777

West or Watford, 17,710

307**A. S. Ward, U.* 8,043
N. Micklem, K.C., *L.*... 7,160

HUNTINGDON.

South or Huntingdon, 5,175

308**J. Cator, U.*..... 2,287
Hon. Oliver Brett, *L.* 2,139

North or Ramsey, 7,034

309**O. Locker-Lampson, U.* 3,072
A. C. Foster-Boulton, *L.* 2,954

KENT.

South or Ashford, 14,202

310**Rt. Hon. L. Hardy, U. unop.*

North-West or Dartford, 21,398

311 *J. Rowlands, L.* 9,152
*W. Foot Mitchell, *U.*... 8,918

North-East or Faversham, 14,649

312**G. C. H. Wheler, U.* ... 6,897
G. Nicholls, *L.* 5,111

Isle of Thanet, 12,588

313**N. C. Craig, K.C., U.* ...*unop.*

Mid or Medway, 15,181

314**Col. C. E. Warde, U.*....*unop.*

East or St. Augustine's, 16,614
(Bye-election, 7 July, 1911.)
315 *R. McNeill, U.* .....*unop.*
West or Sevenoaks, 19,035
316* *H. W. Forster, U.* .....*unop.*
South-West or Tonbridge, 17,116
317* *H. H. Spender-Clay, U.* 8,286
A. P. Hedges, *L.*..... 6,159

LANCASHIRE, NORTH.
Blackpool, 22,360
318* *W. W. Ashley, U.* .....*unop.*
Chorley, 15,135
(Bye-election, 19 Feb., 1913.)
319 *Sir H. F. Hibbert, U.* 7,573
J. P. T. Jackson, *L.* ... 5,606
Lancaster, 14,797
320* *N. W. Helme, L.*..... 6,186
H. Ramsbotham, *U.* ... 6,052
North Lonsdale, 9,702
321* *G. B. Haddock, U.* 4,140
J. Bliss, *L.* 4,066

LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST.
Accrington, 16,297
322* *Rt. Hon. H. T. Baker, L.* 8,129
E. Gray, *U.* 6,462
Clitheroe, 22,368
323 *A. Smith, Lab.* 12,107
J. J. Blayney, *U.* 5,783
Darwen, 17,734
324 *Col. J. Rutherford,* T.D., *U.* 8,384
*F. G. Hindle, *L.* 8,169
Rossendale, 13,217
325* *Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, L.* 6,619
Lt.-Col. J. Craven-Hoyle, *U.* 5,206

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST.
Eccles, 18,786
326* *Sir G. H. Pollard,* M.D., *L.*..... 8,467
J. G. D. Campbell, *U.* 7,676
Gorton, 18,185
327* *J. Hodge, Lab.* 7,840
H. White, *U.* 7,187
Heywood, 11,339
(Bye-election, 10 Nov., 1915.)
328 *A. H. Illingworth, L. unop.*
Middleton, 15,391
(Bye-election, 2 Aug., 1911.)
329* *Sir W. R. D. Adkins, L.* 6,863
W. A. S. Hewins, *U.*.... 6,452
Prestwich, 22,123
330* *Sir F. Cawley, Bt., L.* 10,355
F. Brocklehurst, *U.* ... 7,189
Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, 14,046
331* *T. C. Taylor, L.* 6,721
E. A. Bagley, *U.* 5,937
Stretford, 27,629
332* *H. Nuttall, L.* 11,343
A. M. Samuel, *U.*.... .. 10,467
West Houghton, 19,751
333* *W. T. Wilson, Lab.* ... 9,064
G. F. Clarke, *U.* 7,974

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST.
Bootle, 23,903
(Bye-election, 27 March, 1911.)
334 *Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, U.* 9,376
M. Muspratt, *L.*..... 7,982
Ince, 14,107
335* *S. Walsh, Lab.* 7,117
W. C. Lord, *U.* 5,332
Leigh, 14,150
336* *P. W. Raffan, L.* 6,790
W. T. Oversby, *U.* 5,507
Newton, 14,803
337 *Viscount Wolmer, U.* ...6,706
*J. A. Seddon, *Lab.*..... 6,562
Ormskirk, 13,511
338* *Hon. Arthur Stanley,* M.V.O., *U.* .....*unop.*
Southport, 16,660
339* *Maj. G. D. White, U.* . 7,467
H. D. Woodcock, *L.* ... 6,798
Widnes, 11,780
340* *Col. W. Hall-Walker, U. unop.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.
West or Bosworth, 13,681
341 *Hon. H. D. McLaren, L.* 7,500
Count D. B. Garouski, *U.* 4,120
South or Harborough, 17,921
342 *J. W. Logan, L.* 8,192
Sir H. Marshall, *U.* ... 7,115
Mid or Loughborough, 13,754
343* *Sir M. Levy, Bt., L.* ... 6,488
N. W. Smith-Carrington, *U.* 5,916
East or Melton, 16,873
344 *Col. C. E. Yate,* C.S.I., C.M.G., *U.* 7,599
Maj. E. M. Dunne, *L.* 7,257

LINCOLNSHIRE.
North Lindsey or Brigg, 14,048
345* *Sir A. Gelder,* F.R.I.B.A., *L.*..... 6,506
T. J. Bennett, *U.* 5,637
West Lindsey or Gainsborough, 13,164
346* *G. J. Bentham, L.* 5,825
Capt. A. F. Weigall, *U.* 5,745
South Lindsey or Horncastle, 10,508
(Bye-election, 17 Feb., 1911.)
347 *Capt. W. E. G. A. Weigall, U.* 4,995
F. C. Linfield, *L.*..... 4,828
East Lindsey or Louth, 10,315
348 *T. Davies, L.* 4,260
*H. L. Brackenbury, *U.* 4,188
North Kesteven or Sleaford, 10,389
349* *E. Royds, U.* .....*unop.*
Holland or Spalding, 14,846
350* *Hon. F. W. S. McLaren, L.*..... 5,337
W. S. Royce, *U.* 5,070
South Kesteven or Stamford, 10,056
351* *Maj. Hon. Claud Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, U.* 4,545
G. H. Parkin, *L.*..... 4,206

MIDDLESEX.
Brentford, 20,701
(Bye-election, 23 March, 1911.)
352 *W. Joynson-Hicks, U. unop.*
Ealing, 25,073
353* *H. Nield,* K.C., *U.* .....*unop.*
Enfield, 28,571
354* *J. R. Pretyman Newman, U.*.....11,495
J. Branch, *L.*..... 10,559
Harrow, 35,379
355* *H. Mallaby-Deeley, U. unop.*
Hornsey, 23,450
356* *Earl of Ronaldshay, U.* 11,066
R. E. Dummett, *L.* ... 7,613
Tottenham, 29,620
357* *P. Alden, L.*.....12,046
E. V. Sturdy, *U.* 10,945
Uxbridge, 17,634
(Bye-election, 10 Nov., 1915.)
358 *Hon. Arthur Mills, U. unop.*

MONMOUTH.
Northern, 15,711
359* *Rt. Hn. R. McKenna, L.* 7,722
Lt.-Col. D. E. Williams, *U.* 4,586
Southern, 19,134
360* *Maj.-Gen. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bt.,* C.B., *L.* 8,597
L. Forestier-Walker, *U.* 6,656
Western, 20,399
361* *T. Richards, Lab.* .....*unop.*

NORFOLK.
East (North Walsham), 11,560
362* *Sir R. J. Price, L.*..... 5,265
F. C. Meyer, *U.* 3,865
Mid (Dereham), 9,984
363* *W. L. Boyle, U.* 4,345
W. R. Lester, *L.*..... 4,308
North (Aylsham), 11,169
364* *N. E. Buxton, L.* 5,187
H. D. King, *U.* 4,491
North-West (Freebridge), 11,613
(Bye-election, 31 May, 1912.)
365* E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., *L.* 5,613
N. P. Jodrell, *U.* 4,965
South (Diss), 9,779
366* *A. W. Soames, L* 4,740
T. S. Timmis, *U.* 3,212
South-West (Thetford), 9,045
367* *Sir R. Winfrey, L.*..... 4,176
Capt. A. E. S. Clarke, M.V.O., *U.* 3,745

NORTHAMPTON.
East (Wellingborough), 17,470
368 *Sir L. G. Chiozza-Money, L.* 7,430
Sir A. R. de Capell-Brooke, Bt., *U.* 6,676
T. F. Richards, *Lab.*... 1,431
Mid, 14,189
369* *H. Manfield, L.* 6,281
T. F. G. Paget, *U.* 6,031
North, 10,767
370* *H. L. C. Brassey, U.*.... 5,272
J. R. Wilkinson, *L.* ... 4,221
South, 9,290
371* *Hon. Edward Fitzroy, U.* 4,340
A. A. Thomas, *L.* 3,827

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Berwick-upon-Tweed, 9,420
372* *Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey, Bart.,* K.G., *L.* 4,612
C. H. Doare *U.* 2,926
Hexham, 11,135
373* *R. D. Holt, L.*..... 5,124
A. H. Chaytor, *U.* 4,334
Tyneside, 25,667
374* *Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, L.* 11,693
H. M. Robertson, *U.* . 6,857
Wansbeck, 18,059
375* *Rt. Hon. C. Fenwick, L. unop.*

NOTTINGHAM.
Bassetlaw, 12,012
376* *W. E. Hume-Williams,* K.C., *U.* 5,436
W. Stopford-Brooke, *L.* 5,221

Mansfield, 21,075
377**Sir A. B. Markham, Bt., L.* 11,383
P. Cockerill, *U.* 4,200

Newark, 11,320
378**J. R. Starkey, U.* 5,049
R. B. Wallis, *L.* 4,307

Rushcliffe, 19,640
379 *L. S. Jones, L.* 9,186
C. R. Disraeli, *U.* 6,580

OXFORD.

North or Banbury, 8,021
380 *Hon. Eustace Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, L.* 3,629
*Capt. R. B. Brassey, *U.* 3,538

South or Henley, 10,536
381**V. Fleming, U.* 5,340
G. C. N. Nicholson, *L.* 3,701

Mid or Woodstock, 10,525
382**A. St. G. Hamersley,* K.C., *U.* 4,773
E. N. Bennett, *L.* 4,381

RUTLAND, 4,128
383**Col. J. Gretton,* V.D., *U.* 2,169
J. N. Emery, *L.* 1,367

SHROPSHIRE.

South or Ludlow, 10,530
384**R. Hunt, U.* ..... *unop.*

North or Newport, 10,886
385**B. Stanier, U.* ..... *unop.*

West or Oswestry, 10,151
386**W. C. Bridgeman, U.* 4,867
E. Powell, *L.* 4,121

Mid or Wellington, 8,751
387**C. S. Henry, L.* 4,404
Capt. Hon. G. C. B. Weld-Forester, *U.* ... 3,286

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, 10,341
388**Lt.-Col. R. A. Sanders, U.* 5,160
H. C. Hicks, *L.* 3,779

East, 9,791
389**E. Jardine, U.* 4,748
J. W. H. Thompson, *L.* 3,875

Frome, 13,168
390**Sir J. E. Barlow, Bt., L.* 5,944
C. T. Foxcroft, *U.* 5,366

Northern, 13,492
391**J. King, L.* 6,299
F. B. Beauchamp, *U.* 5,378

Southern (Yeovil), 10,164
(Bye-election, 21 Nov., 1911.)
392 *Hon. A. Herbert, U.* 4,878
H. Vivian, *L.* 4,730

West or Wellington, 10,209
(Bye-election, 21 July, 1911.)
393 *Col. D. F. Boles, U.* ... 5,025
C. H. Dudley Ward, *L.* 4,421

Wells, 12,642
394**Capt. G. J. Sandys, U.* 6,178
A. O. Wills, *L.* 4,094

STAFFORD.

Burton, 11,878
395**Lt.-Col. R. F. Ratcliff,* V.D., *U.* 5,877
H Rylett, *L.* 3,784

Handsworth, 28,937
396**Maj. E. C. Meysey-Thompson, U.* ..... *unop.*

Kingswinford, 14,076
397**H. S. Staveley-Hill, U. unop.*

Leek, 12,079
398 *R. Pearce, L.* 5,742
Lt.-Col. W. Bromley-Davenport, D.S.O., T.D., *U.* 5,152

Lichfield, 10,703
399**Col. Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bart.,* C.B., *L.* 5,058
A. Chetwynd, *U.* 4,213

North-Western, 16,498
400**A. Stanley, Lab.* 8,125
L. de Gruyther, K.C. *U.* 4,940

Western, 12,197
401**G. A. Lloyd, U.* 5,602
W. Meaken, *L.* 5,123

SUFFOLK.

North-East or Eye, 10,621
402**Maj. Hon. Weetman Pearson, L.* 4,927
G. Borwick, *U.* 4,157

North or Lowestoft, 15,034
403 *Sir E. Beauchamp, Bt., L.* 6,248
*H. S. Foster, *U.* 5,983

North-Western or Stowmarket, 11,190
404**F. B. H. Goldsmith, U.* 4,995
R. L. Barclay, *L.* 4,804

South or Sudbury, 10,036
405**Sir W. E. C. Quilter, Bart., U.* ..... *unop.*

South-East or Woodbridge, 12,308
406**Capt. R. F. Peel, U.* ... 5,704
W. R. Elliston, *L.* 5,144

SURREY.

North-West or Chertsey, 16,723
407**D. Macmaster,* K.C., *U. unop.*

Mid or Epsom, 18,821
(Bye-election, 21 March, 1912.)
408 *K. Keswick, U.* ..... *unop.*

South-West or Guildford, 16,020
409**W. E. Horne, U.* 8,463
Hon. A. J. Davey, *L.* 4,832

Kingston, 19,649
(Bye-election, 16 Nov., 1915.)
410**Rt. Hon. Sir G. Cave,* K.C., *U.* ..... *unop.*

South-East or Reigate, 15,636
411**Col. R. H. Rawson, U.* 7,710
H. W. Goldberg, *L.* ... 5,194

North-East or Wimbledon, 27,810
412**Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, U. unop.*

SUSSEX.

South-West or Chichester, 12,147
413**Lord Edmund Talbot,* D.S.O., *U.* 5,900
R. Reiss, *L.* 2,985

North or East Grinstead, 11,562
414**H. S. Cautley, U.* 5,926
H. N. Spalding, *L.* ... 3,531

South or Eastbourne, 14,172
415**R. S. Gwynne, U.* 6,873
H. Morison, *L.* 4,920

North-West or Horsham, 11,484
416**Earl Winterton, U.* ... *unop.*

Mid or Lewes, 17,277
417**W. R. Campion, U.* ... *unop.*

East or Rye, 13,746
418**Capt. G. L. Courthope, U.* 6,673
St. J. Hutchinson, *L.* 4,461

WARWICK.

North-East or Nuneaton, 17,451
419**W. Johnson, L.* 8,199
H. Maddocks, *U.* 7,501

South-East or Rugby, 12,275
420**J. L. Baird,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *U.* 5,712
A. F. B. Williams, *L.* 4,941

South-West or Stratford-on-Avon, 10,835
421**P. S. Foster, U.* 5,147
W. King, *L.* 3,462

North or Tamworth, 18,228
422**F. A. Newdigate-Newdegate, U.* ..... *unop.*

WESTMORLAND.

North or Appleby, 6,656
(Bye-election, 28 Oct., 1915.)
423 *Br.-Gen. H. C. Lowther,* C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., *U.* ..... *unop.*

South or Kendal, 6,575
(Bye-election, 18 March, 1913.)
424 *Col. J. H. Weston, U.* 3,261
W. H. Somervell, *L.* ... 2,684

WILTSHIRE.

North-West or Chippenham, 9,175
425**G. Terrell, U.* 4,159
B. Freeman, *L.* 4,123

North or Cricklade, 15,203
426 *R. C. Lambert, L.* 6,937
*Col. T. C. P. Calley, C.V.O., C.B., *U.* 6,809

East or Devizes, 9,277
427**B. E. Peto, U.* 4,408
S. J. Pocock, *L.* 3,670

West or Westbury, 10,411
(Bye-election, 22 Feb., 1911.)
428 *Capt. Hon. G. Howard, L.* 5,073
G. L. Palmer, *U.* 4,492

South or Wilton, 9,072
429**C. Bathurst, U.* 4,356
F. E. N. Rogers, *L.* 3,739

WORCESTERSHIRE.

West or Bewdley, 10,638
430**S. Baldwin, U.* ..... *unop.*

Mid or Droitwich, 11,200
431**Hon. John Lyttelton, U.* 4,820
C. Brookes, *L.* 4,808

Eastern, 23,269
(Bye-election, 16 July, 1914.)
432 *F. Laverton Harris, U. unop.*

South or Evesham, 10,416
433**Lieut. B. M. Eyres-Monsell,* R.N., *U.* ... *unop.*

Northern, 18,200
434**Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, L.* 7,894
D. Timins, *U.* 7,625

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, 14,811
435**Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, L.* 6,870
J. W. Lewis, *U.* 5,343

Richmond, 10,485
436**Hon. William Orde-Powlett, U.* ..... *unop.*

Thirsk and Malton, 13,363
(Bye-election, 12 Feb. 1915.)
437 *E. R. Turton, U.* .....*unop.*

Whitby, 11,200
438**Hon. W. G. Beckett, U.* 4,960
W. H. S. Pyman, *L.* ... 4,508

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, 10,652
439**Sir L. White, L.* 4,867
Maj. M. Sykes, *U.* 4,635

Holderness, 10,850
440**A. S. Wilson, U.* 4,861
S. Arnold, *L.* 4,480

Howdenshire, 10,597
(Bye-election, 10 Feb., 1915.)
441 *Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, U.* .....*unop.*

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.
Barkston Ash, 10,871
442**G. R. Lane-Fox, U.* ... 5,666
F. Horne, *L.* 4,372

Barnsley, 20,861
443**Sir J. Walton, Bt., L. unop.*

Colne Valley, 12,489
444**C. Leach, L.*..... 5,147
Capt. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, *U.*..... 4,847

Doncaster, 21,511
445**Sir C. N. Nicholson, Bart., L.* 9,240
C. W. Whitworth, *U.* 6,696

Elland, 13,956
446**C. P. Trevelyan, L.* ... 6,613
G. T. Ramsden, *U.* ... 4,549

Hallamshire, 19,935
447**J. Wadsworth, Lab.* ... 8,708
D. T. Smith, *U.* 5,837

Holmfirth, 12,788
(Bye-election, 20 June, 1912.)
448 *S. Arnold, L.* 4,749
R. G. Ellis, *U.* 3,379
W. Lunn, *Lab.* 3,195

Keighley, 13,373
(Bye-election, 29 June, 1915.)
449 *Sir Swire Smith, L.*.....*unop.*

Morley, 15,823
450**G. A. France, L.* .....*unop.*

Normanton, 16,466
451**F. Hall, Lab.* .....*unop.*

Osgoldcross, 18,286
452**Rt. Hon. Sir J. Compton-Rickett, L.*..... 8,518
M. Campbell-Johnston, *U.* 4,347

Otley, 13,397
453**J. H. Duncan, L.* 6,151
W. W. Thompson, LL.B., *U.* 4,892

Pudsey, 15,071
454**F. Ogden, L.* 6,518
J. J. Oddy, *U.*..... 5,888

Ripon, 12,860
455**Hon. Edward Wood, U.* 5,894
H. N. Rae, *L.* 5,020

Rotherham, 20,487
456**Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, L.* 9,385
J. H. Dransfield, *U.* ... 4,511

Shipley, 16,329
(Bye-election, 9 Feb., 1915.)
457**O. Partington, L.* ..... *unop.*

Skipton, 13,864
458**W. Clough, L.* 6,151
R. F. Roundell, *U.* 6,100

Sowerby, 12,805
459**J. S. Higham, L.* .....*unop.*

Spen Valley, 11,631
460**Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker, L.* 5,041
F. A. Kelly, *U.* 4,545

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.
OXFORD (*Two Members*), 6,895
461**Lord H. Cecil, U.* ..... *unop.*
(Bye-election, 30 June, 1914.)
462 *R. E. Prothero*, M.V.O., *U.* .....*unop.*

CAMBRIDGE (*Two Members*), 7,145
(Bye-election, 16 Feb., 1911.)
463**J. F. P. Rawlinson*, K.C., *U.*..... *unop.*
464 *Sir J. Larmor*, D.Sc., F.R.S., *U.* 2,308
H. Cox, *Ind. U.* 1,954
T. Page, *Ind. U.*..... 354

LONDON, 6,070
465**Sir P. Magnus, U.*..... 2,579
Sir V. Horsley, F.R.C.S., *L.*..... 1,857

Wales.

WELSH BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF DISTRICT, 28,723
(Bye-election, 12 Nov., 1915.)
466 *J. H. Cory, U* .....*unop.*

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT, 6,772
(Bye-election, 10 April, 1915.)
467**W. L. Williams, L.* ...*unop.*

CARNARVON DISTRICT, 5,717
468**Rt. Hon. D. L. George, L.* 3,112
A. L. Jones, *U.* 1,904

DENBIGH BOROUGHS, 5,130
469**Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, U.*..... 2,385
G. C. Rees, *L.* 2,376

FLINT BOROUGHS, 4,350
(Bye-election, 21 Jan., 1913.)
470 *T. H. Parry, L.* 2,152
J. H. Roberts, *U.* 1,941

MERTHYR TYDFIL (*Two Members*), 23,219
471 *E. R. Jones, L.* 12,258
(Bye-election, 25 Nov., 1915.)
472 *C. B. Stanton, Lab.* ... 10,286
J. Winstone, *Lab.* 6,080

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,354
473 *Col. E. Pryce-Jones, U.* 1,522
A. Humphreys-Owen, *L.* 1,468

PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORDWEST DISTRICT, 7,338
474**Maj. Hon. H. Guest, L.* 3,357
J. F. L. Phillips, *U.* ... 2,792

SWANSEA DISTRICT, 12,983
(Bye-election, 6 Feb., 1915.)
475 *T. J. Williams, L.*.....*unop.*

SWANSEA TOWN, 12,935
476**Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. Mond, Bt., L.* 6,503
D. V. Meager, *U.* 4,257

WELSH COUNTIES.

ANGLESEY, 10,341
477**Rt. Hon. E. J. Griffith*, K.C., *L.* .....*unop.*

BRECKNOCK, 13,432
478**S. Robinson, L.* 5,511
C. Lloyd, *U.*..... 3,631

CARDIGAN, 13,333
479**M. L. Vaughan-Davies, L.*.....*unop.*

CARMARTHEN.
East, 12,268
(Bye-election, 22 Aug., 1912.)
480 *Rev. G. Towyn Jones, L.* 6,082
M. Peel, *U.* 3,354
J. H. Williams, *Lab.* 1,089

West, 9,433
481 *J. Hinds, L.* 5,076
J. W. J. Cremlyn, *U.*... 2,036

CARNARVON.
North or Arfon, 10,153
(Bye-election, 6 July, 1915.)
482**G. C. Rees, L.*.....*unop.*

South or Eifion, 9,455
483**E. W. Davies, L.* .....*unop.*

DENBIGH.
East, 11,911
484 *E. T. John, L.* 6,449
A. Hood, *U.* 3,186

West, 9,920
485**Sir J. H. Roberts, Bt., L. unop.*

FLINT, 12,774
486**Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis, L. unop.*

GLAMORGAN.
East, 23,979
487 *A. C. Edwards, L.*..... 9,088
F. H. Gaskell, *U.* 5,603
C. B. Stanton, *Lab.* ... 4,675

Gower, 14,712
488**J. Williams, Lab.* 5,480
W. F. Phillips, *U.* 4,527

Mid, 20,017
489 *J. H. Edwards, L.*..... 7,624
V. Hartshorn, *Lab.* ... 6,102

Rhondda, 17,640
490**Rt. Hon. W. Abraham, Lab.* 9,073
H. Lloyd, *U.* 3,701

Southern, 22,953
491**W. Brace, Lab.* 10,190
L. Morgan, *U.*..... 7,252

MERIONETH, 9,305
492**H. H. Jones, L.* .....*unop.*

MONTGOMERY, 7,928
493**D. Davies, L.* .....*unop.*

PEMBROKE, 11,750
494**W. F. Roch, L.* 5,689
E. M. Samson, *U.* 2,996

RADNOR, 5,971
495 *Sir F. Edwards, Bt., L.* 2,224
**C. L. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewellyn, *U.* 2,182

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS.

ABERDEEN.
North, 10,331.
496**Capt. D. V. Pirie, L.*.... 4,282
R. Scott-Brown, *U.* ... 2,546
South, 13,496.
497**G. B. Esslemont, L.* ... 5,862
W. C. Smith, K.C., *U.* 3,997

AYR BURGHS, 8,067
498**Sir G. Younger, Bt., U.* 3,852
W. Robertson, *L.* 3,620

DUMFRIES, 4,307
499**J. W. Gulland, L.* 2,315
Maj. J. B. Pollok-McCall, *U.* .....M... 1,596

DUNDEE (*Two Members*), 19,374
500**Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, L.*..... 9,240
501**A. Wilkie, Lab.* 8,957
Sir G. W. Baxter, LL.D., *U.* 5,685
J. S. Lloyd, *U.* 4,914
E. Scrymgeour, *Ind.*.... 1,825

EDINBURGH.
Central, 7,005
502**C. E. Price, L.* 3,771
G. R. Y. Radcliffe, *U.* 1,947

East, 12,544
(Bye-election, 2 Feb., 1912.)
503 *J. M. Hogge, L.* 5,664
J. G. Jameson, *U.* 4,139
South, 20,433
504**Hon. C. H. Lyell, L.* ... 9,576
C. D. Murray, K.C., *U.* 7,986
West, 9,758
505**J. A. Clyde,* K.C., *U.* ... 4,952
J. H. Morgan, *L.* 4,252
ELGIN BURGHS, 5,301
506**J. E. Sutherland, L.* ...*unop.*
FALKIRK DISTRICT, 12,889
507**J. A. M. Macdonald, L.* 6,276
D. H. L. Young, *U.* ... 4,245
GLASGOW.
Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, 8,481
508**G. N. Barnes, Lab.* ... 4,162
A. H. B. Constable, K.C., *U.* 2,884
Bridgeton, 10,144
509 *A. McC. Scott, L.* 4,759
W. Hutchison, *U.* 3,816
Camlachie, 9,661
510**H. J. Mackinder, U.* ... 3,479
J. M. Hogge, *L.* 3,453
J. O'C. Kessack, *Lab.* 1,539
W. J. Mirrlees, *Suff.*... 35
Central, 14,768
(Bye-election, 16 July, 1915.)
511**J. M. McLeod, U.* 5,341
G. W. Ralston, *Ind. U.* 266
College, 14,208
512**H. A. Watt, L.* 6,291
R. G. C. Glynn, *U.*..... 5,932
St. Rollox, 19,581
(Bye-election, 26 Feb., 1912.)
513**Rt. Hon. T. McK. Wood, L.* 8,530
F. A. MacQuisten, *U.* 8,061
Tradeston, 9,664
(Bye-election, 6 July, 1911.)
514 *J. D. White, L.* 3,869
J. H. Watts, *U.* 2,783
GREENOCK, 7,853
515**G. P. Collins, L.*..... 4,338
S. Chapman, *U.* 2,913
HAWICK DISTRICT, 6,030
516**Sir J. N. Barran, Bt., L. unop.*
INVERNESS, 4,547
517**J. A. Bryce, L.* 2,367
P. J. Ford, *U.* 1,812
KILMARNOCK, 16,467
(Bye-election, 28 May, 1915.)
518 *Hon. Alex. Shaw, L....unop.*
KIRKCALDY, 8,425
519**Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Dalziel, L.* .....*unop.*
LEITH, 17,351
(Bye-election, 26 Feb., 1914.)
520 *G. W. Currie, U.* 5,152
M. Smith, *L.* 5,143
J. N. Bell, *Lab.* 3,346
MONTROSE BURGHS, 8,414
521**R. V. Harcourt, L.* ... 3,878
W. Low, *U.* 2,155
PAISLEY, 12,179
522**Sir J. M. McCallum, L.* 6,039
A. R. Jephcott, *U.* ... 3,350
PERTH, 5,433
523**A. F. Whyte, L.* 2,852
Lt.-Col. C. E. D. Telfer-Smollett, *U.*..... 1,878
ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 3,481
524 *Maj. W. Anstruther-Gray, U.* 1,675
*J. D. Millar, *L.* 1,626
STIRLING, 8,147
525**A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, L. unop.*
WICK DISTRICT, 3,018
(Bye-election, 8 Dec., 1913.)
526**R. Munro,* K.C., *L.* ... 1,577
A. G. Mackenzie, *U.*.... 1,134

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN.
East, 12,635
527**W. H. Cowan, L.* 6,152
W. Craighead, *U.* 3,772
West, 10,898
528**J. McD. Henderson, L.* 5,415
G. Smith, *U.* 3,232
ARGYLL, 11,025
529**J. S. Ainsworth, L.* ... 4,280
G. A. Clark-Hutchinson, *U.* 4,023
AYR.
North, 16,453
(Bye-election, 20 Dec., 1911.)
530 *Capt. D. F. Campbell,* D.S.O., *U.* 7,318
*A. M. Anderson, K.C., *L.*..... 7,047
South, 18,272
531**Sir W. P. Beale, Bart.,* K.C., *L.* 8,715
T. W. McIntyre, *U.* ... 6,835
BANFF, 8,181
532**Capt. W. Waring, L....unop.*
BERWICK, 5,674
533**Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, L.*..... 3,005
Capt. Hon. J. B. Campbell, *U.* 2,000
BUTE, 3,562
534**H. Hope, U.* 1,569
R. Mitchell, *L.* 1,316
CAITHNESS, 3,944
535**R. L. Harmsworth, L.* 2,718
A. McLeod, *U.* 87
CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS, 8,103
536**Rt. Hon. E. Wason, L. unop.*
DUMBARTON, 18,399
537 *A. A. Allen, L.* 8,579
W. T. Shaw, *U.* 7,267
DUMFRIES, 9,651
538**P. A. Molteno, L.* 4,708
W. Murray, *U.* 4,146
EDINBURGH: *see* MIDLOTHIAN.
ELGIN & NAIRN, 5,748
539**Sir A. Williamson, Bart., L.* .....*unop.*
FIFE.
East, 10,372
(Bye-election, 8 April, 1914.)
540**Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith,* K.C., *L.* .....*unop.*
West, 17,267
541 *W. Adamson, Lab.*..... 6,128
*J. D. Hope, *L.*..... 5,425
FORFAR, 13,175
542**J. Falconer, L.* 6,449
J. B. Duncan, *U.* 4,397
HADDINGTON, 7,961
(Bye-election, 19 April, 1911.)
543 *J. Deans Hope, L.*..... 3,652
B. H. Blyth, *U.* 3,184
INVERNESS, 9,951
544**Sir J. A. Dewar, Bt., L. unop.*
KINCARDINE, 7,179
545**Capt. Hon. Arthur Murray, L.* .....*unop.*
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 5,878
546 *G. McMicking,* C.M.G., *L.* 2,817
R. McNeill, *U.* 2,625
LANARK.
Govan, 17,994
(Bye-election, 22 Dec., 1911.)
547 *D. T. Holmes, L.* 7,508
G. Balfour, *U.*..... 6,522
Mid, 17,803
548**J. H. Whitehouse, L.*.... 6,033
H. S. Keith, *U.* 5,702
R. Smillie, *Lab.* 3,847
North-East, 21,811
(Bye-election, 9 March, 1911.)
549 *J. D. Millar,* K.C., *L.*.... 7,976
P. Goff, *U.* 6,776
J. Robertson, *Lab.* ... 2,879
North-West, 20,274
550**W. M. R. Pringle, L.*.... 9,315
A. S. Pringle, *U.*..... 8,486
Partick, 23,300
551**Maj. Sir R. Balfour, Bt., L.* 10,535
A. W. Maconochie, *U.* 10,190
South, 10,618
(Bye-election, 12 Dec., 1913.)
552 *Hon. W. Watson,* K.C., *U.* 4,257
G. Morton, *L.* 4,006
T. Gibb, *Lab.* 1,674
LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 11,810
(Bye-election, 7 Nov., 1913.)
553 *J. W. Pratt, L.* 5,615
J. Kidd, *U.* 5,094
LOTHIANS: EAST, *see* Haddington
MID, *see* Midlothian.
WEST, *see* Linlithgow
MIDLOTHIAN (Edinburgh), 17,141
(Bye-election, 10 Sept., 1912.)
554 *Maj. J. A. Hope, U.* ... 6,021
Hon. Alex. Shaw, *L.*.... 5,989
R. Brown, *Lab.* 2,413
ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,115
555**J. C. Wason, L.* ..... *unop.*
PEEBLES AND SELKIRK, 4,032
556 *D. Maclean, L.* 1,965
S. S. Steel, *U.* 1,764
PERTH.
East, 7,902
557**W. Young, L.* 3,658
A. N. Skelton, *U.* 2,826
West, 8,547
558**Marquess of Tullibardine,* M.V.O., *U.* 4,027
G. F. Barbour, *L.* 3,637
RENFREW.
East, 20,947
559**Maj. J. Gilmour, U.* ...10,063
J. I. Macpherson, *L.*.... 8,883
West, 13,900
560**Col. J. W. Greig,* C.B., K.C., *L.* 6,366
H. Mechan, *U.* 6,082
ROSS AND CROMARTY, 8,211
(Bye-election, 14 June, 1911.)
561 *J. I. Macpherson, L.*.... 3,717
W. P. Templeton, *U.* 1,253

ROXBURGH, 6,025
562*Sir J. Jardine*, K.C.I.E., *L.* 2,908
N. K. Cochran-Patrick, *U.* 2,704
STIRLING, 20,144
563*W. A. Chapple*, M.D., *L.* 9,183
R. S. Horne, *U.* 6,487
SUTHERLAND, 3,055
564*A. C. Morton, L.* 1,464
Marquess of Stafford, *U.* 1,277
WIGTON, 5,683
(Bye-election, 12 Feb., 1915.)
565 *Hon. H. Dalrymple, U. unop.*

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

EDINBURGH (9,927) AND ST. ANDREWS (1,392), 11,319
566*Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay*, G.C.M.G., *U. unop.*
GLASGOW (7,382) AND ABERDEEN (4,332), 11,714
567*Sir H. Craik*, K.C.B., *U. unop.*

Ireland.

IRISH BOROUGHS.

BELFAST.
East, 16,330
(Bye-election, 6 April, 1914.)
568 *Col. R. J. Sharman-Crawford, U.* ..... *unop.*
North, 11,829
569*R. Thompson, U.* ..... *unop.*
South, 10,622
570*J. Chambers*, K.C., *U.* . 5,585
T. H. Sloan, *Ind. U.*.... 2,722
West, 8,891
571*J. Devlin, N.* 4,543
Capt. Sir J. Smiley, Bt., *U.* 4,080
CORK (*Two Members*), 13,797
572§*M. Healy, Ind. N.* ... 5,269
(Bye-election, 18 Feb., 1914.)
573*W. O'Brien, Ind. N.* ...*unop.*
DUBLIN.
College Green, 8,739
(Bye-election, 12 June, 1915.)
574 *J. D. Nugent, N.* 2,445
T. Farren, *Lab.* 1,816
Harbour, 9,038
(Bye-election, 1 Oct., 1915.)
575 *A. Byrne, N.* 2,298
The O'Mahony, *N.*..... 913
J. Farrell, *N.* 677
St. Patrick's, 8,882
576*W. Field, N.* ..... *unop.*
St. Stephen's Green, 7,099
577*P. J. Brady, N.* 3,594
Capt. Lord Herbert, M.V.O., *U.* 2,765
GALWAY, 2,306
578*S. L. Gwynn, N.*..... 1,062
J. L. Wanklyn, *Ind. U.* 203
KILKENNY, 1,742
579*P. O'Brien, N.* .....*unop.*
LIMERICK, 4,470
580*M. Joyce, N.* 2,452
J. H. Rice, *Ind. N.* ... 682
LONDONDERRY, 5,470
(Bye-election, 8 Feb., 1915.)
581 *Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Dougherty, L.*.....*unop.*
NEWRY, 2,021
582*J. J. Mooney, N.* ..... *unop.*
WATERFORD, 3,104
583*J. E. Redmond, N.* ...*unop.*

IRISH COUNTIES.

ANTRIM.
East, 8,761
(Bye-election, 19 Feb., 1913.)
584 *Maj. R. C. A. McCalmont, U.* .....*unop.*
Mid, 7,219
(Bye-election, 18 Feb., 1915.)
585 *Capt. Hon. H. O'Neill, U.* .....*unop.*
North, 7,516
586 *P. Kerr-Smiley, U.* ... 3,557
W. Macafee, *L.* 2,974
South, 9,900
587*C. C. Craig, U.* ..... *unop.*
ARMAGH.
Mid, 7,072
588*Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Bt., U.* .....*unop.*
North, 7,581
589*W. Moore*, K.C., *U.*.....*unop.*
South, 6,810
590 *C. O'Neill*, M.B., *N.* ... 2,890
S. H. Moynagh, *Ind. N.* 1,003
CARLOW, 5,905
591*M. Molloy, N.* .....*unop.*
CAVAN.
East, 8,981
592*S. Young, N.* ..... *unop.*
West, 8,605
593*V. P. Kennedy, N.*..... *unop.*
CLARE.
East, 8,709
594*W. H. K. Redmond, N. unop.*
West, 8,834
595*A. A. Lynch, N.*.....*unop.*
CORK.
East, 6,316
(Bye-election, 15 July, 1911.)
596 *F. Muldoon, N.*..... *unop.*
Mid, 6,599
597*D. D. Sheehan, Ind. N.* 2,738
T. Corcoran, *N.* 2,115
North, 6,655
(Bye-election, 4 Nov., 1913.)
598 *J. Guiney, Ind. N.* ...*unop.*
North-East, 6,634
(Bye-election, 15 July, 1911.)
599 *T. M. Healy, Ind. N. unop.*
South, 6,199
600 *J. Walsh, Ind. N.*..... 2,346
E. Barry, N...... 2,184
South-East, 6,734
601*E. Cyean, Ind. N.*..... 2,408
J. Ahearn, *N.* 1,872
West, 5,727
602*J. Gilhooly, Ind. N.* ... 2,218
D. O'Leary, *N.*..... 1,959
DERRY.
North, 9,349
603*H. T. Barrie, U.*..... 4,960
W. H. Brown, *L.* 2,217
South, 8,313
604*J. Gordon*, K.C., *U.*..... 3,845
W. J. Johnston, *L.* ... 3,512
DONEGAL.
East, 6,454
605*E. T. Kelly, N.*.....*unop.*
North, 6,650
606*P. O'Doherty, N.*.....*unop.*
South, 6,091
607*J. G. S. MacNeill*, K.C., *N. unop.*
West, 6,642
608*H. A. Law, N.*..... *unop.*
DOWN.
East, 7,895
609*Capt. J. Craig, U.*..... 4,110
J. Williamson, *L.* 2,412
North, 9,912
610*W. Mitchell-Thompson, *U.*
South, 7,753 [*unop.*
611*J. McVeagh, N.* 3,668
J. W. Johnston, *U.* ... 3,040
West, 8,253
612*W. J. McG. MacCaw, U. unop.*
DUBLIN.
North, 13,044
613*J. J. Clancy, N.*..... *unop.*
South, 12,009
614 *W. F. Cotton, N.* 5,223
*Capt. B. Cooper, *U.* ... 5,090
FERMANAGH.
North, 4,895
615*G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C., *U.* 2,402
Capt. A. P. Tod Collum, *L.*..... 2,055
South, 5,317
616 *P. Crumley N.* .....*unop.*
GALWAY.
Connemara, 6,248
617*W. O'Malley, N.*..... *unop.*
East, 7,242
(Bye-election, 4 Dec., 1914.)
618 *J. Cosgrove, N.* .....*unop.*
North, 7,713
(Bye-election, 10 July, 1914.)
619*R. Hazleton, N.* ..... *unop.*
South, 6,292
620*W. J Duffy, N.*..... *unop.*
KERRY.
East, 5,766
621 *T. O'Sullivan, N.* 2,561
P. Guiney, *Ind. N.* ... 1,308
North, 5,536
622*M. J. Flavin, N.*.....*unop.*
South, 5,858
623*J. P. Boland, N.* 2,395
T. B. Cronin, *Ind. N.* 451
West, 5,848
624*T. O'Donnell, N.* ..... *unop.*
KILDARE.
North, 4,711
625*J. O'Connor, N.* .....*unop.*
South, 4,958
626*D. Kilbride, N.* ..... *unop.*
KILKENNY.
North, 4,847
627*M. Meagher, N.* ..... *unop.*
South, 4,985
628*M. Keating, N.* 2,265
N. J. Murphy, *Ind. N.* 287
KING'S.
Birr, 4,140
629*M. Reddy, N.* 2,123
F. W. Ryan, *Ind. N.*.... 624
Tullamore, 4,472
(Bye-election, 9 Dec., 1914.)
630 *E. J. Grahame, Ind. N.* 1,667
P. F. Adams, *N.*..... 1,588
LEITRIM.
North, 6,282
631*F. E. Meehan, N.* ..... *unop.*

South, 5,727
532*T. F. Smyth, N. ..... unop.

LIMERICK.
East, 7,455
533*T. Lundon, N. 3,715
H. O'Connor, *Ind. N.* 1,381
West, 7,550
534*P. J. O'Shaughnessy, N. 3,052
D. D. Sheehan, *Ind. N.* 1,285

LONDONDERRY: see Derry.

LONGFORD.
North, 3,632
535*J. P. Farrell, N. ..... unop.
South, 3,691
536*J. Phillips, N. ..... unop.

LOUTH.
North, 5,820
(Bye-election, 15 March, 1911.)
637 *R. Roche, N.* ..... unop.
South, 4,802
638*J. Nolan, N. ..... unop.

MAYO.
East, 7,816
639*J. Dillon, N. ..... unop.
North, 6,977
640*D. Boyle, N. ..... unop.
South, 8,110
641 *J. Fitzgibbon, N.* ..... unop
West, 8,261
642*W. Doris, N. 3,931
W. O'Brien, *Ind. N.* ... 1,082

MEATH.
North, 5,662
643*P. White, N. ..... unop.
South, 5,584
644*D. Sheehy, N. ..... unop.

MONAGHAN.
North, 6,435
645*J. C. R. Lardner, N.... 3,365
M. E. Knight, *U.* 1,937
South, 6,449
646*J. McKean, *Ind. N.* ... unop.

QUEEN'S.
Leix, 4,785
(Bye-election, 9 June, 1913.)
647 *P. J. Meehan, N.* ..... unop.
Ossory, 4,786
648*W. Delany, N. ..... unop.

ROSCOMMON.
North, 8,528
649*J. J. O'Kelly, N. ..... unop.
South, 8,362
650*J. P. Hayden, N. ..... unop.

SLIGO.
North, 7,993
651*T. Scanlan, N. ..... unop.
South, 7,096
652*J. O'Dowd, N. ..... unop.

TIPPERARY.
East, 5,610
653*T. J. Condon, N.... ..... unop.
Mid, 6,105
654*J. Hackett, N. 2,440
M. O'Dwyer, *Ind. N.*... 1,716
North, 5,421
(Bye-election, 18 June, 1915.)
655 *Lieut. J. L. Esmonde, N.* 1,693
P. Hoctor, *N.* 1,293
R. P. Gill, *N.* 1,192
South, 4,917
656*J. Cullinan, N. ..... unop.

TYRONE.
East, 6,526
657 *W. A. Redmond, N.* ... 3,108
D. D. Reid, *U.* 2,968
Mid, 6,512
658 *R. McGhee, N.* 3,102
*G. F. Brunskill, K.C., *U.* 2,379
North, 6,572
(Bye-election, 6 Oct., 1911.)
659 *Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, L.* 3,104
E. C. Herdman, *U.* ... 3,086
South, 6,059
660*A. L. Horner, K.C., *U.* 2,962
R. N. Boyd, *L.* 2,662

WATERFORD.
East, 4,229
(Bye-election, 15 Jan., 1913.)
661 *M. J. Murphy, N.* ..... unop.
West 4,139
662*J. J. O'Shee, N. 2,402
M. F. Healy, *Ind. N.* 727

WESTMEATH.
North, 5,245
663*L. Ginnell, *Ind. N.* ... unop.
South, 6,775
664*Sir W. R. Nugent, Bt., N. unop.

WEXFORD.
North, 8,835
665*Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt., N. ..... unop.
South, 8,557
666*P. Ffrench, N. 3,578
J. Cummins, *Ind. N.*... 1,164

WICKLOW.
East, 4,710
(Bye-election, 13 July, 1911.)
667§*Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, N.* ..... unop.
West, 4,417
(Bye-election 20 Aug., 1914.)
668*J. T. Donovan, N. ..... unop.

IRISH UNIVERSITY.
DUBLIN, 5,020
669*Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., *U.* ..... unop.
670*Rt. Hon. J. H. M. Campbell, K.C., *U.*... unop.

The Balance of Parties since 1837.

THE following table shows the Balance of Parties at the meeting of each Parliament since 1837, the Majority being that ascertained at the conclusion of the polling at the General Election. It will be seen that the 18 elections have returned 13 Liberal and 5 Conservative majorities, while the Liberal Party has been in power for 45 and the Conservative Party for 29 of the 74 years included in the table. The largest Liberal majority was 354 (1906), and the smallest 1 (1847); the largest Conservative majority was 152 (1895), and the smallest 46 (1880).

Parliament met.	Liberal.	Nationalist.	Labour.	Conservative.	Liberal Unionist.	Majority.
Nov. 15, 1837	352	...	...	301	...	51 *Lib.*
Aug. 19, 1841	286	...	...	367	...	81 *Cons.*
Nov. 11, 1847	327	...	...	326	...	1 *Lib.*
Nov. 4, 1852	333	...	...	320	...	13 *Lib.*
Apr. 30, 1857	366	...	...	287	...	79 *Lib.*
May 31, 1859	348	...	...	305	...	43 *Lib.*
Feb. 1, 1866	361	...	...	294	...	67 *Lib.*
Dec. 10, 1868	393	...	...	265	...	128 *Lib.*
Mar. 4, 1874	247	56	...	349	...	46 *Cons.*
Apr. 29, 1880	357	62	...	233	...	124 *Lib.*
Jan. 12, 1886	331	82	...	247	...	166 *Lib.*
Aug. 5, 1886	188	84	...	314	81	123 *Cons.*
Aug. 4, 1892	273	81	...	268	47	39 *Lib.*
Aug. 12, 1895	177	82	...	340	71	152 *Cons.*
Dec. 3, 1900	186	82	...	334	68	134 *Cons.*
Feb. 13, 1906	387	84	41	158	...	354 *Lib.*
Feb. 15, 1910	275	82	40	273	...	124 *Lib.*
Jan. 31, 1911	272	84	42	272	...	126 *Lib.*

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 191-201, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 670 Members of Parliament.
L. = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *N.* = Nationalist; *U.* = Unionist.

	Maj.
Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 490 *Rhondda*	5,372
Acland, Rt. Hon. F. D. (*L*), 247 *Camborne*	2,093
Adamson, W. (*Lab.*), 541 *Fife, West*	703
Addison, C., M.D. (*L*), 45 *Hoxton*	694
Adkins, Sir W. R. D. (*L*), 329 *Middleton*	411
Agnew, Sir G. W., Bt. (*L*), 188 *Salford, W.*	831
Ainsworth, J. S. (*L*), 529 *Argyllshire*	257
Aitken, Sir W. M. (*U*), 62 *Ashton-under-Lyne*	196
Alden, P. (*L*), 357 *Tottenham*	1,101
Allan, Sir H. S. M. Havelock-, Bt. (*L*), 276 *Bishop Auckland*	1,012
Allen, A. A. (*L*), 537 *Dumbarton*	1,312
Allen, Rt. Hon. C. P. (*L*), 293 *Stroud*	202
Amery, L. C. M. S. (*U*), 74 *Birmingham, S.*	unop.
Anderson, W. C. (*Lab.*), 191 *Attercliffe*	unop.
Armitage, R. (*L*), 133 *Leeds, Central*	350
Arnold, S. (*L*), 448 *Holmfirth*	1,370
Ashley, W. W. (*U*), 318 *Blackpool*	unop
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (*L*), 540 *Fife, E.*	unop.
Astor, W. W. (*U*), 175 *Plymouth*	734
Baird, J. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U*), 420 *Rugby*	771
Baker, Rt. Hon. R. T. (*L*), 322 *Accrington*	1,668
Baker, J. A. (*L*), 13 *Finsbury, E.*	123
Baker, Sir R. L., Bt. (*U*), 272 *Dorset, N.*	32
Baldwin, S. (*U*), 430 *Bewdley*	unop.
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (*U*), 1 *City*	unop.
Balfour, Sir R., Bt. (*L*), 551 *Partick*	345
Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. (*U*), 2 *City*	unop.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood- (*U*), 143 *Everton*	unop.
Baring, Maj. Hon. G. V. (*U*), 218 *Winchester*	598
Baring, Sir G., Bt. (*U*), 264 *Barnstaple*	488
Barlow, C. A. M. (*U*), 187 *Salford, S.*	227
Barlow, Sir J. E., Bart. (*L*), 390 *Frome*	578
Barnes, G. N. (*Lab.*), 508 *Blackfriars*	1,278
Barnston, H. (*U*), 240 *Eddisbury*	289
Barran, Sir J. N., Bt. (*L*), 516 *Hawick*	unop.
Barran, R. H. (*L*), 135 *Leeds, N.*	268
Barratt, Sir F. L. (*L*), 249 *St. Austell*	unop.
Barrie, H. T. (*U*), 603 *Derry, N.*	2,743
Barton, W. (*L*), 170 *Oldham*	3,668
Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. B. (*U*), 291 *Cirencester*	781
Bathurst, C. (*U*), 429 *Wilton*	617
Beale, Sir W. P., Bart., K.C. (*L*), 531 *Ayrshire, S.*	1,880
Beauchamp, Sir E., Bt. (*L*), 403 *Lowestoft*	265
Beck, A. C. T. (*L*), 288 *Saffron Walden*	unop.
Beckett, Hon. W. G. (*U*), 438 *Whitby*	452
Bell, Maj. A. C. Morrison- (*U*), 265 *Honiton*	1,909
Bell, Capt. E. F. Morrison- (*U*), 263 *Ashburton*	354
Bellairs, Comm. C. (*U*), 150 *Maidstone*	unop.
Benn, A. S. (*U*), 176 *Plymouth*	563
Benn, I. H. (*U*), 16 *Greenwich*	1,551
Benn, W. W. (*L*), 54 *St. George's, T. H.*	379
Bentham, G. J. (*L*), 346 *Gainsborough*	80
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*U*), 168 *Nottingham, S.*	385
Beresford, Adm. Lord C., G.C.B. (*U*), 178 *Portsmouth*	1,979
Bethell, Sir J. H., Bt. (*L*), 287 *Romford*	3,269
Bigland, A. (*U*), 68 *Birkenhead*	1,055
Bird, A. F. (*U*), 222 *Wolverhampton, W.*	294
Birrell, Rt. Hon. A., K.C. (*L*), 87 *Bristol, N.*	1,326
Black, A. W. (*L*), 227 *Biggleswade*	728
Blair, R. (*U*), 50 *Bow and Bromley*	761
Boland, J. P. (*N*), 623 *Kerry, S.*	1,944
Boles, Col. D. F. (*U*), 393 *Wellington, Som.*	604
Booth, F. H. (*L*), 177 *Pontefract*	52
Boscawen, Lt.-Col. Sir A. S. T. Griffith- (*U*), 110 *Dudley*	360
Bowden, Maj. H. (*U*.), 258 *Eckington*	314
Bowerman, C. W. (*Lab.*), 11 *Deptford*	358
Boyle, D. (*N*), 640 *Mayo, N.*	unop.
Boyle, W. L. (*U*), 363 *Norfolk, Mid.*	37
Boyton, J. (*U*), 33 *Marylebone, E.*	1,771
Brace, W. (*Lab.*), 491 *Glamorgan, S.*	2,938
Brady, P. J. (*N*), 577 *St. Stephen's Green*	829
Brassey, H. L. C. (*U*), 370 *Northants, N.*	1,051
Bridgeman, W. Clive (*U*), 386 *Oswestry*	746
Brocklehurst, Col. W. B. (*L*), 243 *Macclesfield*	268
Broughton, U. H. (*U*) 181 *Preston*	unop.
Brunner, J. F. L. (*L*), 244 *Northwich*	330
Bryce, J. A. (*L*), 517 *Inverness*	555
Bull, Sir W. J. (*U*), 20 *Hammersmith*	1,162
Burgoyne, A. H. (*U*), 26 *North Kensington*	729
Burn, Col. C. R. (*U*), 269 *Torquay*	130
Burns, Rt. Hon. J., LL.D. (*L*), 3 *Battersea*	1,292
Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (*L*), 159 *Morpeth*	unop.
Butcher, J. G., K.C. (*U*), 226 *York*	unop.
Buxton, N. E. (*L*), 364 *Norfolk, N.*	696
Byles, Sir W. P. (*L*), 186 *Salford, N.*	239
Byrne, A. (*N*), 575 *Dublin Harbour*	1,385
Campbell, Captain D., D.S.O. (*U*), 530 *Ayrshire, N.*	271
Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M., LL.D., K.C. (*U*), 670 *Dublin Univ.*	unop.
Campion, W. R. (*U*), 417 *Lewes*	unop.
Carew, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Pole-, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*U*), 246 *Bodmin*	41
Carlile, Col. Sir E. H. (*U*), 306 *St. Albans*	2,122
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H., K.C. (*U*), 669 *Dublin Univ.*	unop.
Cassel, F., K.C (*U*), 43 *St. Pancras, W.*	8
Cator, J. (*U*), 308 *Huntingdon*	148
Cautley, H. S. (*U*), 414 *East Grinstead*	2,395
Cave, Rt. Hon. Sir G., K.C. (*U*), 410 *Kingston*	unop.
Cawley, Sir F., Bart. (*L*), 330 *Prestwich*	3,166
Cecil, E. (*U*), 63 *Aston Manor*	unop.
Cecil, Lord H. (*U*), 461 *Oxford Univ.*	unop.
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (*U*), 305 *Hitchin*	1,633
Chaloner, Col. R. G. W. (*U*), 141 *Abercromby*	840
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*U*), 75 *Birmingham, W.*	unop.
Chambers, J., K.C. (*U*), 570 *Belfast, S.*	2,863
Chancellor, H. G. (*L*), 44 *Haggerston*	405
Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (*U*), 412 *Wimbledon*	unop.
Chapple, W. A., M.D. (*L*), 563 *Stirlingsh.*	2,696
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S. (*L*), 500 *Dundee*	3,555
Clancy, J. J., K.C. (*N*), 613 *Dublin Co., N.*	unop.
Clay, H. H. Spender- (*U*), 317 *Tonbridge*	2,127
Clive, Capt. P. A. (*U*), 303 *Ross*	121
Clough, W. (*L*), 458 *Skipton*	51
Clyde, J. A., K.C. (*U*), 505 *Edinburgh, W.*	700
Clynes, J. R. (*Lab.*), 153 *Manchester, N.E.*	205
Coates, Maj. Sir E. F., Bt. (*U*), 32 *Lewisham*	4,387
Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (*U*), 69 *Lordesley*	unop.
Collins, G. P. (*L*), 515 *Greenock*	1,425
Collins, Sir S. (*L*), 29 *Kennington*	55
Condon, T. J. (*N*), 653 *Tipperary, E.*	unop.
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch- (*U*), 107 *Devonport*	270
Cooper, Sir R. A., Bt. (*U*), 211 *Walsall*	789
Cornwall, Sir E. A. (*L*), 4 *Bethnal Green, N.E.*	1,151
Cory, Sir C. J., Bart. (*L*), 250 *St. Ives*	915
Cory, J. H. (*U*), 466 *Cardiff*	unop.
Cosgrove, J. (*Nat.*), 618 *Galway, E.*	unop.
Cotton, W. F. (*N*), 614 *Dublin Co., S.*	133
Courthope, Capt. G. L. (*U*), 418 *Rye*	2,212
Coutts, W. L. A. B. Burdett- (*U*), 60 *Westminster*	2,169
Cowan, W. H. (*L*), 527 *Aberdeenshire, E.*	2,380
Craig, C. C. (*U*), 587 *Antrim, S.*	unop.
Craig, E. Y. (*U*), 239 *Crewe*	966

	Maj.
Craig, H. J. (*L*), 209*Tynemouth*	177
Craig, Capt. J. (*U*), 609*Down, E.*	1,668
Craig, N. C., K.C. (*U*), 313*I. of Thanet*	unop.
Craik, Sir H., K.C.B., LL.D. (*U*), 567*Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ.*	unop.
Crawford, Col. R. G. Sherman- (*U*), 568*Belfast, E.*	unop.
Crean, E. (*Ind. N*), 601*Cork Co., S.E.*	536
Croft, Lt.-Col. H. Page, C.M.G. (*U*), 99 *Christchurch*	656
Crooks, W. (*Lab.*), 61*Woolwich*	236
Crumley, P. (*N*) 616*Fermanagh, S.*	unop.
Cullinan, J. (*N*), 656*Tipperary, S.*	unop.
Currie, G. W. (*U*), 520*Leith*	16
Dalrymple, Hon. H. (*U*), 565*Wigton*	unop.
Dalziel, D. (*U*), 28*Brixton*	1,068
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. (*L*), 519*Kirkcaldy*	unop.
Davies, D. (*L*), 493*Montgomeryshire*	unop.
Davies, E. W. (*L*), 483*Eifion*	unop.
Davies, M. L. Vaughan-(*L*), 479*Cardigansh.*	unop.
Davies, Sir W. H. (*L*), 88*Bristol, S.*	138
Davies, T. (*L*), 348*Louth*	72
Dawes, J. A. (*L*), 35*Walworth*	254
Deeley, H. Mallaby- (*U*), 355*Harrow*	unop.
De Forest, Baron (*L*), 58*West Ham, N.*	1,031
Delany, W. (*N*), 648*Ossory*	unop.
Denman, Hon. R. D. (*L*), 95*Carlisle*	64
Denniss, F. R. B. (*U*), 171*Oldham*	1,632
Devlin, J. (*N*), 571*Belfast, W.*	463
Dewar, Sir J. A., Bart. (*L*), 544*Inverness*	unop.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. W. H. (*L*), 41*St. Pancras, N.*	1,177
Dillon, J. (*N*), 639*Mayo, E.*	unop.
Dixon, C. H. (*U*), 80*Boston*	163
Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (*N*), 667*Wicklow, E.*	unop.
Donovan, J. T. (*N*), 668*Wicklow, W.*	unop.
Doris, W. (*N*), 642*Mayo, W.*	2,849
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. (*L*), *Londonderry*	unop.
Du Cros, A. P. (*U*), 122*Hastings*	882
Duffy, W. J. (*N*), 620*Galway Co., S.*	unop.
Duke, Rt. Hon. H. C., K.C. (*U*), 112*Exeter*	1
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*), 64*Barrow*	520
Duncan, Sir J. H. (*L*), 453*Otley*	1,259
Duncannon, Visct. (*U*), 109*Dover*	unop.
Du Pre, W. B. (*U*), 234*Wycombe*	2,331
Edwards, A. C. (*L*), 487*Glamorgan, E.*	3,485
Edwards, Sir F., Bart. (*L*), 495*Radnor*	42
Edwards, J. H. (*L*), 489*Mid Glamorgan*	1,522
Elverston, Sir H. (*L*), 113*Gateshead*	3,155
Esmonde, Lieut. J. L. (*N*), 655*Tipperary, N.*	400
Esmonde, Sir T. H. G., Bart. (*N*), 665*Wexford, N.*	unop.
Essex, Sir R. W. (*L*), 200*Stafford*	155
Esslemont, G. B. (*L*), 497*Aberdeen, S.*	1,865
Evans, L. W. (*U*), 100*Colchester*	615
Faber, G. D., C.B. (*U*), 10*Clapham*	1,921
Faber, Capt. W. V. (*U*), 296*Andover*	unop.
Falconer, J. (*L*), 542*Forfar*	2,052
Falle, B. G. (*U*), 179*Portsmouth*	1,710
Farrell, J. P. (*N*), 635*Longford, N.*	unop.
Fell, A. (*C*), 224*Yarmouth*	323
Fenwick, Rt. Hon. C. (*L*), 375*Wansbeck*	unop.
Ferens, Right. Hon. T. R. (*L*), 126*Hull, E.*	1,809
Fetherstonhaugh, G., K.C. (*U*), 615*Fermanagh, N.*	347
Ffrench, P. (*N*), 666*Wexford, S.*	2,414
Field, W. (*N*), 576*St. Patrick's*	unop.
Fiennes, Hon. E. Twistleton-Wykeham-(*L*), 380*Banbury*	91
Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B., G.C.M.G., K.C. (*U*), 566*Edinburgh & St. Andrews Univ.*	unop.
Fisher, Rt. Hon. W. Hayes (*U*), 15*Fulham*	1,726
Fitzgibbon, J. (*N*), 641*Mayo, S.*	unop.
Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. (*U*), 371*Northants, S.*	513
Flannery, Sir F., Bart. (*U*), 286*Maldon*	693
Flavin, M. J. (*N*), 622*Kerry, N.*	unop.
Fleming, V. (*U*), 381*Henley*	1,639
Fletcher, J. S. (*U*), 21*Hampstead*	2,476
Forster, H. W. (*U*), 316*Sevenoaks*	unop.
Foster, P. S. (*U*), 421*Stratford-on-Avon*	1,685
Fox, G. R. Lane-(*U*), 442*Barkston Ash*	694
France, G. A. (*L*), 450*Morley*	unop.
Galbraith, S. (*L*), 280*Durham, Mid.*	unop.
Ganzoni, F. J. S. (*U*), 130*Ipswich*	532
Gardner, E. (*U*), 231*Wokingham*	unop.
Gardner, J. T. Agg- (*U*), 97*Cheltenham*	4
Gastrell, Maj. W. H. H. (*U*), 30*Lambeth, N.*	329
Gelder, Sir W. A. (*L*), 345*Brigg*	869
George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (*L*), 468*Carnarvon*	1,208
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (*U*), 89*Bristol, W.*	1,276
Gilhooly, J. (*Ind. N*), 602*Cork Co., W.*	259
Gilmour, Maj. J. (*U*), 559*Renfrew, E.*	1,180
Ginnell, L. (*Ind. N*), 663*Westmeath, N.*	unop.
Glanville, H. J. (*L*), 46*Bermondsey*	1,216
Glazebrook, Capt. P. K. (*U*), 155*Manchester, S.*	579
Goddard, Sir D. F. (*L*), 129*Ipswich*	484
Goldman, Capt. C. S. (*U*), 173*Penryn*	294
Goldney, F. Bennett- (*U*), 94*Canterbury*	472
Goldsmith, F. B. H. (*U*), 404*Stowmarket*	191
Goldstone, F. W. (*Lab.*), 207*Sunderland*	991
Gomm, H. W. C. Carr- (*L*), 47*Rotherhithe*	1,004
Gordon, J., K.C. (*U*), 604*Derry, S.*	333
Gore, Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (*U*), 469*Denbigh*	9
Goulding, Sir E. A., Bt. (*U*), 223*Worcester*	1,021
Grahame, E. J. (*Ind. N.*), 630*Tullamore*	79
Grant, J. A. (*U*), 253*Egremont*	250
Gray, Maj. W. Anstruther- (*U*), 524*St. Andrews*	49
Greene, Lt.-Col. W. R. (*U*), 18*Hackney, N.*	1,164
Greenwood, G. G. (*L*), 174*Peterborough*	303
Greenwood, Sir H., Bt. (*L*), 206*Sunderland*	1,697
Greig, Col. J. W., C.B., K.C. (*L*), 560*Renfrew, W.*	284
Gretton, Col. J. (*U*), 383*Rutland*	802
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bart., K.G. (*L*), 372*Berwick*	1,686
Griffith, Rt. Hon. E. J., K.C. (*L*), 477*Anglesey*	unop.
Griffiths, J. N. (*U*), 214*Wednesbury*	732
Guest, Maj. Hon. C. H. C. (*L*), 474*Pembroke*	565
Guest, Capt. Hon. F. E. (*L*), 271*Dorset, E.*	unop.
Guiney, J. (*Ind. N*), 598*Cork Co., North*	unop.
Guinness, Hon. R. E. C. L. (*U*), 289*Essex, S.E.*	unop.
Guinness, Hon. W. E. (*U*), 92*Bury St. Eds.*	unop.
Gulland, J. W. (*L*), 499*Dumfries*	719
Gwynn, S. L. (*N*), 578*Galway City*	859
Gwynne, R. S. (*U*), 415*Eastbourne*	1,953
Hackett, J. (*N*), 654*Tipperary, Mid.*	724
Haddock, G. B. (*U*), 321*North Lonsdale*	74
Hall, D. B. (*U*), 299*Isle of Wight*	223
Hall, E. Marshall, K.C. (*U*), 142*E. Toxteth*	966
Hall, F. (*U*), 7*Dulwich*	2,301
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 451*Normanton*	unop.
Hambro, A. V. (*U*), 273*Dorset, S.*	unop.
Hamersley, A. St.G., K.C. (*U*), 382*Woodstock*	392
Hamilton, Lord C. (*U*), 27*S. Kensington*	4,060
Hamilton, G. C. (*U*), 238*Altrincham*	1,262
Hancock, J. G. (*Lab.*), 256*Mid Derby*	2,270
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. (*L*), 325*Rossendale*	1,413
Harcourt, R. V. (*L*), 521*Montrose*	1,723
Hardy, Rt. Hon. L. (*U*), 310*Ashford*	unop.
Harmsworth, C. B. (*L*), 228*Luton*	613
Harmsworth, R. L. (*L*), 535*Caithness*	2,631
Harris, F. L. (*U.*), 432*Worcestershire, E.*	unop.
Harris, H. P. (*U*), 38*Paddington, S.*	1,936
Harvey, A. G. C. (*L*), 183*Rochdale*	477
Harvey, T. E. (*L*), 137*Leeds, W.*	4,270

	Maj.
Haslam, Lewis (*L*), 158*Monmouth District*	1,098
Hayden, J. P. (*N*), 650*Roscommon, S.*	unop.
Hayward, E. (*L*), 282*Durham, S.E.*	1,182
Hazleton, R. (*N*), 619*Galway, N.*	unop.
Healy, M. (*Ind. N*), 572*Cork City*	523
Healy, T. M. (*Ind. N.*), 599*Cork, N. E.*	unop.
Helme, Sir N. W. (*L*), 320*Lancaster*	134
Hemmerde, E.G., K.C.(*L*), 365*Norfolk, N. W.*	648
Henderson, Sir A., Bt. (*U*), 39*St. George's, Hanover Square*	unop.
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A.(*Lab.*), 275*Barnard Castle*	1,445
Henderson, Maj. H. G. (*U*), 229*Abingdon.*	1,349
Henderson, J. McI). (*L*), 528*Aberdeen, W.*	2,183
Henry, Sir C. S., Bt. (*L*), 387*Wellington, Salop*	1,118
Herbert, Hon. A. (*U*), 392*Somerset, S.*	148
Herbert, Maj.-Gen. Sir I. J. C., Bart., C.B. (*L*), 360*Monmouthsh., South*	1,941
Hewart, G. (*L*), 139*Leicester*	1,584
Hewins, W. A. S. (*U*), 123*Hereford*	unop.
Hibbert, Sir H. F. (*U*), 319*Chorley*	1,967
Hickman, Col. T. E., C.B., D.S.O. (*U*), 221*Wolverhampton, S.*	344
Hicks, W. Joynson- (*U*), 352*Brentford*	unop.
Higham, J. S. (*L*), 459*Sowerby*	unop.
Hill, H. S. Staveley- (*U*), 397*Kingswinford*	unop.
Hills, J. W., D.C.L. (*U*), 111*Durham*	436
Hinds, J. (*L*), 481*Carmarthensh., W.*	3,040
Hoare, Sir S. J. G., Bt. (*U*), 9*Chelsea*	1,719
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. C. E. H. (*L*), 86*Bristol, E*	2,000
Hodge, J. (*Lab.*), 327*Gorton*	653
Hogge, J. M. (*L*), 533*Edinburgh E.*	927
Hohler, G. F., K.C. (*U*), 96*Chatham*	2,687
Holmes, D. T. (*L*), 547*Govan*	986
Holt, R. D. (*L*), 373*Hexham*	790
Hope, H. (*U*), 534*Bute shire*	253
Hope, Maj. J. A. (*U*), 554*Midlothian*	32
Hope, J. Deans (*L*), 543*Haddington*	468
Hope, J. Fitzalan (*U*), 193*Sheffield, C.*	184
Horne, W. E. (*U*), 409*Guildford*	3,631
Horner, A. L., K.C. (*U*), 66*Tyrone, S.*	300
Houston, R. P. (*U*), 149*West Toxteth*	1,493
Howard, Capt. Hon. G. (*L*), 428*Westbury*	581
Hudson, W. (*Lab.*), 162*Newcastle*	3,532
Hughes, S. L. (*L*), 202*Stockport*	935
Hunt, Rowland (*U*), 384*Ludlow*	unop.
Hunter, Sir C. R., Bart. (*U*), 66*Bath*	210
Illingworth, A. H. (*L*), 328*Heywood*	unop.
Ingleby, H. (*U*), 132*King's Lynn*	97
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (*U*) 441*Hove, Sussex*	unop.
Jackson, Sir J., K.C.V.O. (*U*), 106*Devonport*	329
Jardine, E. (*U*), 389*Somerset, E.*	873
Jardine, Sir J., K.C.I.E. (*L*), 562*Roxburgh.*	204
Jessel, Capt. H. M. (*U*), 42*St. Pancras, S.*	671
John, E. T. (*L*), 484*Denbighsh., E.*	3,263
Johnson, W. (*L*), 419*Nuneaton*	698
Jones, Col. E. Pryce- (*U*), 473*Montgomery*	54
Jones, E. R. (*L*), 471*Merthyr Tydfil*	6,981
Jones, H. H. (*L*), 492*Merioneth*	unop.
Jones, J. T. (*L*), 450*Carmarthenshire, E.*	2,728
Jones, L. S. (*L*), 379*Rusholme*	2,666
Jones, W. S. Glyn- (*L*), 55*Stepney*	115
Jowett, F. W. (*Lab.*), 83*Bradford, W.*	3,390
Joyce, M. (*N*), 580*Limerick City*	1,770
Keating, M. (*N*), 628*Kilkenny Co., S.*	1,978
Kellaway, F. G. (*L*), 67*Bedford*	19
Kelly, E. T. (*N*), 605*Donegal, E.*	unop.
Kennedy, V. P. (*N*), 593*Cavan, W.*	unop.
Kenyon, B. (*L*), 257*Chesterfield*	2,186
Kerry, Earl of, M.V.O., D.S.O. (*U*), 262*Wirksworth*	1,060
Keswick, H. (*U*), 408*Epsom*	unop.

	Maj.
Kilbride, D. (*N*), 626*Kildare, S.*	unop.
King, J. (*L*), 391*Somerset, N.*	921
Knight, Capt. E. A. (*U*), 131*Kidderminster*	185
Lamb, E. H., C.M.G. (*L*), 184*Rochester*	153
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (*L*), 266*South Molton*	1,007
Lambert, R. C. (*L*), 426*Cricklade*	128
Lampson, G. L. T. Locker-(*U*), 189*Salisbury*	337
Lampson, O. Locker- (*U*), 309*Ramsey*	118
Lardner, J. C. R. (*N*), 645*Monaghan, N.*	1,428
Larmor, Sir J. (*U*), 464*Cambridge U.*	354
Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (*U*), 334*Bootle*	1,994
Law, H. A. (*N*), 608*Donegal, W.*	unop.
Lawson, Hon. H. L. W. (*U*), 52*Mile End*	2
Lawson, Sir W., Bt. (*L*), 252*Cockermouth*	511
Leach, C. (*L*), 444*Colne Valley*	300
Lee, Lt.-Col. A. H. (*U*), 298*Fareham*	unop.
Levy, Sir M., Bt. (*L*), 343*Loughborough*	572
Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*L*), 485*Flintshire*	unop.
Lewisham, Viscount (*U*), 215*W. Bromwich*	2
Lloyd, G. A. (*U*), 401*Staffs. W.*	479
Lloyd, G. Butler (*U*), 196*Shrewsbury*	685
Lockwood, Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M., C.V.O. (*U*), 284*Epping*	2,629
Logan, J. W. (*L*), 342*Harborough*	1,077
Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (*U*), 49*Strand*	3,005
Lonsdale, Sir J. B., Bt. (*U*), 588*Armagh, Mid*	unop.
Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (*L*), 251*Islington, W.*	564
Lowe, Sir F. W. (*U*), 72*Eccleston*	unop.
Lowther, C. W. H. (*U*), 254*Eskdale*	370
Lowther, Brig.-Gen. H.C.(*U*), 423*Appleby*	unop.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Speaker), 255*Penrith*	unop.
Lundon, T. (*N*), 633*Limerick Co., E.*	2,334
Lyell, Hon. C. H. (*L*), 504*Edinburgh, S.*	1,590
Lynch, A. A. (*N*), 595*Clare, W.*	unop.
Lyttelton, Hon. J. C. (*U*), 431*Droitwich*	72
McCallum, Sir J. M. (*L*), 522*Paisley*	2,689
McCalmont, Maj. R. C. A.(*U*), 584*Antrim, E.*	unop.
MacCaw, W. J. MacG. (*U*), 612*Down, W.*	unop.
McCurdy, C. A. (*L*), 163*Northampton*	1,294
Macdonald, J. A. M. (*L*), 507*Falkirk*	2,031
Macdonald, J. R. (*Lab.*), 138*Leicester*	5,451
McGhee, R. (*N*), 658*Tyrone, Mid*	723
McKean, J. (*Ind. N*), 646*Monaghan, S.*	unop.
McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (*L*), 359*Monmouthshire, N.*	3,136
Mackinder, H. J. (*U*), 510*Camlachie*	26
McLaren, Hon. F. W. S. (*L*), 350*Spalding*	267
McLaren, Hon. H. D. (*L*), 341*Bosworth*	3,380
Maclean, D. (*L*) 556*Peebles*	201
McLeod, J. M. (*U*), 511*Glasgow, C.*	5,075
Macmaster, D., K.C. (*U*), 407*Chertsey*	unop.
McMicking, G., C.M.G. (*L*), 546*Kirkcudbright*	192
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J., LL.D. (*L*), 6*Camberwell, N.*	982
MacNeill, J. G. S., K.C. (*N*), 607*Donegal, S.*	unop.
McNeill, R. (*U*), 315*St. Augustine's*	unop.
Macpherson, J. I. (*L*), 561*Ross & Cromarty*	2,464
McVeagh, J. (*N*), 611*Down, S.*	628
Magnus, Sir P. (*U*), 465*London Univ.*	722
Maitland, A. H. D. Ramsey-Steel- (*U*), 72*Birmingham, E.*	3,449
Malcolm, I. Z. (*U*), 102*Croydon*	1,532
Manfield, H. (*L*), 369*Northants, Mid*	250
Markham, Sir A. B., Bt. (*L*), 377*Mansfield*	7,183
Marks, Sir G. C. (*L*), 248*Launceston*	1,124
Marshall, A. H. (*L*) 210*Wakefield*	186
Martin, Hon. J. (*L*), 40*St. Pancras, E.*	853
Mason, D. M. (*L*), 101*Coventry*	523
Mason, J. F. (*U*), 219*Windsor*	722
Meagher, M. (*N*), 627*Kilkenny Co., N.*	unop.
Meehan, F. E. (*N*), 631*Leitrim, N.*	unop.
Meehan, P. J. (*N*), 647*Leix*	unop.

	Maj.
Middlebrook, W. (*L*), 136*Leeds, S.*	2,260
Middlemore, J. T. (*U*), 73*Birmingham, N.*	unop.
Mildmay, F. B. (*U*), 270*Totnes*	2,212
Millar, J. D., K.C. (*L*), 549*Lanarksh., N.E.*	1,200
Mills, Hon. A. R. (*U*), 358*Uxbridge*	unop.
Molloy, M. (*N*), 591*Carlow*	unop.
Molteno, P. A. (*L*), 538*Dumfriesshire*	562
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt. (*L*), 476*Swansea Town*	2,246
Money, Sir L. G. Chiozza (*L*), 368*Northants, E.*	754
Monsell, Lieut. B. M. Eyres-, R.N. (*U*), 433*Evesham*	unop.
Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S. (*L*), 235*Chesterton*	unop.
Mooney, J. J. (*N*), 582*Newry*	unop.
Moore, W., K.C. (*U*), 589*Armagh, N.*	unop.
Morgan, G. H., K.C. (*L*), 251*Truro*	397
Morison, H. (*L.*), 19*Hackney, S.*	503
Morrell, P. E. (*L*), 90*Burnley*	173
Morton, A. C. (*L*), 564*Sutherland*	187
Mount, W. A. (*U*), 230*Newbury*	2,207
Muldoon, F. (*N*), 596*Cork Co., E.*	unop.
Munro, Rt. Hon. R., K.C. (*L*), 526 *Wick Burghs*	443
Murphy, M. J. (*N.*), 661*Waterford, E.*	unop.
Murray, Capt. Hon. A. C. (*L*), 545*Kincardine*	unop.
Needham, C. T. (*L*), 156*Manchester, S.W.*	259
Neilson, F. (*L*), 241*Hyde*	294
Neville, R. J. N. (*U*), 217*Wigan*	563
Newdegate, F. A. Newdigate- (*U*), 422*Tamworth*	unop.
Newman, J. R. P. (*U*), 354*Enfield*	936
Newton, H. K. (*U*), 285*Harwich*	1,462
Nicholson, Sir C. N., Bt. (*L*), 445*Doncaster*	2,544
Nicholson, Col. W. G. (*U*), 301*Petersfield*	unop.
Nield, H., K.C. (*U*), 353*Ealing*	unop.
Nolan, J. (*N*), 638*Louth, S.*	unop.
Norman, Sir H., Bt. (*L*), 77 *Blackburn*	940
Norton, Capt. C. W. (*L*), 736*Newington, W.*	540
Nugent, J. D. (*N.*), 574*College Green*	629
Nugent, Sir W.R., Bt. (*N*), 664*Westmeath, S.*	unop.
Nuttall, H. (*L*), 332*Stretford*	876
O'Brien, P. (*N*), 579*Kilkenny City*	unop.
O'Brien, W. (*Ind. N*), 573*Cork City*	unop.
O'Connor, John (*N*), 625*Kildare, N.*	unop.
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*), 146*Scotland*	1,769
O'Doherty, P. (*N*), 606*Donegal, N.*	unop.
O'Donnell, T. (*N*), 624*Kerry, W.*	unop.
O'Dowd, J. (*N*), 652*Sligo, S.*	unop.
Ogden, F. (*L*), 454*Pudsey*	630
O'Grady, J. (*Lab.*), 134*Leeds, E.*	2,136
O'Kelly, J. J. (*N*), 649*Roscommon, N.*	unop.
O'Malley, W. (*N*), 617*Connemara*	unop.
O'Neill, Capt. Hon. H. (*U*), 585*Mid-Antrim*	unop.
O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (*N*), 634*Limerick, W.*	1,767
O'Shee, J. J. (*N*), 662*Waterford, W.*	1,675
O'Sullivan, T. (*N*), 621*Kerry, E.*	1,253
Outhwaite, R. L. (*L.*), 120*Hanley*	654
Paget, A. H. (*U*), 93*Cambridge*	343
Palmer, G. M. (*L*), 270*Jarrow*	111
Parker, Sir H. G. G., Bt. (*U*), 116*Gravesend*	602
Parker, J. (*Lab.*), 119*Halifax*	3,909
Parkes, E. (*U*), 70*Birmingham, C.*	3,223
Parry, T. H. (*L.*), 470*Flint*	211
Partington, O. (*L*), 457*Shipley*	unop.
Pearce, R. (*L*), 308*Leek*	590
Pearce, Sir W. (*L*), 51*Limehouse*	431
Pearson, Maj. Hon. W. H. M. (*L*), 402*Rye*	770
Pease, H. Pike (*U*), 103*Darlington*	406
Pease, Rt. Hon. J. A. (*L*), 456*Rotherham*	4,874
Peel, Capt. R. F. (*U*), 406*Woodbridge*	560
Pender, J. C. D. Denison- (*U*), 236 *Newmarket*	851
Pennefather, De F. (*U*), 145*Kirkdale*	unop.
Perkins, W. F. (*U*), 300*New Forest*	unop.
Peto, B. E. (*U*), 427*Devizes*	738
Philipps, Col. Ivor, D.S.O. (*L*), 198*Southampton*	944
Phillips, J. (*N*), 636*Longford, S.*	unop.
Pirie, Capt. D. V. (*L*), 496*Aberdeen, N.*	1,736
Pollard, Sir G. H. (*L*), 326*Eccles*	791
Pollock, E. M., K.C. (*U*), 213*Warwick*	725
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (*L*), 525*Stirling*	unop.
Powlett, Hon. W. G. A. Orde- (*U*), 436*Richmond, Yorks*	unop.
Pratt, J. W. (*L*), 553*Linlithgow*	521
Pretyman, E. G. (*U*), 283*Chelmsford*	unop.
Price, C. E. (*L*), 502*Edinburgh, C.*	1,824
Price, Sir R. J. (*L*), 362*Norfolk, E.*	1,400
Priestley, Sir A. (*L*), 115*Grantham*	33
Priestley, Sir W. E. B. (*L*), 82*Bradford, E.*	3,044
Primrose, Hon. N. (*L*), 237*Wisbech*	544
Pringle, W. M. R. (*L*), 550*Lanark, N.W.*	829
Prothero, R. E., M.V.O. (*U*), 462*Oxford Univ.*	unop.
Quenington, Visct. (*U*), 294*Tewkesbury*	432
Quilter, Sir W. E. C., Bart. (*U*), 405*Sudbury*	unop.
Radford, G. H. (*L*), 22*Islington, E.*	125
Raffan, P. W. (*L*), 336*Leigh*	1,282
Randles, Sir J. S. (*U*), 154*Manchester, N.W.*	1,201
Raphael, Sir H. H., Bt. (*L*), 261*Repton*	371
Ratcliff, Lt.-Col. R. F., V.D. (*U*), 395*Burton*	2,093
Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C. (*U*), 463*Camb. U.*	unop.
Rawson, Col. R. H. (*U*), 411*Reigate*	2,516
Rea, Rt. Hon. R. (*L*), 197*South Shields*	unop.
Rea, W. R. (*L*), 190*Scarborough*	unop.
Reddy, M. (*N*), 629*Birr*	1,499
Redmond, J. E. (*N*), 583*Waterford*	unop.
Redmond, W. A. (*N*), 657*Tyrone, E.*	140
Redmond, W. H. K. (*N*), 594*Clare, E.*	unop.
Rees, G. C. (*L*), 482*Arfon*	unop.
Rees, Sir J. D., K.C.I.E., C.V.O. (*U*), 167*Nottingham, E.*	1,324
Remnant, J. F. (*U*), 14*Holborn*	2,638
Rendall, A. (*L*), 295*Thornbury*	983
Richards, T. (*Lab.*), 361*Monmouth, W.*	unop.
Richardson, A. H. H. (*L*), 8*Peckham*	41
Richardson, T. (*Lab.*), 216*Whitehaven*	194
Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. (*L*), 452*Osgoldcross*	4,171
Roberts, C. H. (*L*), 140*Lincoln*	603
Roberts, G. H. (*Lab.*), 165*Norwich*	2,245
Roberts, Sir J. H., Bart. (*L*), 485*Denbighshire, W.*	unop.
Roberts, S. (*U*), 194*Ecclesall*	190
Robertson, Sir G. S., K.C.S.I. (*L*), 81*Bradford, C.*	1,296
Robertson, Rt. Hon. J. M. (*L*), 374*Tyneside*	4,836
Robinson, S. (*L*), 478*Brecknockshire*	1,880
Roch, W. F. (*L*), 494*Pembrokeshire*	2,693
Roche, R. (*N*), 637*North Louth*	unop.
Roe, Sir T. (*L*), 104*Derby*	1,355
Rolleston, Sir J. F. L. (*U*), 304*Hertford*	1,368
Ronaldshay, Earl of (*U*), 356*Hornsey*	3,453
Rothschild, L. (*U*), 232*Aylesbury*	unop.
Rowlands, J. (*L*), 311*Dartford*	234
Rowntree, A. S. (*L*), 225*York*	unop.
Royds, E. (*U*), 349*Sleaford*	unop.
Runciman, Sir W., Bt. (*L*), 121*Hartlepool*	unop.
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (*L*), 108*Dewsbury*	3,028
Russell, Rt. Hon. T. W. (*L*), 659*N. Tyrone*	18
Rutherford, Col. J., T.D. (*U*), 324*Darwen*	215
Rutherford, W. W. (*U*), 148*W. Derby*	1,965
Salter, A. C., K.C. (*U*), 297*Basingstoke*	unop.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (*L*), 435*Cleveland*	1,527
Samuel, Sir H. S. (*U*), 31*Norwood*	2,026
Samuel, J. (*L*), 204*Stockton-on-Tees*	670
Samuel, S. (*U*), 57*Wandsworth*	6,337

	Maj.
Samuel, Sir S. M., Bart. (*L*), 56 *Whitechapel*	166
Sanders, Lt.-Col. R. A. (*U*), 388 *Bridgwater*	1,381
Sandys, Capt. G. J. (*U*), 394 *Wells*	2,084
Sassoon, Sir R. A. G. D., Bt. (*U*), 128 *Hythe*	1,718
Scanlan, T. (*N*), 651 *Sligo, N.*	unop.
Scott, A. McC. (*L*), 509 *Brüdgeton*	943
Scott, L. F., K.C. (*C*), 144 *Exchange*	143
Scott, Sir S. E., Bt. (*U*), 34 *Marylebone, W.*	2,003
Seely, Br.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B., D.S.O. (*L.*), 260 *Ilkeston*	1,211
Shaw, Hon. Alex. (*L*), 518 *Kilmarnock*	unop.
Shee, Lt.-Col. M. Archer-, D.S.O. (*U*), 12 *Finsbury, Central*	531
Sheehan, D. D. (*Ind. N*), 597 *Mid Cork*	623
Sheehy, D. (*N*), 644 *Meath, S.*	unop.
Sherwell, A. J. (*L*), 124 *Huddersfield*	681
Shortt, E., K.C. (*L*), 161 *Newcastle*	3,684
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J. A., K.C.V.O., K.C. (*L*), 290 *Walthamstow*	3,723
Smiley, P. Kerr- (*U*), 586 *Antrim, N.*	853
Smith, A. (*Lab.*), 323 *Clitheroe*	6,324
Smith, Rt. Hon. F. E., K.C. (*U*), 147 *Walton*	1,344
Smith, H. B. Lees (*L*), 164 *Northampton*	1,140
Smith, H. H. (*U*), 212 *Warrington*	246
Smith, Sir Swire (*L*), 449 *Keighley*	unop.
Smyth, T. F. (*N*), 632 *Leitrim, S.*	unop.
Snowden, P. (*Lab.*), 76 *Blackburn*	948
Soames, A. W. (*L*), 366 *Norfolk, S.*	1,528
Spear, Sir J. W. (*U*), 267 *Tavistock*	390
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt. (*L*), 17 *Hackney, C.*	490
Stanford, C. T. (*U.*), 85 *Brighton*	unop.
Stanier, B. (*C.*), 385 *Newport*	unop.
Stanley, Hon. A., M.V.O. (*U*), 338 *Ormskirk*	unop.
Stanley, A. (*Lab.*), 400 *Staffs, N.W.*	3,185
Stanley, Maj. Hon. G. F. (*U*), 180 *Preston*	991
Stanton, C. B. (*Lab.*), 472 *Merthyr Tydfil*	4,206
Starkey, J. R. (*U*), 378 *Newark*	742
Stewart, G. (*U.*), 245 *Wirral*	2,316
Strauss, A. (*U*), 37 *Paddington, N.*	589
Strauss, E. A. (*L*), 48 *Southwark, W.*	18
Sutherland, J. E. (*L*), 506 *Elgin Burghs*	unop.
Sutton, J. E. (*Lab.*), 151 *Manchester, E.*	871
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., Bt. (*L*), 152 *Manchester, N.*	665
Swift, R. P. W., K.C. (*U*), 185 *St. Helens*	unop.
Sykes, Col. A. J. (*U*), 242 *Knutsford*	1,469
Sykes, Sir Mark, Bt. (*U*), 125 *Hull, Central*	278
Talbot, Lord E. B., D.S.O. (*U*), 413 *Chichester*	2,915
Taylor, J. W. (*Lab.*), 277 *Chester-le-Street*	unop.
Taylor, T. (*L*), 78 *Bolton*	1,176
Taylor, T. C. (*L*), 331 *Radcliffe*	784
Tennant, Rt. Hn. H. J. (*L*), 533 *Berwickshire*	1,005
Terrell, G. (*U*), 425 *Chippenham*	26
Terrell, H., K.C. (*U*), 114 *Gloucester*	4
Thomas, J. H. (*Lab.*), 105 *Derby*	984
Thompson, Maj. E. C. Meysey- (*U*), 396 *Handsworth*	unop.
Thompson, R. (*U*), 569 *Belfast, N.*	unop.
Thompson, W. Mitchell- (*U*), 610 *Down, N.*	unop.
Thorne, G. R. (*L*), 220 *Wolverhampton, E.*	1,191
Thorne, W. J. (*Lab.*), 59 *West Ham, South*	4,688
Thynne, Lord A. G. (*U*), 65 *Bath*	244
Tickler, T. G. (*U.*), 117 *Great Grimsby*	278
Tootill, R. (*Lab.*), 79 *Bolton*	unop.
Touche, G. A. (*U*), 23 *Islington, North*	406
Toulmin, Sir G. (*L*), 91 *Bury*	255
Trevelyan, C. P. (*L*), 446 *Elland*	2,064
Tryon, Capt. G. C. (*U*), 84 *Brighton*	4,057
Tullibardine, Marquess of, M.V.O., D.S.O. (*U*), 558 *Perthshire, W.*	390
Turton, E. R. (*U*), 437 *Thirsk*	unop.
Valentia, Viscount (*U*), 172 *Oxford City*	1,346
Verney, Sir H. C. W., Bt. (*L*), 233 *Buckingham*	327
Wadsworth, J. (*Lab.*), 447 *Hallamshire*	2,871
Walker, Col. W. Hall- (*U*), 340 *Widnes*	unop.
Walsh, J. (*Ind. N*), 600 *Cork Co., S.*	162
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*), 335 *Ince*	1,785
Walters, J. T. (*L*), 192 *Brightside*	1,864
Walton, Sir J., Bart. (*L*), 443 *Barnsley*	unop.
Ward, Arnold S. (*U*), 307 *Watford*	883
Ward, Lt.-Col. J. (*L*), 205 *Stoke*	1,987
Ward, W. Dudley (*L*), 199 *Southampton*	898
Warde, Col. C. E. (*U*), 314 *Medway*	unop.
Wardle, G. J. (*Lab.*), 203 *Stockport*	860
Waring, Maj. W. (*L*), 532 *Banff*	unop.
Warner, Col. Sir T. C. T., Bart., C.B. (*L*), 399 *Lichfield*	845
Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (*L*), 536 *Clackmannan*	unop.
Wason, J. C. (*L*), 555 *Orkney*	unop.
Watson, Hon. W., K.C. (*U.*), 552 *Lanark, S.*	251
Watt, H. A. (*L*), 512 *College*	359
Webb, H. (*L*), 292 *Forest of Dean*	unop.
Wedgwood, Lt.-Com. J. C., D.S.O. (*L*), 160 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*	1,194
Weigall, Capt. W. E. G. A. (*U*), 347 *Horncastle*	167
Weston, Col. J. H. (*U*), 424 *Kendal*	581
Wheler, G. C. H. (*U*), 312 *Faversham*	1,786
White, Maj. G. D. (*C*), 339 *Southport*	669
White, J. D. (*L*), 514 *Tradeston*	1,086
White, Sir L. (*L*), 439 *Buckrose*	232
White, P. (*N*), 643 *Meath, North*	unop.
Whitehouse, J. H. (*L*), 548 *Lanark, Mid*	331
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*L*), 118 *Halifax*	4,176
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (*L*), 460 *Spen Valley*	496
Whyte, A. F. (*L*), 523 *Perth*	974
Wiles, T. (*L*), 24 *Islington, S.*	691
Wilkie, A. (*Lab.*), 501 *Dundee*	3,272
Williams, A. (*L*), 281 *Durham, N.W.*	1,677
Williams, J. (*Lab.*), 488 *Gower*	953
Williams, Col. P., V.D. (*L*), 157 *Middlesbrough*	3,745
Williams, Col. Sir R., Bt., V.D. (*U*), 274 *Dorset, W.*	unop.
Williams, T. J. (*L*), 475 *Swansea*	unop.
Williams, W. L. (*L*), 467 *Carmarthen*	unop.
Williams, W. E. Hume-, K.C. (*U*), 376 *Bassetlaw*	215
Williamson, Sir A., Bart. (*L*), 539 *Elginsh.*	unop.
Willoughby, Maj. Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond- (*U*), 351 *Stamford*	339
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., Bart. (*U*), 208 *Taunton*	285
Wilson, A. S. (*U*), 440 *Holderness*	381
Wilson, Hon. G. G., D.S.O. (*L*), 127 *Hull, W.*	1,293
Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (*L*), 434 *Worcestershire, N.*	269
Wilson, Lt.-Col. L.O., D.S.O. (*U*), 182 *Reading*	1,131
Wilson, Sir M. R. H., Bt., C.S.I. (*U.*), 15 *Bethnal Green, S.W.*	24
Wilson, W. T. (*Lab.*), 333 *West Houghton*	1,090
Winfrey, Sir R. (*L*), 367 *Norfolk, S.W.*	431
Wing, T. (*L.*), 278 *Houghton-le-Spring*	2,123
Winterton, Earl (*U*), 416 *Horsham*	unop.
Wolmer, Viscount (*U*), 337 *Newton*	144
Wood, Hon. E. F. L. (*U*), 455 *Ripon*	874
Wood, J. (*U*), 201 *Stalybridge*	393
Wood, S. Hill- (*U*), 259 *High Peak*	184
Wood, Rt. Hon. T. McK. (*L*), 513 *St. Rollox*	469
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. S. (*U*), 195 *Hallam*	195
Wright, H. F. (*U*), 302 *Leominster*	unop.
Yate, Col. C. E., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*U*), 344 *Melton*	342
Yeo, A. W. (*L.*), 153 *Poplar*	278
Yerburgh, R. A. (*U*), 98 *Chester*	106
Young, J. H. (*L*), 166 *Norwich*	unop.
Young, S. (*N*), 592 *Cavan, E.*	unop.
Young, W. (*L*), 557 *Perthshire, E.*	832
Younger, Sir G., Bt. (*U*), 498 *Ayr*	232
Yoxall, Sir J. H. (*L*), 169 *Nottingham, W.*	2,192

Mr. Asquith's Ministry (*At outbreak of War*).			The National Ministry (June, 1915).
Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C.	*Prime Minister*	*unpaid*	Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C. (*L.*)
Viscount Haldane, K.T.	*Lord High Chancellor*	£10,000	Lord Buckmaster (*L.*)
	Minister without Portfolio	*unpaid*	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G. (*U.*)
Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	*Lord President of the Council*	£2,000	Marquess of Crewe, K.G. (*L.*)
Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	*Lord Privy Seal*	*unpaid*	Earl Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I. (*U.*)
The Prime Minister	*First Lord of the Treasury*	£5,000	The Prime Minister
Winston Spencer Churchill	*First Lord of the Admiralty*	£4,500	Arthur James Balfour (*U.*)
Reginald McKenna	*Secretaries of State:—Home Affairs*	£5,000	Sir John Allsebrook Simon, K.C., K.C.V.O. (*L.*)
Sir Edward Grey K.G., Bart.	*Foreign Affairs*	£5,000	Sir Edward Grey, K.G., Bart. (*L.*)
Lewis Harcourt	*Colonies*	£5,000	Andrew Bonar Law (*U.*)
Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P.	*War*	£5,000	Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G.
Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	*India*	£5,000	Austen Chamberlain (*U.*)
David Lloyd George	*Chancellor of the Exchequer*	£5,000	Reginald McKenna (*L.*)
	Minister of Munitions	£5,000	David Lloyd George (*L.*)
	Presidents of Committees of the Council:—		
Walter Runciman	*Board of Trade*	£5,000	Walter Runciman (*L.*)
Herbert Samuel	*Local Government Board*	£5,000	Walter Long (*U.*)
Joseph Albert Pease	*Board of Education*	£2,000	Arthur Henderson (*Lab.*)
Lord Lucas (*not in Cabinet*)	*Board of Agric. and Fish.*	£2,000	Earl of Selborne, K.G. (*U.*)
Augustine Birrell, K.C.	*Chief Sec. to the Lord Lieut.*	£4,425	Augustine Birrell, K.C. (*L.*)
Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse	*Postmaster-General*	£2,500	Herbert Samuel (*L.*)
Thomas McKinnon Wood	*Secretary for Scotland*	£2,000	Thomas McKinnon Wood (*L.*)
Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu	*Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster*	£2,000	Winston Spencer Churchill (*L.*) (resigned Nov., 1915) Herbert Samuel (*L.*) (*unpaid*).
Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G.	*First Commissioner of Works*	£2,000	Lewis Harcourt (*L.*)
Sir J. Allsebrook Simon, K.C., K.C.V.O.	*Attorney-General*	£7,000 *and fees*	Sir Edward Carson, K.C. (*U.*) (resigned Oct., 1915) Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, K.C. (*U.*)

The above formed, and form the Cabinet.

Other Ministers.

George Lambert	*Civil Lord of the Admiralty*	£1,000	Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O. (*U.*)
Thomas James Macnamara	*Parliamentary & Financial Sec., do.*	£2,000	Thomas James Macnamara (*L.*)
Harold Trevor Baker	*Financial Sec., War Office*	£1,500	Henry William Forster (*U.*)
	Parliamentary Under-Secretaries.		
Cecil Harmsworth	*Home Office*	£1,500	William Brace (*Lab.*)
Hon. Neil Primrose	*Foreign Office*	£1,500	Lord Robert Cecil, K.C. (*U.*)
Harold John Tennant	*War Office*	£1,500	Harold John Tennant (*L.*)
Lord Islington, G.C.M.G.	*Colonial Office*	£1,500	A. H. D. Ramsey Steel-Maitland (*U.*)
Charles Henry Roberts	*India Office*	£1,000	Lord Islington, G.C.M.G. (*L.*)
John Mackinnon Robertson	*Board of Trade*	£1,200	Ernest George Pretyman (*U.*)
J. Herbert Lewis	*Local Government Board*	£1,200	William Hayes Fisher (*U.*)
Christopher Addison, M.D.	*Board of Education*	£1,200	J. Herbert Lewis (*L.*)
	Munitions	£1,200	Christopher Addison, M.D. (*L.*)
Sir Harry Verney, Bart.	*Board of Agriculture*	£1,200	Francis Dyke Acland (*L.*)
W. Wedgwood Benn, Cecil Beck, H. Webb (*unpaid*), Walter Rea (*unpaid*)	*Treasury:— Junior Lords*	*each* £1,000	G. H. Roberts (*Lab.*); Hon. Geoff. Howard (*L.*); W. Clive Bridgeman (*U.*); Walter Rea (*L.*) (*unpaid*)
Francis Dyke Acland	*Financial Secretary*	£2,000	Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu (*L.*)
John W. Gulland	*Parliamentary Secretary*	£2,000	Joint { John W. Gulland (*L.*) Lord Edmund Talbot (*U.*)
Lord Strachie	*Paymaster-General*	*unpaid*	Lord Newton (*U.*)
Sir Stanley Buckmaster, K.C.	*Solicitor-General*	£6,000 *and fees*	Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, K.C. (*U.*) (now Attorney-General) Sir George Cave, K.C. (*U.*)
	Ministers of the Royal Household.		
Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.	*Lord Steward of the Household*	£2,000	Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (*U.*)
Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest	*Treasurer of the Household*	£504	James Hope (*U.*)
Lord Saye and Sele	*Comptroller of the Household*	£804	Charles Roberts (*L.*)
Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I.	*Lord Chamberlain*	£2,000	Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I. (*L.*)
Hon. Geoffrey Howard	*Vice Chamberlain*	£924	Cecil Beck (*L.*)
Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; Lord Allendale; Lord Stanmore; Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O.; Lord Granville, G.C.V.O.; Lord Acton, M.V.O.	*Lords in Waiting*	*each* £702	Lord Herschell, M.V.O. (*L.*); Lord Allendale (*L.*); Lord Stanmore (*L.*); Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O. (*U.*); Lord Valentia, C.B. (*U.*); Lord Hylton (*U.*)
Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.	*Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms*	£1,200	Lord Colebrooke (*L.*)
Earl of Craven	*Captain of Yeomen of Guard*	£1,200	Lord Suffield, C.B. (*U.*)
Earl of Granard, K.P.	*Master of the Horse*	£2,500	Earl of Chesterfield, K.G. (*L.*)
	Scotland.		
Robert Munro, K.C.	*Lord Advocate*	£5,000	Robert Munro, K.C. (*L.*)
Thomas Brash Morison	*Solicitor-General*	£2,000	Thomas Brash Morison, K.C. (*L.*)
	Ireland.		
Lord Wimborne	*Lord Lieutenant*	£20,000	Lord Wimborne (*L.*)
Ignatius John O'Brien	*Lord Chancellor*	£6,000	Ignatius John O'Brien (*L.*)
Jonathan Pim, K.C.	*Attorney-General*	£5,000	John Gordon (*U.*)
James O'Connor, K.C.	*Solicitor-General*	£2,000	James O'Connor, K.C. (*U.*)

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home,

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Dec. 23, 1783	W. Pitt (æt. 24)	W. Pitt	Portland	Grenville	W. Windham	*H. Dundas*
Mar. 17, 1801	H. Addington	H. Addington	Portland Pelham C. Yorke	Hawkesbury	C. Yorke C. Bathurst	*Hobart*
May 15, 1804	W. Pitt	W. Pitt	Hawkesbury	Harrowby Mulgrave	W. Dundas	*Camden* *Castlereagh*
Feb. 11, 1806	Grenville	Ld. H. Petty	Spencer	C. J. Fox Howick	Gen. Fitzpatrick	*W. Windham*
Mar. 31, 1807	Portland	S. Perceval	Hawkesbury	G. Canning Bathurst	Gen. Pulteney Ld. G. L. Gower	*Castlereagh*
Dec. 2, 1809	S. Perceval	S. Perceval	R. Ryder	Wellesley	Palmerston	*Liverpool*
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth R. Peel	Londonderry G. Canning	Palmerston	*Bathurst*
Apr. 24, 1827	G. Canning	G. Canning	S. Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston	*Goderich*
Sept. 5, 1827	Goderich	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	*W. Huskisson*
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston Hardinge Ld. F. L. Gower C. W. W. Wynn	*W Huskisson* *Sir G. Murray*
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	Sir H. Parnell E. Ellice	*Goderich* *Hon. E. Stanley*
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	E. Ellice	*Hon. T. S. Rice*
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Wellington	J. C. Herries	*Aberdeen*
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T. B. Macaulay Sir H. Hardinge	*Glenelg* *Normanby* *Ld. J. Russell*
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	*Stanley* *W. E. Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld. J Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon F. Maule	*Grey*
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	*Sir J. Pakington*
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert Newcastle	*Newcastle* Sir G. Grey Lord J. Russell
Feb 10, 1855	Palmerston	W.E.Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Hon. S. Herbert SirW. Molesworth H. Labouchere
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T.S.S. Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W.E.Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert Sir G. C. Lewis deGrey & Ripon	Newcastle E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon Hartington	E. Cardwell
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Gen. Peel Sir J. Pakington	Carnarvon Buckingham
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W.E. Gdstone	R. Lowe W.E.Gladstone	H. A. Bruce R. Lowe	Clarendon Granville	E. Cardwell	Granville Kimberley
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby Salisbury	G. Hardy Col. F. A. Stanley	Carnarvon Sir M. H. Beach
Apr. 28, 1880	W.E. Gdstone	W.E.Gladstone H.C.E.Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1886	W.E.Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H.C. Banne man	Granville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury W. H. Smith 1st Lord	Ld. R. Churchill G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddesleigh Salisbury	W. H. Smith E. Stanhope	F. Stanhope Knutsford
Aug. 18, 1892	W.E.Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H.C. Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H.C. Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury BalfouristLd	Sir M.H.-Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley C. T. Ritchie	Salisbury Lansdowne	Lansdowne St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie A.Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodrick. H.O.A.-Forster	J. Chamberlain A.Lyttelton
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C.-Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone W. S. Churchill R. McKenna	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane Haldane (Visct.) Col. J. E. B. Seely H. H. Asquith Earl Kitchener	Crewe L. Harcourt
June 10, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna	Sir J. Simon	Sir E. Grey	Earl Kitchener	A. Bonar Law

Irish, and Colonial business. In 1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed.

Ld. Chancellor	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1801).	Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Loughborough	Chatham	.....	Spencer	*H. Dundas*	Cornwallis	Castlereagh.
Eldon	Portland	.....	St. Vincent	*Dartmouth*; *Castlereagh*	Hardwicke	C. Abbott. W. Wickham. Sir E. Nepean.
Eldon	Portland; Sidmouth; Camden	Montrose	Melville; Barham	*Castlereagh*	Hardwicke; Powis	Sir E. Nepean. N. Vansittart. C. Long.
Erskine	Fitzwilliam; Sidmouth	Auckland	Sir C. Grey; Hon. T. Grenville	*Minto*; *G. Tierney*	Bedford	W. Elliott.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave	*R. R. Dundas*	Richmond	Sir A. Wellesley.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave; C. P. Yorke	*R. R. Dundas*	Richmond	Hon. R. Dundas. W. W. Pole.
Eldon	Harrowby; Hn. F. J. Robinson; W. Huskisson	Clancarty; Melville	Melville	*Buckinghamsh.*; *G. Canning*; *C. Bathurst*; *C. W. W. Wynn*	Richmond; Whitworth; Talbot; Wellesley	R. Peel. C. Grant. H. Goulbourn.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald; J. C. Herries	Clarence; Melville	*Melville*; *Ellenborough*	Anglesey; Northumberland	Ld. F. L. Gower. Sir H. Hardinge
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	*C. Grant*	Anglesey; Wellesley	E. G. S. Stanley. Sir J. Hobhouse.
Brougham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson	Auckland	*C. Grant*	Harrington	E. J. Littleton.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	*Ellenborough*	Harrington	E. J. Littleton. Sir H. Hardinge
(In c'mission); Cottenham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson; H. Labouchere	Auckland; Minto	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Mulgrave; Ebrington	Morpeth. Elliot.
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon; W. E. Gladstone; Dalhousie	Haddington; Ellenborough	*Ellenborough*; *Fitzgerald*; *Ripon*	de Grey; Heytesbury	Sir T. F. Fremantle. Lincoln.
Cottenham; (In c'mission); Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon; H. Labouchere	Auckland; Sir F. T. Baring	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Bessborough; Clarendon	H. Labouchere. Sir W. Somerville.
St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	*J. C. Herries*	Eglinton	Naas.
Cranworth	Granville; Ld. J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	*Sir C. Wood*	St. Germans	Sir J. Young.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham; Sir C. Wood	*Sir C. Wood*; *R. Vernon Smith*	Carlisle	E. Horsman. H. A. Herbert.
Chelmsford	Salisbury	J. W. Henley; Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	*Ellenborough*; Stanley	Eglinton	Naas.
Campbell; Westbury; Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Carlisle; Wodehouse	E. Cardwell. Sir R. Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood; de Grey & Ripon	Wodehouse	C. Fortescue.
Chelmsford	Buckingham; Marlborough	Sir S. Northcote	Sir J. Pakington	Cranborne	Abercorn	Naas.
Cairns	Richmond; Marlborough	H. L. Corry; H. L. Corry	H. L. Corry	Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Col. W. Patten. Col. W. Patten
Hatherley	Ripon	J. Bright	H. C. Childers	Argyll	Spencer	C. Fortescue.
Selborne	Aberdare	C. Fortescue	G. J. Goschen			Hartington.
Cairns	Richmond; Sandon	Sir C. Adderley; W. Ward Hunt	Salisbury; W. H. Smith	Cranbrook	Abercorn; Marlborough	Sir M. H. Beach J. Lowther.
Selborne	Spencer; Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington; Kimberley	Cowper; Spencer	W. E. Forster. Ld. F. Cavendish. G. O. Trevelyan. H. C. Bannerm'n.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond; E. Stanhope	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir W. H. Dyke. W. H. Smith.
Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P.; Sir M. H. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	Londonderry; Zetland	Sir M. H. Beach. A. J. Balfour. W. L. Jackson.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton	J. Morley.
Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella; J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Houghton	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C. T. Ritchie; G. Balfour	G. J. Goschen; Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan	G. W. Balfour. G. Wyndham.
Halsbury	Devonshire; Londonderry	G. Balfour; Salisbury	Selborne; Cawdor	Ld. G. Hamilton; St. J. Brodrick	Dudley	G. Wyndham. W. H. Long.
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen	J. Bryce. A. Birrell.
Loreburn; Haldane	Tweedmouth; Wolverh'ton; Beauchamp; Morley; Beauchamp	W. S. Churchill; Sydney Buxton; John Burns; W. Runciman	R. McKenna; W. S. Churchill	Morley (Visct.); Crewe	Aberdeen	A. Birrell.
Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne	A. Birrell.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.

The management of all maritime affairs, the government of the Royal Navy, jurisdiction in maritime cases, and the appointment and commissioning of Naval Officers, was in early times the province of the "Lord High Admiral," the ninth Great Officer of State. The judicial functions of the office have long been vested in other hands, and the office itself has been "in commission" since 1708 (except for a short time in 1827, when the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral), the duties being performed by "Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom." These Commissioners, or "Lords of the Admiralty" as they are more generally called, consist of a Political "First Lord" (who, by virtue of the importance of his office, is a Cabinet Minister), a "First Sea Lord," "Second Sea Lord," "Third Sea Lord," "Fourth Sea Lord," now always selected from Officers of the Service, a Political "Civil Lord," and an additional "Civil Lord." There is also a "Parliamentary and Financial Secretary" and a non-political Permanent Secretary. The *net* amount provided in the Navy Estimates 1914-15, for administration, is £483,500.

(*See* NAVAL DEPARTMENT, *pp.* 250-252.)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, Board of,

4, 5, & 8 Whitehall Place; 3 & 21 St. James's Square; 43 and 54 Parliament Street, S.W.; and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

The Board of Agriculture was established by the Act of 1889, when there were transferred to it the duties of the Privy Council in connection with Diseases of Animals, and the functions of the Land Commissioners for England. Technically, the membership of the Board is analogous to that of the Local Government Board, and "Board" of Education, but in effect the establishment consists of a President, a Parliamentary Secretary, a Permanent Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, &c., and its main functions are to prevent the introduction or spread of certain diseases among animals, to control the transit of animals and the exportation of horses in Great Britain, to deal with insect and fungus pests, to collect and distribute information relating to agriculture, horticulture and forestry, to administer Grants for Agricultural Education and Research (including Forestry), to collect and publish agricultural statistics, to administer the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in England and Wales so far as the latter relate to agricultural produce, to control the redemption and re-apportionment of tithe rent charge and the regulation or enclosure of common land, to enfranchise copyhold land, to administer the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts and the Acts relating to the improvement of land by private owners, to administer the Acts relating to Sea, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries. The Board also publish a monthly "Journal," price 4*d.* By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 certain powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Trade with respect to fisheries were transferred to this Department, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The Board also control the Ordnance Survey of the U.K., which is the subject of a separate Vote. By an Order in Council of 28 March, 1903, the supervision of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was transferred to the Board. The cost of administration in the financial year 1915-16 was estimated at £582,274.

President, Rt. Hon. Earl Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G. £2,000
Private Secs., A. W. Monro, £250; R. S. Langford £150

Personal Clerk, W. E. Walters £100
Permanent Sec., Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Private Secretary, W. E. McConnell £100
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., A. T. Austin Dobson £150
Assistant Secretaries, A. W. Anstruther, C.B.; R. H. Rew, C.B.; T. H. Middleton, C.B.; H. G. Maurice; F. L. C. Floud ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Small Holdings Commissioners, S. Mager; J. Owen; A. Allsebrook; F. E. N. Rogers; E. O. Fordham; J. H. Diggle; F. Horne; D. C. Barnard ..... £800 to £1,100
Agricultural Commissioner for Wales, Prof. C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc. £800
Legal Adviser, F. A. Jones £800
Assist. Legal Adviser, *A. S. Gaye £600
Technical Adviser in Botany, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S. £1,000
Chief Agricultural Analyst, Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200
Chief Agricultural Adviser, E. J. Cheney, C.B. £1,200
Chief Veterinary Officer, Sir S. Stockman £800 to £1,200
Assistant do., J. McI. McCall, M.B. ..... £500 to £700
Superintending Inspectors, J. F. Blackshaw; E. G. Haggarth Brown; A. B. Bruce; F. W. Carter; *Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bart.; P. G. Dallinger; W. S. Douglas; F. A. Fulford; E. T. Kenyon; A. T. Masterman, D.Sc.; C.I. A. Robertson; R. L. Robinson; J. G. Stewart; F. N. Webb ..... £500 to £700
Entomologist, J. C. F. Fryer ..... £500 to £700
General Inspectors, G. P. Berry; Capt. A. S. Campbell; *J. Cornelius; G. T. Dixon; R. P. P. Fulford; *E. Garnsey; W. B. Hooper; A. K. Kemble; P. S. Lawrie; *Capt. W. S. Masterman; E. W. Moss-Blundell; W. L. Newton; *A. H. Pryce; T. H. Sutton; T. E. Pryce-Tannatt, M.B.; and F. T. Wilson ..... £400 to £500
Inspectors, *J. G. Black; J. S. Bowles; R. M. Brewer; *W. F. Bruce; A. C. Cole; D. A. H. M. Craigie; G. H. Croft; G. H. Crosfield; J. Edwards; *G. C. Fox; F. France-Hayhurst; G. C. Gough; G. T. Graham; T. D. Graham; E. W. Harber; G. P. Haynes; D. G. Hervey; F. C. Hooper; W. S. Jones, B.A., B.Sc.; F. Jorgensen; *R. H. Kendle; F. Latham; *W. Lewthwaite; A. P. Long; H. T. Money; A. W. Monro; *J. Robertson; Hon. E. N. Rollo; B. H. Satterthwaite; J. Snell; *J. C. Stewart; *R. Stewart; G. S. Strangways; *R. L. Surtees; H. V. Taylor; R. J. Todd; *H. Vaughan; E. M. Wason; J. F. H. Wrightson; and D. W. Young ..... £300 to £400
Supt. Veterinary Insp. Ports, W. W. Smart, V.S.O.; J. R. Jackson; and A. H. Berry ..... £500 to £700
Veterinary Inspectors, J. Brand; *J. D. Broome; E. Brown; T. H. Brown; W. T. Cranston; E. R. Edwards; J. L. Frood; H. Gooch; P. J. L. Kelland; G. H. Matthews; A. M. Munro; E. Peacey; J. O. Powley; K. P. Rankin; W. C. B. Revill; D. B. Rodger; F. W. H. Smith; W. Vessey ... £300 to £500
Chief Clerk, T. F. Husband, I.S.O. ..... £600 to £800
Heads of Branches, Commander W. H. Chamberlain, R.N.; R. H. Hooker; G. W. Lloyd; R. E. Martyr; E. L. Mitchell; A. G. L. Rogers; E. B. Shine; R. J. Thompson ..... £600 to £800
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, G. Macey ... £550 to £700
Assistant do., P. J. Langley ..... £300 to £450
Establishment Clerk, W. R. Gilbert ..... £400 to £600
Superintendent of Registry, P. Riordan ... £350 to £450
Superintending Surveyor, W. Webb ..... £400 to £600
Principal Surveyor, C. H. J. Clayton ..... £250 to £350
Second Class Clerks, A. E. Balleine; W. S. Cool; H. C. Cotsell; A. T. A. Dobson; A. Dunbar; H. L. French; H. V. Hyde; H. H. Judson; R. S. Langford; H. C. Long; *A. M. Lowe; P. W. Millard; F. K. Milsom; C. Nathan; B. W. Phillips; H. G. Richardson; *C. W. Sabin; S. Samson; G. Shaw; H. D. Vigor; C. R. T. Williams; and E. B. Wilson ..... £200 to £500
Staff Clerks, H. P. Attwater, £350 to £450; J. L. Bryan; J. E. Bury; T. Edser; G. F. Middleton; H. Nash; S. A. Playne; H. H. Smart; W. P. Smart, £250 to £350; C. S. Hooper; E. C. Martin, J. R. Moorey, £250 to £300; and H. Chambers ..... £200 to £300

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (£28,626.)

Head Office.

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Director, A. W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S. ..... £500 to £700

Executive Office.

Curator of Gardens, W. Watson, A.L.S. ... £300 to £500
Assist. do., W. J. Bean ..... £300 to £500

Herbarium and Library.

Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf., F.R.S. ..... £500 to £600
1st Class Assistants, R. A. Rolfe, A.L.S.; C. H. Wright, A.L.S. ..... £300 to £500

Museums.

Keeper, J. M. Hillier ..... £300 to £500

Jodrell Laboratory.

Assistant, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. ..... £300 to £500

* Absent on Military or Naval Service.

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E.
Executive Officer, Col. A. D. Meeres.
Assist. to Executive Officer, Major A. C. Robertson, R.E.
Publication Division, Maj. W. J. Johnston, R.E., assisted by Major A. C. Robertson, R.E.
Control Division, Lieut. J. G. Withycombe, R.E.
Map Branch, Major A. C. Robertson, R.E.
Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch, Capt. B. F. E. Keeling, R.E.

Survey Divisions.

Division Officers (Gt. Britain), Col. W. A. Gale, *Carlisle and York*; Col. F. B. Longe, *Norwich*, Col. A. Hill, *Redland, Bristol*; Col. H. L. Jessep, *Shrewsbury and Edinburgh*; Col. H. D. Laffan, *Southampton.*
Division Officers (Ireland), Major G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E., and Capt. E. M. S. Charles, R.E., *Dublin*; Capt. J. P. Galbraith, R.E., *Belfast*; Capt. G. S. S. C. Cooke, R.E., *Ennis.*

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, or **HERALDS' COLLEGE,** Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Kings of Arms.

Garter, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, William Henry Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Norroy, Henry Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Six Heralds.

Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
Richmond, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Windsor, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, K.C., F.S.A.
York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee.
Somerset, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Chester, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.

Four Pursuivants.

Rouge Croix, Archibald Gange Blomefield Russell.
Bluemantle, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Rouge Dragon, Algar Henry Stafford Howard.
Portcullis, Keith William Murray, F.S.A.
Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee.
Registrar, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Cook, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., A. E. McLaren £100
Commissioners, (a vacancy).....£1,000; and Hon. C. P. Allen, M.P.....*unp.*
Secretary, Henry W. T. Bowyear.....£1,000
Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, H. P. Morris; J. F. Mills; G. C. Bower; H. Hodgkin; G. W. Wallace; A. C. Kay; A. K. Kennedy-Purvis; C. F. Ritchie .....£650 to £900
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., E. Gilbert .....£550 to £700
Assist. do., C. T. Radcliffe .....£300 to £450
1st Class Clerks, G. B. Bone; E. Macpherson; G. B. Rooke; H. D. S. Leake.....£450 to £600
2nd Class Clerks, A. E. McLaren; R. E. Ford; C. Hope-Wallace; F. B. Jackson; W. F. Fox; H. F. Chettle.....£250 to £400
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., J. J. B. Petherbridge.
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, F. F. Davy.
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest.
Staff Clerks, C. Cooper; F. H. Lewis; G. Thomas; S. E. Turner; S. Hart .....£300 to £400
2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), A. Boutwood; C. N. Francis; A. S. Hanbury; H. P. Brown; A. E. Large; H. B. Denham .....£250 to £350

CHEMIST, THE GOVERNMENT (Government Laboratory).
13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

Government Chemist, Professor Sir James Johnston Dobbie, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., E. Grant Hooper, F.I.C. .....£700 to £800
Superintendent Analysts, Charles Proctor, F.I.C.; *J. Connah, B.Sc., F.I.C.; James Woodward, B.Sc., B.A., F.I.C.; G. Stubbs, F.I.C. .....£600 to £650
1st Class Analysts, E. Jones, B.Sc.; J. H. Robbins, B.Sc.; †T. J. Cheater, B.Sc.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; *J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; J. Fox, D.Sc.; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S. ... £400 to £550
2nd Class do., °W. Williamson, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; A. More, A.R.C.S.; T. H. Bowles; °G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.C.S.; P. J. Sageman, F.C.S.; A. G. Francis, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *F. G. H. Tate, F.C.S.; A. H. Gauge, F.C.S.; F. S. Aumonier, B.Sc., F.I.C.; °T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. S. W. Marlow, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. S. Thurston, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. D. Barber, B.Sc.; A. R. Pearson, B.Sc.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc.; J. E. Byles, B.Sc.; F. R. Ennos, B.A., B.Sc. ..... £160 to £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Burlington Gardens, W.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service.

1st Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes, C.B. £1,500
Commissioner, Herbert W. Paul £1,200
Sec. and Registrar, L. C. H. Weekes ..... £800 to £900
Assist. Sec., G. Gillies Mennell ..... £700 to £750
Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry; T. L. Hadley .....£500 to £700
Director of Examinations, D. B. Mair ...£700 to £900

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Colonies, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £61,410 for 1915-1916.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P. £5,000
Priv. Sec., F. G. A. Butler, C.M.G. £300
Assist. do., †A. C. C. Parkinson, £100; †R. Furse, £150; J. C. C. Davidson

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, J. R. W. Robinson.....£150
Parliamentary, Arthur Steel Maitland, M.P. ...£1,500
Private Secretary, H. F. Batterbee £150
Assistant Under-Secretary, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang Just, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
Do. do. Sir George V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George, Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, Chas. Alex. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. £1,150
Legal Adviser, John Shuckburgh Risley, C.B. ...£1,000
Principal Clerks, Geo. Wm. Johnson, C.M.G.; H. J. Read, C.B., C.M.G.; Charles Strachey; H. C. M. Lambert, C.B.; A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis; G. E. A. Grindle, C.M.G.... (allowances to two, £200 each) £850 to £1,000
Legal Assistant, C. B. L. Tennyson, C.M.G. £750
1st Class Clerks, J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; H. E. Marsh, C.M.G.; C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; F. G. A.

* At the Customs Branch.
† On service with H.M. Forces.

Butler, C.M.G.; A. Fiddian; E. R. Darnley; W. C. Bottomley; A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell
£600 to £800
and Class Clerks, R. H. Griffin; E. J. Harding; H. F. Batterboe; J. R. W. Robinson; D. L. H. Baynes; †A. C. C. Parkinson; J. F. W. Flood; O. G. R. Williams; R. A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon; H. N. Tait; E. G. S. Machtig; J. A. Calder; †H. F. Downie; A. Cooke; †W. H. Croome; H. Bo[illegible]tt
£200 . £500
Accountant, W. H. Eggett .....£500 to £600
Assist. Accountant, M. J. Drayson .....£300 to £450
Librarian, C. H. Hiblett .....£500 to £600
Assist. do., E. B. Burley .....£250 to £350
Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook .....£300 to £500
Supt. of Printing, E. D. Rockett .....£300 to £500
Asst. to do., A. H. Bridgman .....£200 to £300
Clerk for Legal Instruments, W. Scott ...£300 to £450
Staff Clerks (*First Grade*), T. Wilson; W. F. Hobson; J. A. Smith; C. M. Hatcher .....£300 to £400
Minor Staff Officer, E. E. Wilkinson .....£250 to £350
Medical Advisers: London—†Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., and C. W. Daniels, F.R.C.P.
Liverpool—†W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B.
Edinburgh—Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M.D., I.M.S. (retd.).
Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D.

Colonial Audit Department.

58, Victoria Street, S.W.

The Accounts of certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, A. E. Stephenson, C.M.G. .....£850 to £1,000
Assistant do., J. A. Barnes .....£600 to £800
and Class Clerks, F. B. Montague; H. D. Fisher; †W. H. Smith; P. R. Collisson; C. E. Dale (*acting*) £200 to £500

Emigrants' Information Office,

34 Broadway, S.W.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

Pres., Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, do., T. C. Macnaghten.
Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.
Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A.

Imperial Institute,

South Kensington, S.W.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (*see page 543*), and by the Imperial Institute Transfer Act of 1902 is under the management of the Colonial Office, assisted by a Managing Committee on which the Colonial Office, India Office, and Board of Trade are represented.

Committee of Management, C. Alexander Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Director, Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Secs to the Director, G. A. I. Bosanquet, B.A.; Hon. T. L. McClintock Bunbury, M.A.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supt. of Laboratories, T. A. Henry, D.SC.
Technical Supt., H Brown.
Assistant Supts., T. Crook, A.R.C.S.I.; R. G. Pelly, F.I.C.
Special Assistants, A. E. Andrews; B. E. Long, B.A.
Senior Assists., S. J. Johnstone, B.SC.; J. R. Furlong, PH.D.; F. Ferraboschi, M.A.; W. S. Davey.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

Superintendent, E. Goulding, D.SC.
Librarian, A. H. Girdlestone.

EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

Technical Supts. of Indian and Colonial Collections, S. E. Chandler, D.SC.; H. Spooner; A. B. Jackson.
Assist. Technical Supts., F. W. Rolfe; D. J. Taylor, B.SC.; F. Boulton.

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G. (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, G.C.V.O. (*Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Ribblesdale, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); The Lord Clinton; Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Sidney Robert Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Rt. Hon. George Cave, K.C., M.P. (*Attorney-General*); Sir Lesley Charles Probyn, K.C.V.O. (*Auditor*); Walter Peacock, M.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Asst. Sec., Bernard K. R. Wilkinson.
Deputy Keeper of the Records, J. C. Fisher
Clerk Surveyor, W. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

Millbank, Westminster.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.; *Shipping Office*, 13 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 476).

Crown Agents, Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B., £2,000; Maj. Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G., late R.E., £1,500 to £1,800; Sir W. H. Mercer, K.C.M.G. £1,300 to £1,500
Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel .....£600 to £1,000
Chief Clerk and Chief Accountant, E. G. Antrobus, C.M.G. .....£700 to £950
Accountant, N. E. O. Willis .....£550 to £700
Registrar for Inscribed Stocks, C. F. R. H. Urquhart £550 to £700
Chief Cashier, H. Warde .....£550 to £700
Head of Engineering and Works Dept., *Lt.-Col. J. F. Carmichael, R.E., M.I.C.E.....£700 to £1,000
Head of Engineering Inspection Dept., A. M. Heath, M.I.C.E. .....£700 to £1,000
Head of General Stores Dept., H. F. Smith £550 to £700
Head of Insurance & Checking Dept., W. E. James £550 to £700
Head of Appointments Dept., H. Martin £550 to £700
Head of Shipping Dept., T. H. Holt (*and £300 personal allowance*) .....£550 to £700

* Absent on war service.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, BOARD OF, E.C.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

Chairman, Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K.C.B.....£2,000
Private Sec., O. A. Sherrard.
Dep. Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. £1,500
Commissioners, Sir Richard F. Crawford, K.C.M.G.; Sir Arthur J. Tedder; Noel E. Behrens.....£1,200
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, Hamilton M. Howgrave-Graham.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Secretaries, James P. Byrne, C.B., I.S.O.; E. C. Cunningham, C.B. £1,200
Assist. Secs., Jeffrey Browning, I.S.O.; A. J. Dyke; W. H. Pascoe; W. Young.....£850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, J. Cook; C. J. T. B. Grylls; E. H. Hodgson; J. Johnson; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie; H. W. Trotter.....£700 to £800
Assistant Committee Clerks, E. S. Birt; W. Christian; E. M. Craven; A. J. Dodman; A. E. Greene; R. A. Johnson; J. E. Newell; H. H. Ryder; A. Saker; J. W. Train; A. Turk; T. W. H. Wilson.....£550 to £650
Junior Clerks, E. S. Bertenshaw; J. Byrne; R. H. Davis; C. E. L. Fletcher; [illegible] H. Higginson; O. Mundy; A. Redman; O. A. Sherrard; A. E. H. Tucker; H. A. Wheeler .....£200 to £500
Clerks, 1st Class, W. B. Amery; H. E. Cotsell; H. M. Howgrave-Graham; J. S. Sutton.....£320 to £400
Staff Clerks, E. J. E. Craven; P. M. Duddy; J. B. Hardie, £420 to £500; S. M. Capon; C. J. Flynn; J. Gilbert; A. W. Hume .....£320 to £400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. F. Bell; E. W. Bright; H. E. Clark; E. J. Denney; W. E. Mylam; J. A. Phythian; E. O. Swift; C. M. Woodford...£200 to £300

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer, T. Hugh Dickson, M.A., M.B. £700 to £800

† On service with H.M. Forces.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, W. M. Graham-Harrison £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, George H. Denniss, £800 to £1,000; Benjamin Hawkins .....£700 to £900

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, W. Gallagher, I.S.O. ...£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. Orchard; J. T. Samuel £850 to £1,000
Superintending Inspectors, W. K. Andrews; T. Good; E. A. Harris; D. W. Kelly; P. O'Brien; T. Pearce; J. N. Stickland .....£800 to £850
Inspectors, 1st Class, T. B. Caswell; J. J. Foley; E. Horan; J. Kyle; D. Lehane; P. Meehan; P. Miller; J. Murphy; J. Phelan; T. R. Phillips; J. McM. Riordan; J. Stephenson; H. M. Tosh; R. S. Tulloch; W. M. Wilson.....£700 to £800
Inspectors, 2nd Class, G. F. H. Alcock; J. McC. Adams; W. G. Adams; C. H. Bater; H. S. Campbell; A. W. Cope; J. E. Davies; T. C. Davies; J. W. Ellis; E. C. Eldred; J. A. Farquharson; E. A. Fellows; J. Forbes; H. Genochis; J. Gore; A. Green; T. Helsby; R. Hill; P. Hoad; J. Hourihane; J. W. Kerr; C. G. Kitton; E. A. Lidbury; W. Lyons; E. T. Marriott; A. J. McEldowney; T. P. McClare; J. Millar; J. W. Noble; J. O'Callaghan; J. B. O'Sullivan; J. Princep; F. P. Reynolds; J. Ritchie; A. C. Saunders; A. W. Stubbs; C. E. Tankard; G. N. Thorp; A. E. Travers; F. W. Watts; A. Woodward £500 to £650
Surveyors, W. G. Andrews; M. Connolly £320 to £450
Minor Staff Clerk, A. E. Walker .....£200 to £300

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.

Inspector-General, Capt. John I. Graham, R.N. £850 to £1,000
Inspector, N. Thompson (*and allowance*, £50) £600 to £650
Assistant Inspector, C. Smith.....£450 to £550

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Frederick W. A. Clarke.....£1,000
Assistant do., G. H. E. Wright.....£725 to £800
Accountants, J. A. Hewson (*Chief Accountant, with allowance*, £40); E. Adams; W. H. Clark £550 to £700
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‡ Also Inspector of Music in Elementary Schools.

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‖ Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.

¶ Inspector of Training Colleges.

** Inspector of Physical Exercises.

†† Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Universities Branch.

‡‡ Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.

Junior Inspectors.

J. G. Saltmarsh, £320 to £520; A. B. Adams; J. H. Chadwick; J. Cooke; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bt.; J. J. Draper; W. C. R. Johns; A. J. Jones; P. Lavender; J. McInnes; T. J. M. More; C. Rees; J. B. Reynish; W. Roberts; I. Thomas; J. Thomas; F. G. Tryhorn; T. H. Vickers; T. H. H. Walrond; J. H. Whiteley; G. P. Williams ..... £200 to £400

Clerical Staff.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. B. Poore ..... £550 to £700
Assistant to do., E. Kirk
£360 to £450 (with allowance £50 to £150)
Heads of Clerical Sections, F. H. Bate; W. Binks; F. Bromwich; A. Cohen; F. W. C. T. Jaffray; W. J. Kemp; A. W. King; W. C. Maynard; J. W. Minister; W. J. Moulton
£360 to £450 or £500 (with allowances £50 to £150)
Staff Clerks, J. T. Ball; F. Barber.; H. W. Buckley; A. Burch; G. A. Burling; F. G. Emler; W. J. Fisher; F. J. Gardner; A. E. Garrard; P. V. Haynes; J. F. Hubert; H. A. Jolland; W. W. Kennerley; W. G. Lambert; W. R. J. McLean; A. H. Mare; A. Maslen; B. G. Mason; W. R. Mills; P. Nixon; W. J. Payne; A. J. Pitman; W. W. Poole; R. Reid; J. G. Rhodes; A. T. Shorey; J.H. Smith; S. W. Steele; G. Stringer; G. B. Stubbs; C. A. West; E. G. Westell; T. W. W. Whetnall; W. Wright ..... £360 to £450 or £500
Minor Staff Clerks and Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), F. J. Baldwin; W. C. Barber; L. J. Bayley; E. Biggs; A. Brown; F. H. Buss; E. W. Chance; W. W. Cook; A. R. Cordingley; W. F. Courridge; C. Crossland; F. J. Cullingford; H. J. Davies; R. H. Davies; E. J. C. Dighton; H. E. Down; T. W. Eames; J. Eastwood; C. K. Eley; T. Faint; C. E. Fish; J. F. Freeth; A. V. Fullerton; G. Green; G. F. Gribbin; C. E. Hain; W. H. Hare; R. J. Harry; W. T. J. Hickman; A. J. Hill; J. W. Hughes (*Book-keeper*); J. S. Jackman; G. F. A. Jones; G. C. Ledger; W. H. R. Light; J. P. Lloyd; A. E. Marshall; J. A. Mauger; W. P. Millard; R. R. Nichol; C. E. North; A. Ortner; W. C. Putnam; J. L. Ribbons; J. Rickard; R. C. Roberts; W. Rogers; W. E. Shoemack; H. J. Stone (*acting Staff Clerk*); R. V. Sturt; H. C. Tasker; W. R. Tompkins; W. B. Trethowan; J. Tucker; M. R. Vicçajee
£250 to £350

Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W., and Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, S.W.

Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D. £1,200

Science Museum.

Director and Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D. £1,200
Secretary to the Advisory Council and Assistant to the Director, H.W. Dickinson, A.M.I.MECH.E. £520 to £650
Keepers, H. G. Lyons, D.SC., F.R.S.; T. F. Parkinson, A.R.C.S. ..... £700 to £800
Assist. Keepers, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S.; L. W. Fulcher, B.SC. ..... £520 to £650
Assistants (first-class), S. C. Bradford, B.SC.; E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S.; G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S.; A. J. Spencer, A.M.I.MECH.E. ..... £300 to £500
Asst. (second-class), G. Pinhorne, M.I.N.A. £150 to £300

Geological Survey.

Director of Survey and Museum, A. Strahan, SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistants to Director, J. S. Flett, D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.; G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S. ..... £650 to £750
District Geologists, T. C. Cantrill, B.SC.; C. T. Clough; W. Gibson, D.SC.; L. W. Hinxman; F. L. Kitchin, PH.D. ..... £500 to £600
Petrographer, H. H. Thomas, SC.D. ..... £500 to £600
Geologists, H. A. Allen; E. M. Anderson, B.SC.; E. B. Bailey; C. E. N. Bromehead; R. G. Carruthers; C. H. Cunnington, B.SC.; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; E. E. L. Dixon, B.SC.; T. Eastwood, A.R.C.S.; D. du B. Evans; W. B. R. King; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; M. Macgregor; R. W. Pocock, B.SC.; H. H. Read, B.SC.; J. E. Richey; R. L. Sherlock, D.SC.; B. Smith; C. B. Wedd; T. H. Whitehead, B.SC.; G. V. Wilson, B.SC.; D. A. Wray, B.SC. ..... £120 to £400
Assistant Palæontologist, J. Pringle ..... £120 to £400

MUSEUM.

Curator and Librarian, J. A. Howe, B.SC. £520 to £650
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook ..... £300 to £500
Asst. Curator, A. F. Hallimond ..... £150 to £300

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W.

Principal and Headmaster, A. Spencer, A.R.C.A.... £800
Registrar and Deputy do., C. D. FitzRoy* £400 to £500
Lady Superintendent (vacant)..... .....
Professors, E. Lantéri; W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., £500; G. E. Moira (*part time*), £320; A. B. Pite, F.R.I.B.A., £500; Sir Frank Short, R.A., F.R.E. (*part time*) (*Supernumerary*) £250
Lecturer, B. A. Spencer, F.S.A. £400
Instructors, E. C. Alston; G. Haywood..... £300

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 § 3 (1866), in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed over to him. The main functions of the office are: (1) Exchequer:—To authorise Issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament; to authorise borrowings in case of deficiency; to examine the daily Exchequer accounts of the Banks of England and Ireland, and the accounts of the Consolidated Fund. (2) Audit of Public Accounts:—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proof of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £66,382 in 1915-16.

Compt. and Aud.-Gen., Sir Hy. Jas. Gibson, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, T. E. Jenner £100
Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, John Westerman Cawston, C.B. £1,500
Principal Clerks, M. S. Kelly; W. H. Gallier; S. Waine; John Tenney, B.SC.; T. J. Bradley ...£850 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, F. N. Dixon; F. Wood; F. C. Goldby; H. Collot; J. R. Sowden; J. S. Lee; C. Monk; J. D. Rees; W. T. Restall; J. J. Garnham; J. Houldsworth; W. Anderson; T. B. Pearson; P. A. N. Nicholls; T. C. Evans; B. H. Cox; J. L. Rawncliffe; R. J. Watson; A. Diggins; G. F. Davis (*acting*) ..... £550 to £700
Chief Examiners, M. Cleary; W. A. Woods; W. D. Bathurst; C. H. Stoodley; G. Burley; H. J. Batho; W. G. Cartwright; C. H. Cope; A. W. Hargreaves; A. W. Cronly; G. T. V. Steer; W. Johnson; W. Ll. Davies; J. E. Luxford; J. Bell; J. W. Bullock; W. S. Carter; J. Putnam; H. Greer; T. E. Jenner; T. Petherbridge; A. J. Evans; R. J. Redfern; W. B. Evans; L. S. Stone; J. W. A. Hayden; E. L. Curtis; J. Brand; E. G. Clayton; J. M. Davies; W. H. Andrews; H. Hesford; H. T. S. Forbes; H. W. Park; C. L. de Wolff; A. Hogan; A. W. Couzens; E. H. Weaver; E. W. A. Potts; H. S. Gage; C. Hopping (*acting*) ..... £350 to £500
There are also 151 *Examiners*..... £100 to £350

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. (Office hours 11 to 6.)

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Officer had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), three Assistant Under-Secretaries, Controller of Commercial and Consular Affairs, a Chief Clerk, a Legal Adviser, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £70,413 in 1915-16.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G. M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Hon. James Eric Drummond, C.B. £300
Diplomatic Sec., Hon. Theo Russell, C.V.O. £150
Asst. Sec., C. F. J. Dormer £150
Précis Writer, C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O..... £300

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.....£2,500
Private Sec., R. H. Campbell £150

* Temporarily seconded to assist in inspection of Schools of Art. The duties of Registrar are being temporarily discharged by Mr. H. E. Fass.

Parliamentary, Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.....£1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Locock £150
Assist. Under-Secs., Sir Walter Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500
Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,200
Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £1,200
Controller of Commercial & Consular Affairs, Algernon Law, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. A. C. Tilley.....£1,000 to £1,200
Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. £1,200
Assistant Legal Advisers, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B., K.C., £900 to £1,000; and H. W. Malkin.....£700 to £800
Senior Clerks, Sir William Geo. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G. C.B.; Beilby F. Alston, C.B.; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; G. S. Spicer; G. R. Clerk, C.B., C.M.G.; R. A. C. Sperling; V. A. Wellesley.....each £900 to £1,000
Assist. Clerks, C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O.; Hon. J. E. Drummond, C.B.; Hon. C. H. Tufton; Alwyn Parker, C.M.G.; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; R. G. Vansittart, M.V.O.; W. A. Stewart.....each £700 to £800
Junior Clerks (*1st Class*), L. Oliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O.; C. J. F. Dormer; O. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock; Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen; H. J. Seymour; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; C. W. Orde; R. T. Nugent; E. F. Boothby; F. E. F. Adam; O. S. O'Malley; D. J. M. Douglas-Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. H. Smith; E. G. F. Adam; L. Collier; A. D. Cooper; V. C. W. Forbes; M. D. Peterson; T. M. Snow .....each £200 to £500
Chief Clerk's Dept. :—
Assist., Walter R. Wallis.....£550 to £750
Staff Officers, O. V. Blake; W. H. Robinson; H. W. McQuown; P. C. Rice .....£300 to £450
Librarian, &c., E. C. Blech, C.M.G.....£700 to £1,000
Assistants, Librarian's Dept., H. Ritchie; E. Parkes £500 to £600
Staff Officers, G. Badrick; R. C. Dickie; Frank Gritton £300 to £450
Staff Officer in Treaty Dept., H. S. Martin £300 to £400
Registry: Registrar, W. L. Berrow, I.S.O. £350 to £500
Staff Officers, John Gritton; H. A. Slade; D. A. Leak; J. H. Mears; C. S. Nicoll .....£300 to £450
Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies, R. Follett Synge, C.M.G. M.V.O. £400
Oriental Translator, Prof. Charles Wells .....
and Division Clerks, Leslie G. Brown; W. Weigheld*; J. W. Field; H. H. Quarmby; A. E. Airey*; W. L. M. Dunlop*; O. Monk*; S. Springer*; R. Bloore; J. W. Stafford*; E. W Light; J. F. French; E. G. Adams; O. J. Hubbert; R. C. Thomson; W. T. Harrower; L. R. Sherwood; J. L. Butler; J. S. Grant; W. Ewing; A. F. Orchard; T. J. W Wilson; H. S. Blank; F. H. Cleobury; D. F. Crawford; S. H. Gellatly; R. C. Cox; F. L. Brookes; W. V. Jenkins; H. A. Hobson; W. J. Uwins; A. L. Willis; F. T. Campion; W W. Pate; A. K. Helm; P. J. Hornby; A. H. Marlow; F. G. Thompson; H. G. Kelsey; H. W. Gunningham; E. H. Rance; E. H. Oldham; G. R. Butteriss; R. Kemp; H. W. Minshull; J. Ridler each £70 to £300
King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Raikes, £400; Hon. Frcdk. G. Curzon; Major P. W. North; Maj. A. F. Custance; Maj. A. S. M. Porter .....each £250
Home Service Messengers, Murdoch Mackenzie, £225; Edmund W. Newberry; A. E. Morbey; J. C. Veasey; John Wright; Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling each £130 to £200

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,
Central Office, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the National Insurance Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. The Chief Registrar is also a member of the National Health Insurance Commissions for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee.

Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.
Assist. Registrars, T. Hall Hall; G. D. Barlow; John Fox .....£600 to £800
Legal Assist., D. L. F. Koe.....£500
Law Clerks, W. Berry; W. J. Day .....£300 to £400
Supt. of Rules and Accountant, G. T. Knecht £400 to £500
Supt. of Registers, T. Jordan .....£400 to £500
Supt. of Returns and Statistics, H. G. Souter £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, E. Bennett; G. H. Cooper; R. R. Martin; F. H. Minett .....£300 to £400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. P. Clue, £200 to £400; T. F. Dunning .....£120 to £200
Office Keeper, G. H. Taylor .....£120 to £150

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
Somerset House, W.C.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the above Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office for 1915-16 were estimated at £58,601 (including £1,072 for the Census Office).

Registrar-General, Bernard Mallet, C.B. £1,200
Private Sec., T. A. Saunders.
Secretary and Supt. of Records, A. R. Bellingham £900
Supt. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D. £800 to £900
Principal Clerks, Archer Bellingham; T. T. S. de Jastrzebski £700
Senior Clerks, W. J. Ingoldby; F. Finch £500 to £600
Clerk of Accounts, C. W. Danby .....£500 to £600
Inspectors of Registration, F. Page; F. Bendle £400 to £600; J. W. Reading .....£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. J. McDonnell, £350 to £450; C. E. Hampson; C. H. Martin; W. O. D. Jones; R. A. Moad; W. F. Cook; T. A. Saunders; D. Ll. Evans £300 to £400

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the improvement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £267,169 in 1915-16.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook Simon, K.C., K.C.V.O., M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., S. W. Harris, £150; G. G. Whiskard, £100; G. C. Rees, M.P. .....(*unp.*)

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., G. W Chrystal.....£150
Parliamentary, William Brace, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., A. Locke £150
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Ernley Robertson Hay Blackwell, C.B. (*Legal*), £1,200 to £1,500; Malcolm Delevingne, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B.; J. Pedder, C.B.; G. A. Aitken, M.V.O.; A. J. Eagleston; R. R. Bannatyne; S. W. Harris .....£1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, A. L. Dixon; A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson; J. F. Moylan; G. W. Chrystal; H. B. Butler .....£700 to £800
Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard, I.S.O. (*Assistant Registrar of the Baronetage*), £700; C.G. Markbreiter;

* Minor Staff Officers.

A. Locke; H. R. Scott; G. G. Whiskard; C. D. C. Robinson; E. N. A. Finlay; M. H. Whitelegge; A. L. R. Parsons; A. Crapper; E. W. E. Holderness; F. C. Johnson; W. Sheepshanks; F. Sandon; G. R. A. Buckland; C. W. G. Eady .....£200 to £500

Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Greenwood, I.S.O. £650

Assistant do., W. C. Platt.....£500

Clerk for Statis. Returns, W. J. Farrant £550

Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Beamer £500

Assist. do., C. A. Bradford £400

Library & Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett £450

Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £450

Clerk of Mining Statistics and Secretary to Board for Mining Examinations, W. W. Ware.....£450

Second Divn. Clerk (Higher Grade), A. Williams....£350

Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Peacock.....£350

Clerk to Inspector under Aliens Act, J. M. M. Dallas, £250 to £350

Clerk to Inspectors of Explosives, C. R. Malcolm £350

Second Asst. Supt. of the Registry, A. H. May..£200 to £300

Minor Staff Clerks, E. E. Stringer, £200 to £300; G. F. Porter, £190 to £250; A. Whitley, £200 to £300; F. V. Edwards, £128 to £200.

Official Analysts, William Henry Willcox, M.D.; F. G. Hopkins, M.B., D.SC.

Factory Department, Home Office.

H.M. Chief Inspector, Sir B. Arthur Whitelegge, K.C.B., M.D.....£1,500

Dep. Chief Inspectors, Whitehall, H. M. Robinson, I.S.O., £800 to £900; R. E. Graves ...£750 to £850

H.M. Superintending Inspectors, G. Bellhouse, *Home Office*; J. H. Walmsley, *Birmingham*; W. Williams, *Glasgow*; J. H. Rogers, *Bristol*; J. Jackson, *Manchester*; C. F. Wright, *Leeds*.....£600 to £750

Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, M.D., £800; E. L. Collis, M.B.; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Manchester* £500 to £700

Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E. £500 to £700

Inspector for Dangerous Trades, W. S. Smith £500 to £700

H.M. Inspectors (*Class Ia*), J. T. Birtwistle (*Inspector of Textile Particulars*), *Blackburn* (to £600); J. E. Ashworth,* *South London*; O. A. Shinner,* *Bristol*; D. Walmsley, *Oldham*; H. J. Wilson,* *Glasgow*; W. H. Seal,* *Manchester*; J. E. Harston,* *Birmingham*; G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shuter,* *Leeds*; E. F. May, *Dublin*; S. Eraut, *Belfast*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; Joseph Law, *Blackburn*; F. J. Parkes, *North London*; J. Hilditch, *Swansea*; John Law, *Sheffield*; W. Buchan, *Liverpool*; J. H. Crabtree, *Burnley*; T. C. Butler, *East London*; H. Verney, *North-West London*; E. V. Clark, *West London*; A. Wolfe, *Wolverhampton*; W. B. Lauder, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; (*Class Ib*), J. H. Nicholl, *Northampton*; J. Kellett, *Stockton*; W. J. B. Davis, *Kent*; H. J. Peacock, *Huddersfield*; W. J. Neely, *North-East London*; T. C. Taylor, *Norwich*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Southampton*; W. D. Kirkwood, *Lanarkshire*; L. P. Evans, *Plymouth*; T. Brown, *Edinburgh*; W. H. Beverley, *South-West London*; J. Owner, *Bolton*; H. E. Brothers, *Warrington*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; R. Eatock, *Nottingham*; J. H. Warren, *Lincoln*; J. L. Edwards, *Wrexham*; C. F. R. Johnston, *Kilmarnock*; E. F. Boggis-Rolfe, *Preston*; E. A. R. Werner, *Stoke-on-Trent*; E. L. Allhusen, *Cork*; H. W. Younger, *Halifax*; W. F. E. Seymour, *Leicester*; L. Ward, *Derby*; G. S. Taylor, *Home Office*; W. F. Ireland, *Stockport*; S. R. Bennett, *Londonderry*; G. E. Duckering, *Rochdale*; F. G. Mudford, *Worcester*; G. L. Crampton, *Stirling*; H. H. C. Thomas, *Walsall*; M. E. White, *Gloucester*; C. E. Pringle, *Hull*; W. V. Smith, *Wigan*; R. U. Shaxby, *Yeovil*; A. B. Franklin, *Aberdeen*; W. J. McCaghey, *Keighley*; J. Good, *Coventry*; T. Portens, *Reading*; D. R. Wilson, *Home Office*; W. K. Beard, *Ipswich*; W. E. Harding, *Bristol*; S. Hird, *Manchester*; H. R. Rogers, *Birmingham*; L. C. McNair, *Inverness*; W. J. Law, *Leeds*; C. W. Price, *Home Office*; G. G. Sumner, *Dundee* £300 to £450; 23 to £550

57 *Inspectors* (*Class II.*).....£200 to £300

Assistant Inspectors of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor; E. J. Holmes; J. T. Ashton; T. McC. Birtwistle.....£150 to £250

* Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, *Home Office*.....£400 to £550

H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss R. E. Squire,* *Home Office*; Miss A. Tracey, *Manchester*; Miss E. Sadler, *Leeds*; Miss H. Martindale, *Birmingham*; Miss M. M. Vines, *Glasgow*; Miss E. J. Slocock, *Belfast*; Miss C. I. S. Smith, *Home Office* .....£300 to £400

H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss I. Whitworth, *Home Office*; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, *Home Office*; Miss A. J. Perry, *Glasgow*; Miss H. C. Escreet, *Birmingham*; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, *Birmingham*; Miss F. I. Taylor, *Leeds*; Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Manchester*; Miss D. E. Lindsay, *Leeds*; Miss E. F. Stevenson, *Manchester*; Miss J. E. V. Lennard, *Leeds*; Miss M. H. S. Hall, *Manchester*; Miss A. E. Smith, *Home Office*; Miss J. M. S. Keely, *Home Office*; Mrs. R. H. Tawney (*tempy.*); Mrs. H. Rackham (*tempy.*) .....£200 to £300

55 *Inspectors' Assistants*, 29 £110 to £150; 26 to £200

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. £1,000

Inspectors, Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, R.A., £800 to £900; Major T. H. Crozier; Maj. H. Coningham, £500 to £800; Maj. R. A. Thomas, R.A.....£500

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Chief Inspector, Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B., *Home Office* £1,500

Private Sec., G. B. Brown.

Deputy Ch. Insp., W. Walker, *Home Office* ...£1,000

Divisional Inspectors, W. N. Atkinson, I.S.O., LL.D., *Cardiff*; H. Johnstone, 3 *Priory Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham*; T. H. Mottram, *Doncaster*; J. R. R. Wilson, *Westfield Drive, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne*; H. Walker, *Tyne Lodge, Grange Loan, Edinburgh*; A. D. Nicholson, *Astley, Manchester* £750 to £1,000

Senior Inspectors, R. McLaren, *Drumclair, Airdrie near Glasgow*; W. Saint, *Stafford*; J. D. Lewis *Swansea*; D. H. F. Mathews, *Hoole, Chester*; A. Pearson, *Llandaff*; R. G. M. Prichard, *Edinburgh*; H. A. Abbott, *Sheffield*; F. H. Wynne, *Durham*; T. G. Davies, *Newport, Mon.*; J. M. Carey, *Bath*; J. Masterton, 86 *Morningside Pl., Edinburgh*; J. R. Felton, 298 *Pershore Road, Birmingham* £500 to £700

Electrical Insp., R. Nelson, *Home Office* £500 to £700

Junior Inspectors, W. H. Hepplewhite, *Tamworth*; J. Mellors, *Wakefield*; G. B. Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester*; J. Masterton, 72 *St. Leonards Road, Ayr*; G. Poole, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; A. H. Steele, *Glasgow*; W. J. Charlton, *Liverpool*; L. Clive, *Newcastle, Staffs*; W. E. T. Hartley, *Stirling*; T. Ashley, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; J. S. Foot, *Bridgend*; T. Boydell, *Truro*; H. M. Hudspeth, *Doncaster*; E. H. Frazer, *Nottingham*; C. D. Mottram, *Sheffield*; Douglas Hay, *Durham*; F. N. Siddall, *Bolton*; Herbert Danby, *Doncaster*; J. A. S. Ritson, *Edinburgh*; P. S. Lea *Birmingham*; E. S. Rees, *Cardiff*; P. T. Jenkins *Newport (Mon.)*; H. J. Humphrys, *Dunfermline*; H. T. Foster, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; G. Cook, *Whitehaven*; A. L. Flint, *Leeds*; A. Stoker, *Prestwich, Manchester*; T. L. McBride, *Newport, Mon.*; W. Rees, *Cardiff*.....£300 to £450

Senior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines, G. J. Williams, *Coed Menai, Bangor*; W. Leck, *Cleator Moor, Cumberland*.....£500 to £700

Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, *Carnarvon*.....£300 to £450

30 *Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £150 to £300

7 *Inspectors of Horses in Mines*.....£125 to £175

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D. £700

Inspector under the Aliens Act.

W. Haldane Porter £700

Clerk to the Inspector, J. M. M. Dallas ...£250 to £350

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Chief Inspector, Geo. D. Thane, F.R.C.S. £600

Inspectors, Sir J. A. Russell, M.B., LL.D.; W. P. Graham, M.B.; G. F. Rogers, M.D.....£800

Inspectors of Anatomy, Home Office, S.W.

Metropolis, Sir Wm. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. £700

Provinces, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S. £700

* Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden, £1,000 ; L. Dunning £750 to £850

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Home Office, S.W.

Chief Inspector, C. E. B. Russell.....£800 to £1,000
Senior Inspector, J. C. Pearson .....£450 to £700
Inspector Cl. I., W. H. Bulley .....£450 to £700
Inspectors Cl. II., E. W. Taunton, G. R. B. Loch, F. S. Scruby .....£250 to £400
Woman Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison, L.R.C.P. £250 to £350
Medical Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.R.C.S. £500 to £700
Woman do. (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B. £300 to £400
Chief Clerk, T. B. Hildesley .....£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, F. B. Falshaw ; W. E. Stephenson £300 to £400
Minor Staff Clerk, W. A. Hermon .....£200 to £300

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W.

Chairman, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B.....£1,800
Private Secretary, W. Scott Westland.....£100
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, F. J. Dryhurst, C.B. ; Capt. C. F. de L. Eardley-Wilmot ; M. L. Waller ; Sir Herbert Smalley, M.D. £1,000
Director of Convict Prisons (unpaid) Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D.....£200
Sec. & Insp., Lieut.-Col. J. Winn, R.E. .....£700 to £800
Inspectors, Major E. W. Briscoe ; J. R. Farewell ; N. G. Mitchell-Innes, £700 to £800 ; O. F. N. Treadwell (*Asst. Medical Inspector*), £600 ; Miss Mary L. Gordon (*Lady Inspector*) .....£300 to £400
Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, E. Brine, I.S.O. £650 to £800
Assist. do., A. T. Turpin .....£500 to £600
Assist. Sec., A. J. Wall .....£500 to £600
Surveyor, Major H. S. Rogers, R.E. ....£700 to £900
Assist. do., O. P. Schreiber £400
1st Class Clerks, W. Scott Westland ; F. J. Price ; W. H. T. Walker ; C. M. Overton .....£350 to £500

The Board of Control (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency). 66 Victoria Street, S.W.

Chairman, Sir Wm. Patrick Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B.£1,800
Commissioners, Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, P.C., M.P. ; Mrs. E. F. Pinsent .....*unp.*
Commissioners, Sir Frederick Needham, M.D. ; E. Marriott Cooke, M.B. ; S. Coupland, M.D. ; C. H. Bond, M.D. ; L. L. Shadwell ; A. H. Trevor ; S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C. ; B. T. Hodgson, each £1,500 ; A. Rotherham, M.B. ; Miss M. Dendy each £1,200 to £1,500
Secretary, O. E. Dickinson .....£800 to £1,000
Assist. Secretary, A. J. Comyn .....£600 to £750
Inspectors, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D., £200 ; A. E. Evans, M.B., £500 to £800 ; S. E. Gill, M.D. £400 to £600
Architect, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A. .....£600 to £800
Assist. Architect, F. C. Webster, A.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.I. £250 to £350
Chief Clerk, A. S. Wild £650
Accountant, W. E. J. Cardy .....£400 to £600
Clerks, J. Bradbury ; P. Kirk ; A. J. Pearce £150 to £500
Supt. of Registry, C. H. Eldridge .....£350 to £450
Statistical Officer, G. F. Williams.....£300 to £400
Staff Clerk, F. J. Caswell .....£300 to £400
Second Div. Clerk (higher grade), A. W. Green £350

The Board of Control Liquor Traffic). Canada House, Kingsway, W.C.

Chairman, Lord D'Abernon, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, J. C. G. Sykes, C.B.

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose president was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., F. H. Lucas, C.B. £300
Assist. do., J. C. Walton £150
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £800

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. £2,000
Private Sec., C. H. Kisch, *(acting)*
Parliamentary, Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,500
Private Sec., S. K. Brown.....£150
Assist. Under-Sec., Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B. £1,200

Council.

Vice-President,
Members, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart ; Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E. ; Gen. Sir Chas. C. Egerton, C.C.B., D.S.O., each £1,200 ; Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. ; Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I. ; Laurence Currie ; Sir Frederick W. Duke, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ; Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I. ; Sir C. Arnold White ; Sir Charles Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O. ; Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.....each £1,000
Clerk of the Council, Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B.
Deputy do., James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.
Reading Clerk to Council, R. H. A. Carter £50
Resident Clerks, R. H. Headley ; W. Gauld ...each £80

Correspondence Department Secretaries.

Financial, Francis W. Newmarch, C.S.I. ; W. Robinson £800 to £1,200
Military, Gen. Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B. £1,200
Assistant do., James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.....£1,100
Revenue and Statistics, L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E.....£1,200
Assistant do., E. J. Turner .....£800 to £1,000
Political and Secret, Sir F. A. Hirtzel, K.C.B. ...£1,200
Assistant do., J. E. Shuckburgh .....£800 to £1,000
Public Works, Hermann A. Haines.....£1,200
Assistant do., W. Stantiall .....£800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, M. C. C. Seton, C.B.....£1,200
Assistant do., John E. Ferard.....£1,100
Senior Clerks, F. H. Lucas, C.B. ; W. H. Swain ; L. D. Wakely ; P. H. Dumbell ; C. E. Baines ; S. F. Stewart ; H. J. Tozer ; H. Peel ; C. H. Kisch £600 to £800
Junior Clerks, J. C. Walton ; F. W. H. Smith ; S. K. Brown ; *H. W. Garrett ; R. H.W. Brinsley-Richards ; R. H. A. Carter ; D. T. Monteith ; E. S. Hopkins ; W. H. Morant ; P. J. Patrick ; G. E. Shepherd £200 to £600
Clerk for Examination of Army Non-Effective Accounts, G. Ashton.....£650
Staff Clerks, E. W. Sutton, G. W. Young £350 to £500
Ditto, A. Phibbs .....£350 to £450
Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, R. C. Barker, C.I.E. £1,100
Clerk, C. E. J. Twisaday .....£320 to £700

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General and Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, Walter Badock, C.S.I. £1,300
Deputy do., R. G. Jaquet.....£800 to £1,000
Assist. do., W. S. Durrant £850
Senior Clerks, F. Perrott ; S. G. Smith ; J. H. F. Reed ; G. H. Stoker ; R. Mowbray ; A. J. Pattle £550 to £750
Supernumerary Senior Clerks, T. R. Ellenor ; S. Turner .....£550 to £750
Junior Clerks, W. Kelley ; H. McD. Ellercamp ; A. J. C. Edwards ; F. G. Hill, I.S.O. ...£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, J. J. Wootton ; H. R. White ; H. J. Riley ; W. Andrews ; P. Putnam ; C. Biggs ; A. Charlton ; E. Aucott.....£350 to £500
Ditto, J. W. Clough.....£350 to £450

Store Department.

Director-General, George H. Collier £1,200
Deputy do., R. R. Howlett .....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, F. T. Eades ; J. F. Forsyth ; A. C. McDowall.....£550 to £750
Junior Clerks, W. F. West ; P. J. Hume ; A. J. Petty ; W. G. Crockett ; M. Daniels .....£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, G. J. B. Fox ; M. Alexander £350 to £500
Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. G. Segrave.

Branch at Store Depot, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N. £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., William E. Phelps, I.S.O. .....£600 to £800
Assistant to Superintendent, B. H. G. Street £550

* Receives also an allowance of £50.

Supervisors, Capt. W. A. Wickham ; H. C. Card ; G. Cuttle ; F. W. Sharp ; S. A. Collins ; H. G. Shurlock ; T. W. Smith ; W. Harrison ; E. Price....£250 to £500
Inspector of Machinery, *J. Hitchcock ...£400 to £500
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, F. E. Benest £300 to £500
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. D. Elcum, M.D., M.R.C.S. £100
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. J. L. Van Geyzel, M.B., I.M.S. (retd.) £300

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E. £1,000
Assistant, H. Mitchell ....£550 to £700
Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall ; T. C. Fenton, LL.B. ; C. T. Thompson ; G. F. Tinney ; E. W. Jolliffe....£350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E. £1,000
Assistant do., G. Denehars £300
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, PH.D. £600
Assist. do., A. G. Ellis, M.A. £400
Secretary for Indian Students, C. E. Mallet £1,000
Educational Adviser to Indian Students (22 Cromwell Road, S.W.), T. W. Arnold, C.I.E. £800
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major-Gen. Sir John Steevens, K.C.B. £500
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden ....£250 to £450

MEDICAL BOARD, for the Examination of Officers. (Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.)

President, Surg.-Gen. Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., M.D., I.M.S. (retd.) £800
Member, Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S. (retd.) £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir S. G. Sale, K.C.I.E. £1,200
Assist. Solicitor, F. R. Marten ....£450 to £600
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. £300 to £400
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E., R.A. £1,000
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor, H. A. Cooper £1,200
Assistant to Auditor, W. A. Sturdy.....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, E. L. Ball ; †A. Jackson ...£550 to £750
Junior Clerks, †A. H. J. Neatham ; C. S. Body £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. F. T. Campbell, £350 to £500 ; L. E. Ellis ; E. S. Evans ....£300 to £400

[The business of the Troopship Service is conducted by Rear-Admiral H. W. Savory, M.V.O., R.N., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty, acting as the Agent of the Sec. of State for India in Council.]

INLAND REVENUE, BOARD OF,

Somerset House, W.C.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1719. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 22 and 23 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. In 1909 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps, Taxes, and Land Value Duties. The estimated cost of the Department in 1914-15 was £2,207,320 (the establishment charges of the Chief Office being £368,535).

Chairman, Sir Edmund Nott-Bower, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, G. R. Hamilton £100
Deputy Chairman, N. F. Warren Fisher....£1,500
Private Secretary, P. M. Osmond (*temp.*) £50
Commissioners, J. P. Crowly, C.B. ; H. D. de la Bère, C.B. ....each £1,200

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,

York House, Kingsway, W.C.

Presiding Special Commissioner, G. F. Howe ...£1,200
Special Commissioners, H. W. Page-Phillips ; R. J. Martin‡ ; A. Grasemann ; C. H. Rickman ; M. B. R. Sturgis‡ W. J. Braithwaite ....£850 to £1,000

* Receives also an allowance of £50.
† Receives also an allowance of £100.
‡ Solicitor of Inland Revenue in Dublin and Special Commissioner of Income Tax (*unpaid*).

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secs., J. E. Chapman, C.B. ; P. Thompson £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, P. Williamson ; J. Jacob ; F. A. Barrett ; R.V. N. Hopkins ....£850 to £1,000
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, E. R. Harrison ....£850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, H. A. A. Cruso ; W. H. Moonan ; E. H. Lambert ; S. Minnis ; M. W. Watson ; E. O. H. Fossey ; H. M. Sanders ; G. B. Canny ; W. R. H. Merriman ; C. G. Spry ; F. A. Slee ; L. E. Jones ; W. H. Williams ; W. V. Bradford ; E. V. Hall ; J. C. Stamp ; A. Webster ; A. A. Oliver .....£600 to £800
First Division Clerks, P. M. Osmond ; L. Browett ; J. Snellgrove ; J. Hutton ; T. A. Mangan ; R. P. M. Gower ; R. W. Needham ; C. J. Gregg ; M. Reid ; T. E. Harvey ; T. Cope ; G. R. Hamilton ; G. P. Kurten ; H. G. Dunford ; A. Nelson ; W. G. E. Burnett ; E. M. H. Lloyd ; G. L. M. Clanson ; S. H. G. Bürger ; E. R. Dutton ; C. H. Wakely ; E. W. Verity ; W. E. Bickford ....£200 to £500
Staff Officers, G. Wells ; H. W. Osmond ; J. T. Sargent ; J. Mullineux ; W. J. Back ; P. Minter .....each £550
Staff Clerks, W. H. Wright ; J. A. Thompson ; M. J. Cahill ; E. H. Dodwell ; T. E. Swain ; W. A. Collins ; M. O'Connor ; W. A. Jennery ; A. Hall ; J. Stansfeld ; A. R. Reeves ; B. A. Henderson ; H. de P. Gauvain, £400 to £500 ; J. J. Cluman ; A. Russen ; J. Dillon ; H. O. Goater ; A. J. Strahan ; W. S. Stroud ; C. W. J. Morgan ; W. T. Dickinson ; A. R. Clark ; G. H. Whybrow ; A. C. Culley ; A. Featherstonhaugh ; W. Watson ; B. Marden ; H. W. Crapp ; A. G. Jarvis ; F. Murphy ; J. Lintott ; F. C. Oldridge ; W. H. Chick ; J. F. Waight ; H. B. Haynes ; S. W. Fox ; B. Lee ; E. Denniford ; E. W. Goodrich ; W. P. Shepherd ; C. Smith ; J. Berry ; J. N. Blackburn ; E. E. Beare ; J. R. Bowman ; G. G. Greenfield ; E. H. Harrison ; J. Ashford ; C. M. May ; E. C. Bircham ; G. V. Howell ; W. W. Brougham ; M. H. Axton....£300 to £400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore £1,000
Deputy Accountant, H. C. Strutt....£725 to £800
Accountants and Cashier, E. S. Chapman ; J. E. Howe ; V. de M. Alexandre (*Cashier*)...£550 to £700
Senior Clerks, J. Talbot ; E. J. Henry ; A. Brown ; H. T. Watson ; H. W. Maw ; F. G. Mann ; G. T. Nicholls ; W. P. Reynolds ; G. H. Bennell £420 to £550
Staff Clerks, B. Bramble ; F. W. Hunt ; J. Tinkler ; G. D. Lees ; W. Haynes ; J. Somerville ; J. H. Gedge ; A. J. Polley ; W. Willby ; H. Campkin ; F. W. P. French....£300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Office—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, T. Collins....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspectors, E. S. London ; (a vacancy) £850 to £1,000
Superintending Inspectors, E. Elwood ; J. A. McQuade ; W. Williams ; A. Binns ; J. W. Sowrey ; C. J. H. Revell ; J. C. Brice ; E. Clark ; P. O. Hillman ; W. Sharland ; J. Southwell ; C. F. Rawson ; T. MacMahon ; W. Webb ; F. W. Langston £800, rising after 3 years to £850
Inspectors, Surveyors attached to Chief Office, J. Stevens ; A. B. Shaw ; C. H. Ross ; C. E. Bennett ; E. J. Sumner ; A. W. Foster ; J. A. Fowler ; H. T. Bustard ; J. Mitchell ; J. J. Farrell ; W. H. Faulkner ; A. C. Alcock ; A. S. Twort ; W. T. Edwards ; W. McIver ; A. Hook (*Ireland*) ; A. E. Goodwin (*Scotland*) ; M. C. Furtado ; D. C. Lethem (*Scotland*) ; F. W. Langston ; A. F. Pool ; M. W. Osler ; F. J. Cooksey ; H. G. Butler ; A. Easson (*Scotland*) ; G. J. Scales ; P. T. Horton ; W. W. Thurgood ; R. P. Chinnesk ; J. P. Hughes ; S. J. Wood ; E. A. McNeill ; W. H. Coates ; P. G. Read ; C. W. Ayers ; P. O. Nolder ; W. J. Hills ; J. J. Cater (*Scotland*) ; C. E. Garland (*Scotland*) ; H. G. Carter ; H. W. Guest ; T. W. MacLeod ; H. R. Foyle ; B. Archer ; B. R. Leaver ; J. Sadd ; A. P. Harry ; W. R. Derry.

Estate Duty Office.

Secretary, Alfred W. Soward, C.B. £1,200
Assist. Secs., G. H. Heath ; J. W. Jackson ; A. J. Bird £850 to £1,000
Legal Adviser, G. B. Rosher....£1,000

Principal Clerks, E. Heard; F. H. Duffield; F. H. Mainwaring; R. D. Etheridge; C. E. Fletcher; H. H. Clare; L. W. Browne; G. D. Callender; J. C. Denmead, F.I.A. (*Actuary*); J. H. Taylor; J. Webster-Brown; J. Gaskill; A. Hewitt; J. R. Redhead; H. Dearden; J. H. P. Gilbertson; C. R. Elliott; H. L. Bramall; T. McIver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; W. E. Lockwood..... £600 to £800
Assist. Principal Clerks, H. D. Scott; H. P. Dunning; W. V. Palmer; J. Dales; A. E. Hodgson; E. H. L. Jones; T. W. G. Wratislaw; P. J. Roper; S. T. Mimpriss; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhunter; H. W. Osborn; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; W. E. Willan; F. C. Lambert; C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; A. E. Sansom; C. J. H. Hutchins; A. J. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; F. E. Jeram; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorle; J. W. Lumb; H. G. Bell £550
First Class Clerks, *A. W. Cooper; °J. Buckley; L. Stack; R. R. Ricketts; *J. H. Eley; *E. Whitaker; °A. Veasey; °C. D. Knox; *A. H. Troughton; °F. P. Clark; °A. H. Parez; °A. Robinson; °R. Dymond; °J. B. Birch; °H. L. White; °H. McIlquham; °W. Addison; °G. L. Price; °J. F. Tarrant; °H. C. Sword; °C. W. L. Tytheridge; °P. T. Brown; °J. H. Robinson; °J. W. Ruddy; °M. H. T. Macturk; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; H. J. Harrison; A. P. Beet; H. B. D. Sword; E. T. Dixon; R. Quisg; E. V. Cole; E. M. Miller; W. C. Royle; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; J. B. Isherwood; W. G. Birt; A. J. H. Green; J. Connery; E. T. Hopkins; °G. E. Eaton; °S. T. Lock; °J. J. Tinsley; E. L. Holland; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Biss; G. H. Glover; J. A. G. Owen; P. H. G. O'Flynn; K. J. Milne; H. R. Russell; H. Priest; G. D. Florendine; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Moir; W. J. Duggan; °J. W. Fox; J. Canter.
*Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, others with personal salaries.*
Second Class Clerks, *A. S. Jamouneau; W. Neylan; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; F. T. Eve; E. L. Green; E. A. Graty; H. F. Studds; J. O'Connell; O. I. Thurston; F. Cruttenden; F. J. Phillips; C. A. Birtchnell; H. J. Oliver; F. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; T. S. Travers; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; H. F. Williams; J. H. Burgess; P. J. Bennett; R. E. Coleman; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; J. Stratton; F. Noxon; W. C. Fenwick; C. V. Tapp; H. R. Ould; H. M. Young; J. W. Hodges; E. Braddock; G. Peake; E. Genochio; W. T. Matthison; C. W. Hall; L. Green; E. H. Cross; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby; E. Coates; S. J. Page; J. C. Harrison; I. Grigw; R. N. Cook; R. F. Levy; A. B. Privett; R. Mead; J. S. Attwood; J. E. Robinson; J. W. Parham; W. H. Easty; J. H. Penson; F. C. Walters; T. A. McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Lynes; K. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; J. P. Cleary; J. G. Ibbotson; F. A. Hyrons; H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker; M. J. P. Kelly; E. H. Ritson; H. A. P. Stenning; E. A. Soward; S. G. Haskins; M. H. Tucker; L. A. Whillier; G. S. Bailey; D. W. Gration; P. W. Ade; F. M. Townend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; H. M. Barber; J. N. Harmer; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harrison; J. E. Reid; G. R. Blake; G. E. H. Parks; L. Johnson; O. Lovett; H. H. Livesey; W. Reader; D. J. O'Sullivan; G. E. Wright; A. D. Crombie; P. J. Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. A. Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; L. D. Gammans; F. R. Parks; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; L. B. Gibson; D. W. McAra; A. T. Law; E. L. Archer; H. G. Du Heaume; H. E. Smith; H. Butler; H. F. Peck; H. W. Farmer; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Folland; A. D. Barnes; E. Allen; R. M. Lascelles; C. S. Herridge; F. E. Price; C. J. Brown; D. Young; A. M. Reep; S. R. T. Wright; W. A. J. Barnett; E. Duggan; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cosgrove; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker; A. J. B. Williamson; P. Butler; E. W. Horwill; J. J. Sheehan; and B. Lazarus..... £100 to £350
Marked thus ° are on Service Scale, £150 to £300, £300 to £500.
Staff Clerks, A. H. Locke; T. F. Callum, £400 to £500; G. A. Allin..... £300 to £400

Edinburgh Branch Office.
See Scottish Section.

Dublin Branch Office.
See Irish Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

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Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, G. J. Sargent..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Controller, W. Brown..... £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. F. Oakeshott; S. Johnson; A. E. Taylor; L. H. Clark..... £550 to £700
Senior Clerks, °W. Battersby; °W. Lee; °E. B. Bishop; °H. W. Longley; °H. J. Gardham; *J. D. Rowe; F. N. Whittle..... £420 to £500
1st Class Clerk, G. Martin..... £320 to £400
Staff Clerks, H. H. Swain; J. Pittman; H. F. Chittock; A. J. Gayford; E. Chapman; H. A. Hodge; T. Green; J. P. Howatson; F. G. Hinks; E. L. Tottenham; A. H. Willott; W. A. Read; W. J. Bazeley; R. F. Jago; J. F. Park; F. G. Tucker..... £300 to £400

Office of the Inspector of Stamping.

Inspector, H. Birtles..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Inspector, G. W. Stonestreet..... £500 to £650
Chief Superintendent, F. Tapscott..... £375 to £475
Superintendents, 1st Class, F. J. Threshie; H. J. Jordan; A. S. Roberts; L. J. Macauliffe; J. Patient..... £260 to £350

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, H. B. Cox, C.B..... £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, J. Edwin Piper, I.S.O., LL.B.; Frederick W. W. Kingdon, LL.D. each £1,000; P. M. Smyth..... £700 to £900
Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, T. C. Bates, M.A.; J. J. Howe, LL.B.; E. D. Trimmer; J. H. Shaw (*at various personal salaries*).

Valuation Office.

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Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H. Thomas, F.S.I..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.S.I. £850 to £1,000
Asst. do., J. Mather, F.S.I. ..... £800 to £850
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Crawter, F.S.I.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; R. A. Dash, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, F.S.I.; C. G. Eve, F.S.I.; T. G. Fisher, F.S.I.; C. H. Gott, F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, F.S.I.; F. W. Thompson, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I.; W. Townend, F.S.I. ..... £800, after 3 years £850
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, F.S.I.; A. E. Fleck; G. T. Loban, F.S.I.; F. G. Baxendale, F.S.I.; R. J. Lake, F.S.I.; H. Burch, F.A.S.I.; C. W. Davis, F.S.I.; J. G. Poole; H. G. Buss; H. O. Foster, F.A.S.I.; A. R. Stanbridge.

Medical Officer.

G. A. Hamerton, M.D., F.R.C.S..... £400

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.
Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P. .....
Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, C.M.G.; L. F. Fergusson.
Vice-Chancellor, Dudley Stewart Smith, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, K.C.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.

* On old scale of pay for Senior Clerks, viz., £420 to £520.

Auditor, Henry Sydney Seymour.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith, C.B.
Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.
Assistant Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.
Registrar, Preston Dist., T. B. Blackburne.
Do. Liverpool Dist., Roger Lawrence, K.C.
Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, K.C., M.P. .....*and fees* £7,000
Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave, K.C., M.P. *and fees* £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500
Second do., L. C. Bowker .....£250 to £300

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.
Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.
Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).
Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.INST.C.E.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
Whitehall, S.W.

The Local Government Board was created by the Local Government Board Act 1871, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Political President. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £361,791 in 1915-16.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, F. L. Turner £300
Assist. do., P. Cambray .....*nhp.*
Assist. Private Sec., F. H. Schofield £100
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., E. H. Phillips £150
Permanent Sec., Sir H. C. Monro, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., R. B. Cross £150
Legal Adviser, J. Lithiby, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Secs., T. Pitts, C.B.; N. T. Kershaw, C.B. (£1,500); W. T. Jerred, C.B.; F. J. Willis, C.B.; A. V. Symonds .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, H. C. H. H. Houndle, I.S.O.; D. Dolton, I.S.O.; G. P. Beckley; G. E. Wainwright (£1,000); E. A. Browne; H. Pullen; A. J. A. Ball; C. Knight; A. Chapman; A. E. Wood; H. O. Stutchbury; A. B. Maclachlan .....£700 to £900
1st Class Clerks, W. H. Dumsday; P. Handford; E. T. Owen; H. A. Leggett; F. L. Turner; F. H. Schofield; E. H. Phillips; E. J. G. Titterington; F. J. Welch; R. B. Cross; A. N. C. Shelley; W. G. Allen; E. A. Faunch; P. Barter; F. R. Lovett; G. N. Pell; E. D. Macgregor; F. F. Marchbank; J. C. Wrigley; H. H. Turner; R. A. Potzsche; J. C. Carr; R. H. Crooke; H. H. George; C. R. Kerwood; R. Stanton; E. S. Hill; A. H. Self; A. M. Legge; D. Veale .....£200 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton, I.S.O. .....£400 to £600
Statistical Assistant, G. W. B. McLeod .....£400 to £600
Staff Clerks, R. W. Dingle, J. W. Coles, £550; T. Lawrance, T. R. Johnson, J. W. Davidson, A. O. Hobbs, J. Young, £400 to £500; A. A. Kent, F. H. O. Jerram, J. W. Trickey, F. C. Allworth, L. J. Harding, W. E. Cope, A. Newton, J. W. Graves, E. F. Gits, B. E. Pinder, E. Laws, T. Philpot, L. W. Shubrook, T. F. Noakes, T. R. Luke, F. Mayes, A. E. H. Goddard, W. H. M. Kirk, W. G. Gillings, F. J. Ogden, W. Wilkins, E. W. Pickering, G. H. Kennedy, H. M. Bright, R. Magowan, A. W. Mason £300 to £400
Additional Staff Clerks and Higher Grade 2nd Div., H. J. Andrews; J. B. Avery; C. J. Bayley; L. F. Bradford; W. G. H. Davis; W. G. Finch; G. J. Gilbert; A. G. R. Giller; W. G. W. Goodworth; R. J. Harrison; J. Hepworth; W. C. Hunter; E. S. Knowles; A. W. Lloyd; A. F. Macdonald; W. Mackenzie; T. Malley; R. O. Morris; A. A. Mulloy; W. Smith; W. J. Sutton; W. H. Turvey; W. M. Wilson .....£250 to £350
Minor Staff Clerks, C. W. T. H. Dyke; P. E. Felce £200 to £300
Second Division Clerks [144] .....£70 to £300
Clerk for Parliamentary Work, C. E. B. Green ...£200
Assistant Clerks [108], £50 to £150; *Typists* [38] £52 to £130
Architect, B. T. Kitchin .....£800 to £1,000
Assistant Architect, H. J. Pearson .....£500 to £600
Do., A. H. Worsley, £250 to £500; E. Hardwick-Terry £250 to £350
Legal Assistant, J. W. Baines .....£500 to £700
General Inspectors, A. B. Lowry (*Chief Inspector*, £1,100); P. H. Bagenal (£1,000); E. B. Wethered; G. A. F. Hervey; E. D. Court; Hon. G. Walsh; H. R. Williams; J. S. Oxley (£1,000); J. W. Thompson; W. P. Elias (£1,000); C. F. Roundell; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. D. Bushell; H. K. Nisbet; G. R. Snowden £600 to £900
Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, Sir A. H. Downes, M.D., £900; A. Fuller £800
Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, &c., R. C. Maxwell .....£600 to £800
Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600
Assist. Gen. Inspectors, W. J. T. Turton; E. F. C. Mosse £500
Superintendent Woman Inspector, Miss I. Stansfeld £400 to £450
Women Inspectors, Miss B. W. Evans; Miss M. O. Power; Miss M. K. Lea; Mrs. M. Andrews; Miss E. M. Jones; Miss L. W. Wamsley .....£250 to £350
Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burd .....£900 to £1,000
District Auditors (Metropolis), T. B. Cockerton; H. D. Gordon; A. C. Roberts .....£700 to £850
Do. (County Council Districts), W. D. Easterby; E. G. Easton; S. D. Jerrold; H. W. Oliver; N. C. Simner .....£700 to £850
Do. (Provincial Districts), F. M. Adams; A. F. P. Barton; J. A. B. B. Bruce; H. F. Buckland; A. W. Chamberlin; J. A. Cole; A. H. D. Cunynghame; M. W. Dixon; W. W. Dolby; G. L. Gibson; W. Griffith; N. M. Griffiths; H. C. Hamilton; G. St. J. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; C. A. Howell; J. E. Hughes; W. M. Hunt; J. E. Pughe-Jones; C. F. Jordison; J. Keogh; J. A. Lander; H. Locke; C. V. W. Lucas; H. Lyon; E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Propert; H. McC. Rich; H. D. Roberts; H. V. C. Roe; E. Stevens; F. L. Stevens; A. Q. Twiss; H. H. Walrond; E. H. V. Weigall; F. M. Wheatley; H. C. M. White; W. S. Wilkinson; R. G. Woodyatt; H. D. Wraith; W. Young .....£500 to £850
Assistant Auditors, J. E. Aldridge; W. A. Ayton; W. L. Brett; O. E. B. Brigden; L. M. Burrell; E. R. M. Castle; J. F. S. Croggon; J. W. Crowe; J. H. Easton; A. E. Ellis; H. R. S. Godfrey; H. W. W. Grain; F. B. Hardinge; H. S. Millett; F. H. Mowatt; B. O'Gorman; C. W. Paddon; W. F. M. Provis; W. Robbs; B. Snow; A. D. D. Spafford; G. G. H. Stone; R. D. Thompson; P. T. Turner .....£300 to £450
Chief Engineering Inspector, H. H. Law, M.I.C.E. £1,100 to £1,200
Deputy do., E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E. £900 to £1,000
2nd do., A. A. G. Malet, M.I.C.E. £900
Engineering Inspectors, F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E.; R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E.; W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E.; M. K. North, M.I.C.E.; Maj. C. E. Norton, R.E.; Maj. J. Stewart, R.E.; H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E.; E. Dudley, F.S.I.; H. S. Bidwell, M.I.C.E.; A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.SC.; A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E.; R. G. Hetherington, M.I.C.E.; F. O. Stanford, A.M.I.C.E.; T. Ekin, M.I.C.E.; W. M. Cross, M.I.C.E. .....£600 to £800
Med. Officer, A. Newsholme, C.B., F.R.C.P. £1,200 to £1,500

Assist. Medical Officer & Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes, G. S. Buchanan, M.D. £1,000 to £1,100
Assist. Med. Officers, R. J. Reece, M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D. ..... £600 to £900
Medical Inspectors, S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S.; W. E. Fletcher, M.B.; F. St. George Mivart, M.D.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; R. A. Farrar, M.D.; F. J. H. Coutts, M.D.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; T. Carnwath, M.B.; H. A. Macewen, M.B.; M. J. Rees, M.D.; J. R. Hutchinson, M.D.; J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S.; M. B. Arnold, M.D.; F. R. Seymour, M.D.; J. P. Candler, M.D.; A. S. MacNalty, M.D.; Lt.-Col. E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S. £500 to £800
Assist. Medical Inspectors, Miss J. E. Lane-Claypon, M.D.; Miss I. D. Cameron, M.D. ..... £350 to £500
Assist. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Huddart £400 to £600
Inspectors of Foods, A. W. J. MacFadden, M.B. (*Chief*); J. M. Hamill, M.D.; J. S. Low, M.B.; G. C. Hancock, M.R.C.S.; G. W. Monier-Williams, PH.D., F.I.C. ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Inspector of Foods, A. R. Littlejohn, M.R.C.S. £420 to £600
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, L.R.C.P. £300 to £450
Chief Insp. Alkali, &c., Works, W. S. Curphey ... £800
Inspectors, E. Jackson; A. C. Fryer, PH.D.; F. N. Sutton; E. M. Fletcher; T. L. Bailey £420 to £600
Resident Inspector, H. Porter ..... £500 to £600
Sub-Inspectors, R. D. Littlefield; H. J. Bailey; A. C. Carter ..... £300 to £400
Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning, J. A. E. Dickinson, LL.B. ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Town Planning Inspector, R. Unwin £900
Town Planning Inspector, G. L. Pepler £600 to £800
Housing Inspectors, W. H. Collin; E. Leonard; C. T. Chilton, M.I.C.E.; C. H. Eyles; H. S. Stewart; H. A. Chapman ..... £400 to £600
Geological Adviser, J. B. Hill, F.G.S. ..... £400 to £600
METROPOLIS WATER ACTS.
Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.INST.C.E. £850

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O. £200
Clerk, W. B. Paley £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead £300

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

South Kensington, S.W.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and the control is now vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The work of the office includes the collection and discussion of meteorological observations from all oceans, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which forecasts and gale warnings are based, and other work incidental thereto. The Kew Observatory at Richmond and the Observatory at Eskdalemuir are administered by this Office. The administrative expenses are met by Government grants, which amounted to £22,500 in 1915-16.

Director and Chairman of Committee, Sir Napier Shaw, LL.D., SC.D., F.R.S.
Marine Superintendent, Comm. M. W. Campbell Hepworth, C.B., R.D., R.N.R.
Supt. of Forecast Division, R. G. K. Lempfert, M.A.
Supt. of Statistics, Capt. Ernest Gold, M.A.
Supt. of Instruments, F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.
Secretary to Director, and Clerk of Publications, R. Corless, M.A.
Chief Clerk, T. Duncan Beil.
1st Class Clerks, W. Allingham; F. J. Brodie; H. Harries; R. Sargeant; J. Sheerman.
Superintendents of Observatories—Kew, C. Chree, SC.D., F.R.S.; Eskdale, L. F. Richardson, B.A.; Valencia, L. H. G. Dines, M.A.
Dir. of Experiments in Upper Air, W. H. Dines, F.R.S.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Constituted under Orders of the Local Government Board to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, hospital accommodation for certain classes of sick children, and asylums for imbeciles. Also to provide training ships, an ambulance service, land and river, sanatoria for consumptives, National Insurance Act, and casual wards. Particulars of fever hospitals (acute) are given on p. 335, of imbecile asylums on p. 335, and of training ships on p. 306.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several metropolitan boards of guardians and 18 nominated by the Local Government Board. All hold office for three years.

Chairman of the Board, R. Woolley Walden.
Vice-Chairman, The Very Rev. Canon Sprankling.
Clerk to the Board, Sir Duncombe Mann, *Barrister-at-Law.*
Assistant Clerks, J. Mallett; G. A. Powell.
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A.
Principal Medical Officer, H. E. Cuff, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Controller of Supplies, G. J. Cooke.
Engineer-in-Chief, W. T. Hatch; M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C.

MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £163,263 for 1915-1916.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, K.C.B. £1,750
Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews ..... £500 to £700
Sen. Clerk & Reg., D. J. Scourfield ..... £300 to £400
Staff Clerk, S. A. Cole ..... £300 to £400
Superintendent, Operative Department, Sir Edward Rigg, C.B., I.S.O., M.A. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant do., T. R. Sacheverell; W. J. Hocking, £360 to £500; H. W. L. Evans ..... £350 to £450
Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.SC. £700 to £900
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, B.SC., £350 to £600; J. Phelps, M.A., £350 to £550; W. A. C. Newman, B.SC. ..... £300 to £550

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Private Secretaries, S. W. Clark; W. Carter.
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Private Secretary, F. T. Libby.
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Secretariat and Labour Supply Department,

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Chief Inspector, Woolwich, Col. Stansfeld.
Chief Inspector of Small Arms, Lt.-Col. G. H. S. Browne.
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Board of Education Office, King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.

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Asst. Director, Lt.-Col. J. E. Matheson, R.E.
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Munitions Inventions Department,
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NOTE.—The above Staff includes unpaid officials, Government servants seconded from other Departments, and officials paid by the Ministry.

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH,
Bloomsbury, W.C.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £154,935 (including Natural History Museum) in 1915-16, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

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MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY,
Cromwell Road, S.W.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and re-arranged there in 1881-85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £51,943 in 1915-16.

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Assistant Keeper, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant ..... £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, George A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Dr. W. T. Calman; C. T. Regan, M.A.; W. P. Pycraft ..... £300 to £500
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Assistants, 1st Class, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
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MUSEUM, THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington, S.W.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the various Schools of Design since 1837, dispersed among the various Schools. Additions have since been made by gift and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £70,459 in 1915-16, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally. The administrative expenses were estimated at £5,433 in 1915-16.

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Keeper, A. F. Kendrick, B.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, P. G. Trendell ..... £520 to £650
Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith, B.A. £120 to £300

Department of Woodwork.

Keeper, E. F. Strange ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, O. Brackett; H. Clifford-Smith, M.A. ..... £300 to £500

Indian Section.

Assistant Keeper, C. S. Clarke ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, A. J. D. Campbell ... £300 to £500

Department of Circulation.

Secretary, J. Bailey £900
Assistant Keeper, R. F. Martin ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, E. W. Denniss ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, A. E. J. Torrens ..... £150 to £300

Bethnal Green Museum.

Assistant Keeper, T. A. Lehfeldt ..... £520 to £650

MUSEUM, THE LONDON, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was re-opened in 1914 at Lancaster House.

Keeper and Secretary, Sir G. F. Laking, Bart., C.B., M.V.O., F.S.A.
Asst. Secretary, F. A. Harman Oates.
Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence.
Technical Assistant, H. W. Murray.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES, Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains MSS. and printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under New Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 1.

Librarian, John Ballinger, M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Director, W. Evans Hoyle, D.SC.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38-39 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £13,403 in 1915-16.

Comptroller-General, W. G. Turpin, C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, G. Rackham £100
Assistant Comptroller, Sir E. J. Soares £800 to £1,000
Actuary, H. Weatherill, F.I.A. £250
Chief Clerk, C. von Berg £800
Principal Clerks, H. Manwaring; T. Gowland, £600 to £700; G. F. Ansell ..... £550 to £700
Assistant do., E. R. Kennedy; H. Weatherill, F.I.A.; W. F. Doust; J. J. Bree; E. S. Jones, F.I.A. £350 to £450
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1911.

Director, Sir Charles Holroyd £1,000
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £600 to £750
Chief Clerk and Asst. Sec., G. E. Ambrose.

NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART (The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, was opened to the public in 1910.

Director, Sir Charles Holroyd ....(*see above*)
Keeper, Charles Aitken ..... £300 to £500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The administration of National Health Insurance is entrusted to a Joint Committee and four Commissions (one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland).

The Joint Committee.

Offices—Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Chairman, Charles H. Roberts, M.P.
Private Sec., M. Heseltine £150
Vice-Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.
Members, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S.; Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B.; The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; The Chairmen of the Commissions.
Financial Adviser, H. N. Bunbury, C.B. £1,200

Chief Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson £1,500
Clerk, R. W. Harris.
Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin; J. Buchanan; G. Gillies; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd; J. W. Thompson .....£550 to £700
Asst. Actuaries, V. P. A. Derrick; G. S. W. Epps; P. N. Harvey; A. Henry; C. W. S. Jamieson .....£350 to £500

THE ENGLISH COMMISSION,
Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., J. S. Eagles.
Deputy Chairman, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S. £1,500
Commissioners, D. J. Shackleton and Miss Mona Wilson, each £1,000; The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (*q.v.*).
Financial Member, H. N. Bunbury, C.B.
Secretary, J. Anderson .....£1,000 to £1,200

Secretariat.

Asst. Secs., L. G. Brock; J. A. Salter; S. P. Vivian .....£850 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, J. R. Brooke; E. Hackforth; R. W. Harris; A. Woodgate .....£600 to £800
Junior Clerks, A. E. Barrow; J. N. Beckett; J. S. Eagles; A. Gray; R. E. Harwood; M. Heseltine; L. Infeld; P. A. Koppel; T. Lindsay; F. G. McGibney; H. A. de Montmorency; J. Rae; W. L. Rind; E. L. Shoetensack .....£200 to £500

Principal Clerks, J. G. Bell; W. H. Dawson; C. F. A. Hore; R. C. Richards; C. M. Wynne. £550 to £700
1st Class Clerks, H. W. Anderson; E. W. Baynes; C. E. Coward; J. N. Dark; C. G. Evans; G. G. Fiddes; H. Greer; H. S. Hunter; J. A. Pearce-Edgcumbe; J. Poyser; P. N. Russell; W. Sutherland; H. W. V. Williams; E. F. Wise .....£350 to £500

Staff Clerks, E. W. H. Harbour, £400 to £500; C. C. W. Burrage; J. A. Cutforth; W. T. Fitzgerald; R. A. Nursey; A. Sharp; T. W. Sissens..£300 to £400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

Deputy Comptroller, R. J. Strohmenger.
Accountants, A. C. Hayward; J. A. Heaton; J. McK. Hendrie; S. H. G. Hughes; W. G. Hunter; G. W. Jeffery; G. A. Taylor; J. Y. Watt..... £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, S. C. Alford; P. F. Atkin; A. H. Carter; J. Chown; R. K. Cowperthwaite; I. P. Crowther; J. C. Dixon; R. T. Hogg; R. P. James; H. B. Lidstone; G. S. Mackay; P. H. Maggs; F. Noble; P. W. Phillips; A. G. Roberts; R. J. Smith; S. J. Tyack; L. N. Ure .....£350 to £500
Staff Clerk, A. T. Moore .....£300 to £400
Superintendent of Female Staff, A. H. Pope .....£210 to £260

Professional Staff.

Solicitor, M. L. Gwyer .....£1,000 to £1,200
Legal Assistants, W. H. S. Garnett; E. MacGowan .....£600 to £800

Law Clerks, E. J. Maude; H. C. Talbot £400 to £500
Principal Medical Officer, G. F. McCleary, M.D. £1,000

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, E. A. Gowers £1,000
Chief Woman Inspector, M. M. A. Ward £400 to £550
Divisional Inspectors, P. R. T. Ashton, E. G. Bearn, G. W. Brake, F. N. Curtis-Bennett, S. A. Guest, W. T. Ivimey, A. Macfarlane, F. J. Matheson, J. J. Moynihan, W. F. Shinn .....£550 to £700
Inspectors: Male, F. B. Alcock, J. C. Arnold, N. B. Batterbury, C. E. Brackenbury, F. C. Brook, T. A. Brook, H. W. Bromby, F. Bryan, L. E. Buncher, J. G. Christopher, W. R. C. Clarke, A. H. Eady, J. W. Evans, T. M. Evans, R. J. Foot, E. G. Francis, T. A. Gailey, C. H. J. Garland, T. Gibson, G. E. Gladstone, H. T. Griffith, E. Holmes, O. W. Holstius, A. J. Langridge, C. B. Jeaffreson, S. M. Jessop, K. Loader, S. S. Lockhart, F. G. Mackereth, J. N. P. Mackie, A. Mason, W. Milledge, F. Morton, A. W. Neville, G. Ormsby, G. M. Robinson, A. C. Scott, J. H. Sinkinson, H. L. T. West, F. C. Wheeler, G. Wigglesworth... .....£350 to £500
Female, J. J. Brown, M. M. Dalglish, E. M. Gardner, E. A. McCleverty, M. B. Murby, A. E. Otter, E. E. Page, E. G. Roe, H. Todd, E. G. Woodgate .....£300 to £400

THE WELSH COMMISSION,
City Hall, Cardiff.

Chairman, Thomas J. Hughes £1,500
Private Secretary, T. Ll. Roberts.
Deputy Chairman, H. Meredith Richards, M.D. £1,200
Commissioners, J. Rowland, M.V.O., J.P., Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant, each £1,000; the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (*q.v.*).
Secretary, Thomas Jones, M.A. .....£850 to £1,000
Asst. Secs., Arthur M. Leveaux; Percy E. Watkins .....£550 to £700
Accountant, John C. Morgan .....£550 to £700
Legal Adviser, Arthur M. Bulloch, B.A. ..£500 to £700
Medical Officer, D. Ll. Williams, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. .....£500 to £800
Asst. Accountant, F. J. Alban, F.S.A.A...£350 to £500
1st Class Clerks, H. E. James, B.A.; J. H. Jones; J. T. Davies; J. J. Scott; D. E. Jones; T. E. Metcalfe .....£350 to £500
Superintendent of Registry, W. G. Hayward .....£300 to £400

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, James Evans .....£550 to £700
Inspectors, J. O. Evans; R. T. Williams £350 to £500

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY,
Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory, founded in 1899 for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, for the determination of physical constants, and for research into matters of technical and industrial importance, is controlled by a Board representing the Royal Society and the great Technical Institutions. In addition to capital sums, an annual grant of £7,000 is contributed by H. M. Treasury; and subscriptions from the Technical Societies and other sources amount to about £700 a year. A Government grant is also made to cover the expenses of Aeronautics work. The Laboratory comprises four main departments: (1) Physics; (2) Engineering; (3) Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry; (4) The William Froude National Tank. The Physics Department of the Laboratory includes divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics, and Metrology (measurements of length, area, volume and mass). The Engineering Department, in addition to research, undertakes tests on engineering apparatus and machines. An Aeronautics division has also been formed, to carry out investigations required by the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and arrangements have been made for tests on road materials, at the request of the Road Board. The Department of Metallurgy undertakes chemical, metallographic and other investigations into the nature and characteristics of metals and alloys, including examinations into the causes of failure of engineering structures, carried out jointly with the Engineering Department. New buildings for the Metallurgical work were provided by Sir Julius Wernher in 1910. The William Froude National Tank, the gift of Mr. A. E. Yarrow for the service of the nation, has been constructed for carrying out tests and researches on ship and propeller models, for the information of designers and naval architects. Additional buildings for Optics, and for administration purposes, were, in 1913, opened by Mr. Balfour.

Chairman, The President of the Royal Society.
Do. of Executive Committee, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
Director, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., D.SC., F.R.S.
Supt. Engineering Dept., T. E. Stanton, D.SC., F.R.S.
Supt. Metallurgical Dept., W. Rosenhain, D.SC., F.R.S.
Senior Asst., Physics Dept., J. A. Harker, D.SC., F.R.S.
Supt. William Froude National Tank, G. S. Baker, M. INST. N.A.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, C. J. Holmes .....£500 to £700
Clerk and Actg. Asst. Keeper, J. D. Milner.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published in 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £3,546 in 1914-15.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.SC., F.R.S. £650
Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree .....£400 to £500
Assistants, J. A. Sprigge; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. .....£300 to £400

OBSERVATORIES.
Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory were estimated at £20,516 in 1914-15.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F. W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, B.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S.; H. S. Jones, M.A., B.SC., F.R.A.S. .....£500 to £600
Assistants, Thomas Lewis, F.R.A.S.; William G. Thackeray, F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.; Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.SC., F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) .....£320 to £450
Clerical Assistant, H. Outhwaite.....£250 to £350

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—£9,340.

Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. .....£867 to £967
Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, PH.D., F.R.A.S. .....£667 to £767
Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.SC.; R. T. Pett; J. Power.....£325 to £575
Clerical Assistant, Arnold Pilling, B.A. ...£333 to £433

For other Observatories, *see* p. 94.

PATENT OFFICE,
25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £154,281 in 1915-16.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. ...£1,500
Private Secretary, A. J. Martin.....£100
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, R. Griffin £1,100
Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. £1,200
Chief Clerk, P. G. L. Webb £1,000
Supervising Examiners, A. Cliff§; W. Martin; A. R. Wright; W. H. D. Clark .....£800 to £900
Principals, F. W. Hodges, £650 to £850; R. P. Chope; A. Neeves.....£650 to £800
Librarian, E. W. Hulme £650
Senior Examiners, H. J. Adams; F. Ogden; W. Groves; J. E. Needham; A. S. A. Ormsby; F. M. Sexton; A. Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; F. Gossling; G. Rutherford§; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Minty; T. E. Lones; R. Jenkins; L. Bolton; T. H. Denning .....£600 to £800
Examiners, H. Newton; W. A. Stiven; A. Whitwell; J. H. Tomlinson; R. Sandon; W. Martin; C. H. Powell; J. Reeves; J. Layzell; F. J. Cheshire; G. Gibbens; C. C. Starling; A. G. Page, £550 to £700; I. T. Wallis†; A. E. Chipperfield†; W. Sackfield†; R. Adams; W. S. Jarratt; H. C. Haycraft†; G. F. Hamblyt; R. W. Simmonds; F. Fisher; F. W. Dunn; W. A. Taylor; E. A. Gere; R. J. Sowter; F. Charlesworth; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson; R. T. G. French; J. W. Barker; F. P. Johns; M. F. Levey; A. J. Wilson; A. Wilson; F. G. Smith; V. Lough; A. E. Doddridge; T. T. Bedford.....£500 to £600
Deputy Examiners, S. A. Willmott; D. Walton; F. Ackroyd .....£400 to £550
Assistant Examiners, J. J. Lee§; H. J. Wickham§; V. G. Alexander§; B. Moss§; H. W. Heath§; J. A. Parker; L. Pheasey§; R. C. Wales§; F. G. Woodford§; A. G. Bell§; F. E. Glover§; S. Andrews§; E. Little§; J. H. Binder§; A. J. Carrier§; C. Cook§; H. W. Monroe§; F. Dewhurst; W. H. Stephens§; G. H. Green§; S. A. S. Birds; J. J. Holloway; J. J. Foster§; A. L. Gray; W. A. Ogden§; G. H. Childs; R. F. Whitehead; M. W. Stevens; R. T. Lavender; G. W. Wildman; W. J. Marlow; E. K. Maxwell§; T. Knowles§; W. J. A. Parish; E. A. Matzinger; F. E. Grant; A. J. Cook§; H. Harding§; A. Ward§; J. F. Ronca; J. Powrie; A. A. Gomme§; H. Freak; J. W. Birkby§; H. F. C. Walsworth; C. I. Sutton§; A. J. Cousin§; A. Blok§; J. J. Honan§; S. Read; R. W. Ainsworth; L. N. Barker; R. B. Foster; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; A. H. Bright; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; E. S. Andrews; J. H. Oates; R. J. Trump; H. W. Chapman; W. C. Scott; R. G. Kirkby; D. W. H. Bell; H. W. Wiswould; F. A. Hughes; E. B. P. Wood; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; J. Hoggarth; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; C. W. Bird; T. Beacall§; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; E. L. Pickles§; G. H. Makey; A. Taylor; A. P. Thurston; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles; P. C. Franklin; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander; W. R. Spencer; W. J. Pryce; H. Silk; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter; T. Turner; P. C. Whitteridge; H. W. Hilliar§; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford; E. J. C. Solis; H. E. Hodgson; E. F. Cliff; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; W. H. Evans; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Bausch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett; W. H. L. Patterson; A. J. Edwards; W. W. Parfrey; H. H. Hanworth; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; J. H. Beaumont; R. O'F.-Oakley; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; L. A. Paish; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; D. G. Robertson; A. E. Humber; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; C. R. Woods; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; D. F. Blyther; C. E. G. House; S. H. Webb; S. W. Hood; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. A. Gardiner; F. Fielden; W. Palmer; G. F. Homens; E. H. Bliss; E. H. Pollett; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; B. J. Venn; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; W. F. Frew; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume; E. Jobling.....£150 to £450
Higher Division Clerks, H. S. Freer; J. Stringer; E. H. Knights; J. K. Grebby; F. Newbery; A. J. Martin .....£150 to £500 (2 rise to £600)
Deputy Principal, F. W. Neale.....£400 to £550
Staff Clerks, W. S. Snell; A. Holmes; J. Barratt; W. E. F. Walker; S. W. Morrison; W. J. Mitson; T. F. Ordish; B. G. Crewe.....£250 to £400 or £450
Superintendent of Sale Branch, F. Usher £450 to £500
Deputy Librarian, H. V. Hopwood £450
Clerk of Designs Register, R. C. Winyard £400
2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, J. H. H. Peake; W. H. Davies; W. H. Crossley; J. J. Kaye; S. Sasserath; A. H. Bennett; G. H. Norris; W. Crittenden; F. W. Stammers .....£250 to £350
Index Clerk, Trade Marks, C. T. Browne £320
Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), J. W. Madders £700
Assistant Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn £350
Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton £395

† Rises to £675. ‡ Rises to £650.
§ Receives an allowance of £50.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Whitehall, S.W.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the

§ Receives an allowance of £50.

Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Paymaster-General, The Lord Newton .....*unp.*
Assist. Paym.-Gen., C. L. Davies £1,100
Principal Clerks, C. Smith; F. W. Bartlett £600 to £800
Senior Examiners, W. M. P. Smith; F. F. Parker; C. E. Doubleday; W. J. Phillips; F. W. Luck; E. E. U. Davies; A. Carwithen.....£400 to £550

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, 109 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Office for River Dept., 9 Carmelite Street, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 28 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds.

Chairman, The Lord Devonport.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B., F.R.S.; (*Board of Trade*) J. G. Broodbank, H. Gosling; (*Corporation of London*) J. W. Domoney, Lord Ritchie of Dundee; (*L.C.C.*) J. Duthie, J. D. Gilbert, W. Devenay; Cyril Jackson; (*Trinity House*) Captain A. W. Clarke.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

17 members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

I. H. Benn, M.P.; C. E. Brightman; C. S. S. Guthrie; Sir E. Cornwall, M.P.; G. T. Crosfield; F. C. Allen; Sir John Humphery; C. F. Leach; L. A. Martin; H. T. Moore; Sir O. Philipps, K.C.M.G.; Sir George Saltmarsh; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; F. S. Watts; W. Weddel; R. White; W. Varco Williams.

Manager, Cumberland Lowndes.
Chief Engineer, C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.
Secretary, Frank Ayliffe.
Harbour Masters, (*Upper District*) Capt. D. R. Buchan, Temple Pier, W.C.; (*Lower District*) Capt. F. W. Kershaw, Gravesend.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows an annual profit of about £5,000,000. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £26,836,380 in 1915-16.

Postmaster-Gen., Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P. £2,500
Private Secs., L.W. A. Atkin-Berry, £100; V. Macan, £200; Sir John Barran, Bart., M.P. .....*unp.*
Assist. Postmaster-General, H. Pike Pease, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., H. F. Sambrook.....£150
Sec. to the Post Office, George Evelyn P. Murray £1,750
Private Sec., T. R. Gardiner.....£150
Joint Second Secs., H. S. Carey, C.B., and A. M. J. Ogilvie, C.B. .....£1,250 to £1,400
Assist. Secs., E. W. Farnall, C.B.; W. G. Gates; A. B. Walkley; L. T. Horne; A. G. Ferard; and E. Raven.....£1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principal Clerks, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall*; R. J. Mackay; I. Richards; E. Hare; A. G. Leonard; F. J. Brown; F. H. Williamson; J. Y. Bell; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Leech; W. Price, C.B., C.M.G.....£700 to £900
Clerks (*1st Class*), G. S. Edwards; P. G. Burrell; V. H. Stephens; P. Z. Round; H. F. McClintock; F. C. Hawker; E. A. Francis; F. G. Milne; J. I. de Wardt; W. E. Parsons; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. H. S. Grant; C. W. Hurcomb; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; H. G. Hanrott
£550 to £650
Clerks (*2nd Class*), W. E. Weston; F. W. Phillips; A. C. Belgrave; H. F. Sambrook; G. G. Barnes; F. C. G. Twinn; L. W. A. Atkin-Berry; T. R. Gardiner; W. H. Weightman; L. A. Jones; F. R. Radice; G. E. G. Forbes; W. R. Birchall; A. Stark; D. J. Lidbury; J. Scholes; G. H. G. Smith; W. B. Vince; E. H. Shears; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; E. St. J. Bamford; T. M. Banks; F. Hardwick
£200 to £500

Supplementary Establishment.

Staff Officers, W. T. White; H. F. Smart; B. Masters; W. Hainworth; H. W. Charlton; F. E. James
£500 to £600
Deputy Staff Officer, W. H. Sharland £450
Clerks (*1st Class*), T. Beer; W. J. F. Apted; J. Duff; C. J. Prout; M. L. Gardiner; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; J. Hall; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; S. Granville; J. D. Mackay; J. B. S. Engall; R. E. Thornley; J. W. Wissenden; H. J. Howard; D. A. Hogg; J. E. Pettiford; C. R. Leak; F. J. Barker; A. Overbury; J. Curran; E. P. Hewkin; De G. Gavey; R. W. Hatswell; A. T. Taylor; S. J. M. Smith; W. H. Houston; W. Henderson; T. P. Sayer; J. A. Simes; E. L. Westell; E. A. Codd; H. E. Gibbings; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; W. B. Harris; A. E. Marillier .....£350 to £450 and £310 to £400

Investigation Branch.

Director, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall .....£700 to £900
Staff Officer, F. W. Mann; J. Settle .....£500 to £600
Clerks (*1st Class*), F. O. Wood; W. T. Edwards; T. E. Tutton; J. P. Leckenby; J. H. Shinner; J. A. B. Drummond; C. W. Whitehurst .....£400 to £500
Do. (*2nd Class*), W. Murray; P. F. Pyle; F. J. W. A. Wint; A. J. Watts; J. Duncan; C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; H. E. Austen; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne; F. G. Kelsey; F. B. Booth; M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston; J. E. Drennan; W. H. Coutts; E. E. Harper; A. J. Lord
£150 to £380

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, F. C. R. Palmer, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E. .....£550 to £750
2nd Architectural Assistant, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. £200 to £450
Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner £290
Nautical Adviser, Commander E. L. Ashley Foakes, R.N. .....£450 to £550
Provincial Superintendents, R. A. Dalzell; W. A. Valentine.....£650 to £900
Assistant Provincial Superintendents, A. E. Cotterell; T. A. Prout; and A. Martin
£500 to £700, personal to present holders.
Traffic Managers (*Postal*), C. H. Cooke; W. Pugh £500 to £600
Traffic Managers (*Telegraph and Telephone*), J. Lee £500 to £600 (personal scale); W. H. U. Napier; J. S. Jones .....£450 to £550
1st Class Assistant Traffic Managers, H. G. Trayfoot; P. Orr; W. D. Stewart; H. F. E. Deane £300 to £400
Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. .....£650 to £850
Deputy Inspector, Maj. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. £500 to £600
Assistant Inspectors, F. Addey, O. F. Brown £200 to £450
Inspectors of Contract Departments, W. Walker; H. J. Maclure .....£300 to £400

Registry Branch.

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell .....£400 to £500
Deputy Registrar, H. W. Hardcastle .....£340 to £400

* See Investigation Branch.

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Charles A. King, C.B. £1,000 to £1,300, personal to present holder.
Deputy Accountant General, A. G. Bowie £900 to £1,000
Assistant Accountants General, E. J. Harrington; F. J. Pearson ..... £800 to £900
Chief Examiner, G. Slater ..... £700 to £800
Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, B. M. Wylie ..... £700 to £800
Cashier, E. W. A. Clauson-Thue ..... £650 to £750
Accountants, E. H. J. Frost; C. T. M. Martin; J. Bunce; J. W. Campion; H. D. Lewis; Ernest Williams; T. Barratt; A. E. Westell; H. H. Batten; A. W. Cross; H. Kemp; A. L. Wilson £550 to £650 (allowance of £50 to five).
Assistant Accountants, R. M. Rogers; J. Ennis; F. Rendell; W. F. Mitchell; A. G. Gapes; R. Hill; F. C. Cook; W. Barnett; F. G. A. Kiff; T. E. Horton; G. W. Nye; T. H. Cochrane; A. L. Tyler; C. D. Upham; J. P. Cackett; C. G. Burn; W. A. Barton; W. A. Mattinson; A. Matthews; A. C. Bryant; H. Townsend; A. J. Waldegrave ..... £440 to £540
Examiners, W. A. Collard; C. R. Wickins; J. Matthews; J. O. Bradfield; F. Cook; J. Potbury; H. Lane; G. T. Plowman; W. F. Lawrence; F. R. Hudson; H. Kerby; C. S. Manning; J. Treharne; W. Soothill; J. Best; D. Renton; C. H. Summers; F. E. Sims; H. M. Darville; A. Dearle; W. H. Swindell; W. C. Cox; W. J. Jeffery; D. Freeman; W. A. Anthony; F. N. Smith; C. K. Thompson; H. Barnett; G. E. Pitcairn; E. A. May; F. W. Sankey; C. H. Sims; J. Reaston-Brown; R. J. Barry; A. E. Umlauff; F. W. S. Gordon; J. E. Bone; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; H. E. Sentance; J. R. Phillips; J. O'Connor; A. Hartwell; G. Kay; J. F. Hawton; A. Woodman; T. R. Pate; R. Tinniswood; H. H. Baker; A. Nixon; J. Russell; G. H. Paxon; *E. E. Were; J. A. Miles £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler..... £350 to £450
Deputy Supts., Miss K. E. Barrett; Miss L. M. W. Webster ..... £270 to £330
Assist. Supts., Miss J. N. Nind; Miss A. B. Boorman; Miss M. C. Underwood; Miss A. E. Randall £210 to £260

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Newlands, C.I.E..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, V. M. Dunford ..... £700 to £800
Assist. Controllers, J. Bailey; A. W. Edwards; A. Tapley..... £520 to £600 (one to rise to £650)
Principal Clerks, T. G. Donno; F. T. Wadley £400 to £500
Clerks (*1st Class*), L. E. B. Halcrow; D. M. Ford; C. Harvey ..... £310 to £400
Superintendents, *W. Webb; *T. Mackenzie; †A. C. McEwan; †R. Young; T. R. Brandon; G. Adams; W. A. Dering; H. T. Phillips; J. B. Murray; A. A. Frew; W. J. Bond; W. G. Mantell..... £350 to £415
* £400-£20-£520. † £415-£15-£450.
Superintendents (*Cable Room Staff*), H. F. Van der Meulen; H. J. Broughton ..... £415-£15-£450
Superintendent (*Intelligence Duty*), J. H. Couldrey £310 to £450
Chief Supervisor (*Female Staff*), S. E. Briault £260 to £300

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir William Slingo £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. J. Stubbs, M.I.C.E., and W. Noble ..... £800 to £900
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton £550 to £750
Consulting Engineer for Wireless Telegraphy (*temp.*), W. Duddell, F.R.S., M.I.E.E. £750
Superintending Engineer (London), A. Moir £700 to £800
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), D. M. Stewart, I.S.O.; J. McL. Robb; R. McIlroy; J. F. Lamb; A. L. De Lattre; A. W. Martin; T. F. Purves; A. Watts; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. France; E. J. Eldridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; J. Sinnott; S. A. PoHock; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; A. C. Booth; E. H. Shaughnessy; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall ..... £520 to £700
Accountant (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), Edwin Williams ..... £550 to £650
Principal Clerks (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. G. Dalladay; W. S. Mountain; W. H. Kerr £420 to £500
Clerks (*1st Class*) (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), H. G. Fisher; H. J. Hoggarth: M. F. G. Boddington; A. H. Shepperd; E. J. Whibley; H. A. Miles; A. S. Renshaw ..... £310 to £400
Submarine Superintendent (Woolwich), F. Pollard. £500 to £700; (Dover) J. Bourdeaux ... £400 to £500
Assistant do., (Woolwich) G. Lever, £310 to £450; (Dover) H. F. Bourdeaux..... £310 to £400
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. E. Taylor; J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; J. Martin; E. Turner; C. Crompton; E. J. Ivison; D. H. Kennedy; W. M. Evans; G. F. Greenham; A. T. Kinsey; H. Wilson; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. Lack; W. J. Bailey; W. M. Batchelor; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Masaroon; J. W. Sullivan; J. H. Stanhope; P. Mulligan; H. V. Cornish; J. P. Price; T. Lewis; W. H. Winny; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; J. G. Hill; W. E. Twells; L. B. Turner; O. T. O'K. Webber; F. W. Shorrocks; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; H. P. Brown; A. G. Lee; H. Brown; E. H. Walters; J. Hardie; F. S. Parkinson; G. Stannage; G. H. Comport; C. J. Youngs; A. E. Chapman; J. W. Barber; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; C. S. Wolstenholme; F. G. C. Baldwin; F. E. Gibbins; J. W. Thow; W. Allan £420 to £500

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, Sir Robert Bruce, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Vice-Controller, A. E. Adeney ..... £800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, W. Howson; A. H. Reddrop; H. F. Foster; H. Naylor..... £700 to £800
Chief Supts., W. T. Wheeler; A. L. Couratin; C. A. Wheeler; J. A. Hyde; C. J. Bumby; W. C. Waller; A. R. Broad; D. E. Ayling; F. L. Nicholson £500 to £650
Principal Clerks, W. V. Inman; J. Elder; E. F. Bolton; H. L. Jones; D. Scott; J. Thomas; E. A. B. Browne; H. A. Cockshott; H. G. Carter; H. Mould ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. R. Edsall; T. A. Varley; M. W. Beattie; F. Janes; F. A. E. Williams; J. H. Greenwood; A. Davey; F. Sykes; W. A. Soyer; J. Smith; J. W. Kimmins; J. D. Biggs; W. A. Adams; W. J. Pounds; F. G. Gould; J. Uprichard; W. E. Lock; C. E. G. Daly ..... £310 to £400
Superintendent (*Telegraphs*), W. F. West £350 to £415
Assistant Superintendent (*1st Class*), J. S. Brown £300 to £405

RETURNED LETTER SECTION.

Principal Clerk, S. R. Hart..... £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, W. G. Green; A. K. Chalk; N. L. Hubert; W. P. Baines; F. C. Tansley £310 to £400

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents, E. Cane; C. Still; J. G. Turner; H. W. Pym; G. Hine; J. G. Elford; C. S. Rogers; R. G. Dickinson; R. Griffin ..... £450 to £550
Assistant Superintendents (*1st Class*), *W. E. Gould; *S. W. Lloyd; *W. T. Kemp; *J. V. Blackwell; W. D. Smith; W. Kay; S. H. Sweetman; W. Brewer; C. J. Tearnan; H. V. Marchant; C. B. Brooks; P. Warren; T. Mortimer; C. A. Osborne; C. J. Plume; W. J. Renshaw; W. D. P. Atkins; W. H. J. Perry; W. G. Dixon; G. Walden; C. F. Rose; W. T. Brain; G. R. Carruthers £300 to £405
* On old scale, £300 to £450.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.
West Central, New Oxford Street.

District Postmaster, A. H. Mann..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, A. G. Atterbury £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendents (*1st Class*), H. Johnson; C. H. Turner; A. E. Osler ..... £300 to £405

Western, Wimpole Street.

District Postmaster, W. T. B. Young..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, F. W. D'Evelyn
£400 to £500
Assist. Superintendents (*1st Class*), W. S. Barham; J. R. Page; A. May.....£300 to £405

Paddington, 19 London Street.
District Postmaster, W. D. Wheldon .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. Exley .....£400 to £500
Assistant Superintendents (*1st Class*), °C. Dashfield; W. Camp; W. T. Reynolds.....£300 to £405
° On old scale £300 to £450.

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road.
District Postmaster, C. A. Comber .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. Turrell ...£400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Rowe .....£310 to £400
Assist. Superintendents (*1st Class*), I. T. Mitchell; G. J. Saltrick.....£300 to £405

South-Western, 9, Howick Place, Victoria Street.
District Postmaster, E. F. Page .....°£500 to £680
Assist. District Postmaster, F. Hudson £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin .....£310 to £400
Assist. Superintendents (*1st Class*), J. J. Foster; W. B. D. Poulton; E. J. Morton; G. Finter; T. E. Woollard .....£300 to £450
P.M. House of Commons, W. J. Webb...*£300 to £405
* Also allowance of £50.

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.
Assist. District Postmaster, H. T. Woods..... ....£550
Assist. Superintendent (*1st Class*), J. R. Wilby
£300 to £405

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street.
District Postmaster, H. Filmer .....°£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Hamer £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendents (*1st Class*), S. J. Sandy; P. Chamberlain; T. Kidsley .....£300 to £405
° Also allowance of £50.

Norwood, 35 Westow Street.
Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. Aston £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley .....£310 to £400

Northern, 116 Upper Street.
District Postmaster, J. A. Walker .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. F. Relph £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. Pryer .....£310 to £400
Assist. Superintendent (*1st Class*), H. A. Tann
£300 to £405

North-Western, Eversholt Street.
District Postmaster, H. Norris .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, P. Hale .....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F. A. Gill .....£310 to £400
Assistant Superintendent (*1st Class*), J. Baily
£300 to £405

London Telephone Service.

Controller, G. F. Preston .....£900 to £1,100
Deputy Controller, L. Harvey Lowe .....£650 to £800
Assist. Controllers, A. L. E. Berlyn; J. F. Stirling
£520 to £600
Superintendents, W. R. Bold; P. W. Coleman; J. F. Edmonds; W. F. Taylor.....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, E. H. Barnes; W. B. Benham; R. Bryson; H. G. Corner; H. Dive; A. Gray; A. W. Kellond; M. Larkins; J. Leslie; P. W. H. Maycock; J. McMillan; C. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; M. C. Pink; E. A. Pounds; L. A. Prossor; J. G. S. Rutter .....£310 to £400
Superintendent (*Female Clerical Staff*), Miss J. Liddiard .....£280 to £400
Assist. Superintendent, Miss A. I. Taffs £210 to £260
Female Superintendent (*Operating Staff*), Miss A. A. Heap .....£200 to £300

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, J. Sinclair, M.D., M.R.C.P.
£1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
£450 to £650
Assistants to Medical Officers, G. C. W. Wright, M.D.; H. H. Bashford, M.D., B.S.; B. G. H. Connolly, M.B., B.S.
£200 to £400
Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B.
£350 to £500
Assist. do., Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B. .....£180 to £300

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham .....£800 to £1,000
Assist. do., J. A. Griffin .....£600 to £700
Principal Clerks, W. J. Parker; F. R. Frost
£500 to £550
Assist. Principal Clerks, F. J. White; C. H. Browne
£410 to £490
1st Class Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; E. J. McCormick; E. R. King; A. Bond; W. H. Codd ...£310 to £400

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss R. Loch.....£350 to £450
Personal allowance £50.
Deputy Supt., Miss S. A. M. Hawkins ...£270 to £330
Assistant Superintendents.
(*Old Money Order Branch Establishment.*)
Miss M. H. Renwick .....£210 to £260
(*Old Postal Order Branch Establishment.*)
Miss A. Lacey .....£210 to £260
(*Combined Establishment.*)
Misses B. M. Golden; J. A. Duncan; C. M. Marwood .....£210 to £260

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Henry Davies, C.B., I.S.O....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, H. E. Charlton; T. S. Hutchings; A. Hemstock .....(one to £900) £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, Wm. Johnson; E. H. J. Walliker; G. L. Brooks; H. T. J. A. Rickcord; A. G. Duffield; F. Remington; A. G. Gurr; W. J. Undrell; A. L. Fieldson; H. S. Compton; C. R. Undrell; W. S. Bond; H. Rand; E. Bennett; H. Joy; L. A. Raimbach; A. W. Stoneham; C. F. Constant; W. F. Shannon; J. M. Linsdell; D. H. McCabe
£450 to £600, seven to £650
Superintendents, F. J. Venables; W. A. Millington; A. H. Bowie; T. Lyon; W. L. Moran, £440 to £490; H. Whittingham; A. Emmett; T. W. Williams; C. H. Drake; W. T. Newman; J. R. Smith; L.L.N.C. Rumsey; J. Johnson; W. J. Orams; H. K. Bennett; C. E. Bate; A. Horn; C. E. Banks; W. S. Barrett; C. R. Boyle; H. L. Drew; W. Flinn; J. W. Askew; F. Middleton; F. W. Nunneley; F. J. Brett; F. V. Turpin; E. Moore; A. H. Taylor; T. M. Plucknett; C. W. M. Paterson; H. F. Cornwell; J. Adderley; F. Attwell; R. J. Entwisle; J. W. Tasker; T. E. Olver; C. James; G. J. Huard, J. Oakesmith; C. H. Foster; G. A. Willis; A. C. Edwards; F. K. Hirst; S. P. Mitchell; A. W. Blessley; G. H. West; J. Booth; J. N. Finch; F. W. Elliott; W. A. Tubb; J. Raynolds; J. Boggon; C. J. Capponi; F. W. Lacey; E. Smith; F. J. Hiorns; A. D. Bell; S. W. Hodge; A. Neave; F. E. Green; H. Pentreath; W. M. Kelly; B. Leggatt .....£315 to £450

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan .....£350 to £500
Deputy Supts., Misses F. Jaques; A. E. Sharrock; M. E. Haynes; K. Eyre
£270 to £330 (allowance of £30 to one)
Assist. do., Misses H. G. Young; E. E. Wyndham; K. A. Bumpus; L. A. Sweet; F. S. MacRae; M. Phelan; A. R. Paterson; E. A. Crowther; J. B. Lang; E. Mathews; E. E. Bowen; A. E. Hooke
£270 to £260

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Crompton Llewelyn Davies £1,800
Assist. do., Robert Noyes.....£800 to £1,000
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop ...£600 to £900
Prof. Assists. (solicitors), H. Opie Smith; J. Okell; D. Aikenhead Stroud; H. E. Gallaher; S. Johnson; J. Forbes Smith; W. N. Raywood; J. P. E. Falconer; E. R. Hanby-Holmes; C. T. Hallam; J. D. Bateman.
Other Assistants to Solicitor, W. McIntyre; E. J. Armstrong; E. Edwards; H. Beagley; J. Burch; L. Beagley; H. C. Pratt; H. S. Steele; G. W. Allan.

Stores Department.

Controller, G. Morgan, I.S.O.....£900 to £1,100
Vice-Controller, W. H. Allen.....£800 to £900
Asst. Controllers, H. Sparkes; G. F. Mansbridge
£700 to £800
Staff Officers, C. W. Salmon; J. F. Aldridge; A. Garner; F. W. Fugeman; A. A. Parsons; C. E. Fenton; H. A. Cheel; W. S. Austin; C. Ward.
London, £500 to £600; Provincial, £450 to £550
Deputy Staff Officers, C. G. Wright; A. C. Day; T. E. Rowland; C. W. Wheeler; M. Dalton; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; H. E. Hawker; L. W. Wright.
London, £400 to £475; Provincial, £365 to £440
1st Class Clerks, P. Chester; H. Phillips; J. H. G. Taylor; R. J. Fewings; E. Banwell; A. Dell; C.

Wheeler; H. J. Langton; J. H. Reeves; G. M. Hewson; T. Wevell; F. Smith; R. V. Headland; T. B. Barker; W. G. Potter; H. A. Mann; E. E. Ironside; F. G. Beak; C. H. Crisp; A. G. Tydeman; H. J. S. Bennett; J. M. Rusk; R. Fanshawe; A. Ray; G. T. Hensell; T. W. Beckwith.

London, £310 to £400; Provincial, £280 to £370

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, A. Mellersh; G. A. Whiteman; F. E. Adams; J. L. MacDonald; M. J. Gardiner; W. Castell; H. S. Wooster; W. Dickinson; H. W. Austin; W. Brown; T. Kelly; T. R. Ling; G. L. Harding; W. M. Simpson

£650 to £900 (with allowances of £100 to four)

Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, G. E. M. Forrest; A. S. Ayton; F. C. Luke; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; G. Wallace; J. G. Maddan; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes; D. Dunlop; W. S. Harrison; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; J. G. Laithwaite; G. P. Cooper ..... £500 to £600

Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, D. J. Moore; C. White; R. M. Longland; H. V. Orr; T. J. Hubbard; H. E. J. Fay; H. H. Mears; C. H. C. Baillie; A. J. Wallace; W. E. Ord; T. P. Hobbins; N. S. Harvey; J. T. Foxell; F. N. Westbury; A. O. Spafford; V. C. Hall; H. C. A. White; R. J. R. Measham; C. A. Jackson; T. W. McConnell; D. K. Hopkyns; D. J. Deans; E. F. Nunns; F. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton; W. R. Storr; E. T. Crutchley; L. Hide; R. T. Whitaker; C. J. G. Dugdale; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny; T. B. Braund; H. F. Weiss; J. C. Johnston; A. S. Langlands; A. W. Bain; J. G. Henderson; F. N. Gossling; R. H. A. Newsome; T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles; W. Schmid; T. H. Boyd; R. H. James; A. B. Bond; G. Muir; A. J. McCarraher; W. R. Roberts; W. Ferguson; H. Townshend; L. E. J. Maude; E. B. Davies; D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; G. P. Hall; A. E. Stocker

£150 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 139. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G. £2,000

Private Sec., G. Cunningham, C.B. £300

Asst. Private Sec., N. D. Bosworth-Smith.

Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric W. FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,500

Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, J. C. Ledlie, B.C.L.

£800 to £900

Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay..... £600 to £800

Staff Clerk, A. W. Whittaker ..... £300 to £400

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,
Old Jewry, E.C.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. The total amount thus advanced in 1914-15 amounted to £4,698,602.

Chairman, E. Norman ..... *unp.*

Deputy-Chairman, Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs ..... *unp.*

Secretary, G. A. Calder £1,500

Assist. do. and Chief Clerk, H. G. H. Barnes

£600 to £800

Solicitor, C. L. Nicholson ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Chief Clerk to do., D. F. Buckley ..... £400 to £700

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignitaries, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants to meet benefactions awarded to benefices not exceeding £200 in net annual value. The total amount distributed in 1915 was about £28,000. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.

Chief Clerk, Wm. Lipscomb.

First Class Clerks (*Senior Division*), George Simpson; John F. Sapsford; V. Gonville Bromhead; R. G. Rowland; E. Jump.

Do. (*Junior Division*), M. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Smeaton; W. Holford; W. J. P. Smith.

Junior Clerks (*Upper Division*), A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight.

Solicitor, F. G. Hughes.

Asst. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.

Architect, William Alfred Hughes.

Auditor, H. C. Garlant, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,
Chancery Lane, W.C.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £25,981 in 1915-16. (For hours *see* p. 546.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.

Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400

Assistant Keeper and Secretary, R. A. Roberts ... £800

Assistant Keepers, H. Rodney; E. Salisbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall; E. G. Atkinson; J. G. Black

£520 to £700

Clerks, C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson; A. E. Stamp; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; A. E. Bland; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly; O. C. Chapman; J. G. Phillimore; W. R. Cunningham; R. L. Atkinson ..... £150 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

ROAD BOARD, THE,
Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Chairman, Sir George S. Gibb £3,000

Other Members, Lord Pirrie, K.P.; Lord Kingsburgh (Sir J. H. A. Macdonald); Lord Davids; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu ..... *unp.*

Manager and Engineer, H. P. Maybury, M.Inst.C.E.

£1,500

Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys £1,000

Assist. Sec., H. R. Watling £550

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter as a Permanent Commission.

Offices, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.

President, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.C., K.T.

Commissioners, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.; Duke of Norfolk, K.G.; Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Earl Spencer, K.G.; Viscount Esher, G.C.B.; Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.; Lord Welby, G.C.B.; Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.; Lord Stamfordham, G.C.V.O., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Lord Courtney of Penwith; Rt. Hon Herbert H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Murray, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir Henry E. Roscoe, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P.; Sir Archibald Geikie, O.M., K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Lister Ryan, K.C.B.; Sir J. Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Robert L. Morant, K.C.B.; Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B., R.A.; Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.; Dr. Richard T. Glazebrook, C.B., F.R.S.; William Garnett, D.C.L.; John S. Sargent, R.A.

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Lord President of the Council, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, President of the Board of Trade, First Commissioner of Works, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, President of the Geological Society.

Secretary, Evelyn Shaw.

Assist. Sec., G. B. McClure.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

(*See* SCOTTISH SECTION, pp. 512–515.)

STATIONERY OFFICE,
Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £58,707 for 1915-16.

Controller, F. Atterbury, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec., E. C. Briggs.
Deputy-Controller, W. G. Newton, I.S.O. £700 to £1,000
Supt. of Demands, W. R. Codling, M.V.O. £500 to £700
Accountant, C. H. Balmain..... .....£500 to £700
Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman .....£500 to £700
Supt. of Stores, I. A. H. Watson .....£500 to £600
Supts. of Publications, *A. J. Ellis, A. L. Screech (*acting.*) £500 to £600
Supt. Dublin Branch, H. E. Pitman .....£450 to £600
Supt. Edinburgh Branch, L. W. Hill .....£400 to £550
Supt. of Printing, T. D. Dutton .....£500 to £700
Supt. of Binding, J. B. Crane.....£500 to £600
Deputy and Assistant Heads of Branches, W. G. Bishop, C. W. Howard, G. F. Whiles, G. H. Wright, £300 to £450; E. H. Chapman (*Dublin*), G. D. Rose, J. B. Gotts, A. Hammond, E. W. E. Liddington, G. McIsaac, †A. L. Screech, C. H. Stranger (*Edinburgh*), H. A. White .....£300 to £400
Clerk (Old Establishment), J. Lofts .....£300 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, R. J. Palmer, ‡J. P. Stevenson, £200 to £300; J. Boyd, P. Brownlow, S. E. Lovatt, J. M. Newnham .....£200 to £250
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, E. C. Bateman, £300 to £450; A. J. Biggs, G. W. Riley £275 to £375
Technical Assts. (Paper), H. A. Bromley, A. E. Dawe, E. A. Dawe, E. J. H. Stallybrass.....£200 to £350
Technical Assts. (Printing), J. E. H. Wilson (*Dublin*), £250 to £350; J. Paterson, §J. C. Rowden; J. Stone (*Edinburgh*); J. H. Whitehead.....£200 to £300
Receiver of Printing, D. S. Todd, B.A.....£200 to £300
Examiner of Binders' Accts., J. E. Penn £200 to £300

THAMES CONSERVANCY,
2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell.
Secretary, F. W. Geary.

* Temporarily seconded for special duty.
† Receives additional allowance of £100.
‡ Receives additional allowance of £80.
§ Receives additional annual allowance of £30.

TRADE, BOARD OF,
Whitehall Gardens and Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the non-legal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Railway, Tramway, Water and Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Harbours and Lighthouses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the accounts of the Trinity House and the Irish and Northern Lighthouse Authorities. In addition, it administers the Conciliation Act (1896) for the settlement of trade disputes, the Labour Exchanges Act of 1909, Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (Unemployment Insurance), and the Trade Boards Act, 1909. The administrative expenses were £205,739 in 1915-16.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.....£5,000
Private Secs., R. W. Matthew; E. R. Eddison; A. D. Sanderson, £500; Sir Harry Verney, M.P. .....*unp.*
Permanent Sec., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secs., S. W. Clark; W. Carter.
Parliamentary Sec., E. G. Pretyman, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., G. C. L. Maunder.
Second Sec., Sir George Stapylton-Barnes, K.C.B. (*until March*, 1916).....£1,500
Private Sec., F. W. Leggett.
Chief Industrial Commissioner, Sir G. R. Askwith, K.C.B., K.C.....£2,000
Five Assistant Secretaries (£1,000 to £1,200).
Railway Department, W. F. Marwood, C.B.
Harbour Department, Garnham Roper.
Marine Department, E. G. Moggridge.
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Dept., W. H. Beveridge.
Commercial Department, H. Fountain, C.M.G.
Comptroller of Companies Department, H. A. Payne £1,000 to £1,200
Director of Labour Statistics Dept., F.H.McLeod £1,000
Accountant-Gen., Alex. Barnes, I.S.O. £1,000
Superintendent of London Traffic Branch, Col. R. C. Hellard, R.E., C.B.
Deputy Asst. Sec. (*Marine Dept.*), C. Hipwood ...£900
Principal Clerks, H. F. Carlill; O. Jones; H. Booth; G. E. Baker; E. W. Rowntree; J. J. Wills; J. A. Webster; C. H. Grimshaw .....£700 to £900
Clerks, G. C. L. Maunder; R. W. Matthew; T. Lodge; W. Carter; E. J. Elliot; E. R. Eddison; A. R. Thomson; C. H. Boyd; R. Brinsley-Richards; A. S. Hoskin; H. Leak; F. P. Robinson; E. H. S. Marker; C. P. Duff; R. T. Hill; T. St. Q. Hill; T. A. E. Muir; C. W. K. MacMullan; D. Davies; W. A. Lee £200 to £600
Assistant Industrial Commissioners, I. H. Mitchell; D. C. Cummings .....£700 to £900 and £500 to £700
Principal Staff Officer in Commercial Dept., P. W. L. Ashley .....£700 to £900
Accountants, E. C. Stoneham; R. J. Shelden £650 to £800
Chief Clerk (Companies), H. M. Winearls £600 to £800
Superintendent for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea, C. J. O. Sanders .....£500 to £650
Chief Staff Officers, R. Leach; A. A. Wotzel; W. J. Glenny .....£500 to £600
Staff Clerks, H. C. Honey, £550 to £700; D. Todd, S. W. Clark, £400 to £600; J. L. Bendall, G. B. Shepherd, £450 to £550; C. Wright, £400 to £500; W. W. Coombs, W. J. Smith, £350 to £450; A. House, £250 to £450; H. G. A. Mayhew, £360 to £450; A. C. W. Gay; A. S. Lake; J. Keeling; J. B. Harrold; R. H. Haylett; H. R. Bamford; R. F. G. Heatly; E. C. Ramsbottom; F. W. Emler, A. C. Cruttenden, B. C. Page, £300 to £400; R. F. Price £250 to £400
Senior Staff Officers, F. Hooper and R. W. Dalton £400 to £500
Registrar to Industrial Council, H. J. Wilson £400 to £500
2nd Class Staff Officers, F. W. Perrett; E. Henshall; T. G. Gibson; A. E. Tyler; J. R. Cahill £300 to £400
Senior Investigator for Women's Industries, Miss Clara E. Collett.

Labour Correspondent, J. J. Dent.....£450
Librarian, R. J. Lister, I.S.O.....£350 to £600
Translator, H. Kershaw £400
Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer .....£300 to £450
Supt. of Registry, H. W. Dalmon £400
Clerk of Stationery, E. Andrews.....£400
Clerk in Charge of Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins .....£300 to £400
Staff Clerk for Trade Boards Work, S. L. Besso .....£300 to £400
Staff Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, T. Lofthouse .....£250 to £350
Assistant Staff Officers, G. W. Betts; F. H. Taylor .....£200 to £350
Minor Staff Officers, F. C. Starling; H. H. Cook; F. Biggs; W. J. Paddon; S. Robson; H. E. Gibbs, £200 to £300; H. J. Hutchinson, £150 to £250; Miss M. I. M. Pye .....£100 to £150
Asst. Investigators, E. J. Phelan and Miss D. F. Tait .....£200 to £300
Assistant Clerks (*1st Class*), A. Hill, I.S.O., £450; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours; W. Greig ...£300 to £400
Second Div. Clerks (*Higher Grade*), C. Thornton; H. Yates; W. Stanley; E. J. Dos Santos; R. C. Baigent; W. H. Thomas; H. Cook; T. W. Hodges; P. L. Ellercamp; W. Smith; E. Burton; F. P. Holmes; H. Townsend; C. A. Carter; W. E. Wilson; J. U. Smith; J. T. Pratten ...£250 to £350

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, 73 Basinghall St.

Director of Commercial Intelligence, T. Worthington .....£700 to £900

EXHIBITIONS BRANCH, India House, Kingsway, W.C.

Director, U. F. Wintour, C.M.G. .....£700 to £900
Assistant Director, H. R. Corner.....£400 to £600
Officer in Charge of Commercial Inquiries, E. Wyldbore Smith .....£500 to £600
Officer in Charge of Exhibitors' Section, H. Langridge .....£300 to £400
Officer in Charge of Art Exhibits, A. A. Longden .....£300 to £400
Accountant, A. G. Chuter .....£300 to £400
Engineer, G. P. Simpson .....£300 to £400
Officer in Charge of Building and Decoration, G. C. Churchward .....£300 to £400

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION, 68 Victoria Street, S.W.

Director, A. W. Flux.....£700 to £900
Assistant Director, H. W. Macrosty .....£500 to £600
Supt. of Staff, J. W. Verdier .....£400 to £500
Staff Officer, R. F. Taylor.....£300 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, G. A. G. Stanley; F. W. Leggett; H. J. Phillips; W. M. Hand.

LABOUR EXCHANGES AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BRANCH, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Director, W. H. Beveridge .....£1,000 to £1,200
General Manager, C. F. Rey; F. Davey.....£1,000
Principal Officer, S. G. Tallents .....£700 to £900
Chiefs of Sections, A. W. Basham, Lt.-Col. H. R. Beddoes, G. W. Irons, J. S. Nicholson, T. W. Phillips, H. Smith, and U. Wolff.....£500 to £750
Accountant, J. F. G. Price .....£500 to £600
Assistant Chiefs of Sections, W. A. Colegate, J. M. Glen, P. Y. Blundun, G. M. Hodgson, F. W. Charlton, C. B. Hawkins, F. Lavington, S. E. Court; F. W. Miller; *Asst. Accountants*, W. F. Stone, G. F. Couzens, C. H. Ford, H. R. Taylor .....£350 to £500
Principal Woman Officer, Miss F. Hermia Durham .....£400 to £450
Travelling Inspectors, B. Wilson, R. C. Davison, F. A. Norman .....£350 to £500
Labour Adviser, C. H. Rouse .....£350 to £500
Upper Division Clerks, H. Holloway; C. E. M. Joad.
Accountant Inspectors, J. Saukey, A. W. J. Haigh, L. G. Polden, C. A. A. Wolff .....£300 to £400
Staff Officers, J. Moxley, W. J. Mullins, D. A. Woozley, W. C. Osmond, R. F. C. O'Brien, A. R. Turtill, T. Howe, J. Graham, S. Warrington, F. A. Westlake, S. R. Todd .....£300 to £400

TRADE BOARDS OFFICE, Old Serjeant's Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Chairman, E. Aves.
Secretary, G. T. Reid.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP), 33 Carey Street, W.C.

Senior Official Receiver, H. de Vaux Brougham £1,200
Official Receiver, Henry Edward Burgess .....£800 to £1,000
Senior Asst. do., W. J. Warley £700
Asst. do., E. C. Bliss .....£500 to £700

LEGAL BRANCH.—£22,150.

Solicitor, Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe £1,800
Assistant Solicitor, Edmund Potter.....£1,000
Principal Clerks, Edwin Gillet; G. C. Vaux.
Clerk in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Dept., H. E. G. Burls.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS.

Professional Member of Marine Dept. (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. H. F. Young .....£800 to £1,000
Harbour Department, Captain C. E. Monro, R.N. £1,000
Senior Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Capt. J. D. Daintree, R.N. £500
Inspector do., Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N. ...£350 to £400
Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter .....£800 to £1,000
Electrician and Assistant to do., J. Rennie £300 to £450

Office of Inspectors of Railways,
8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lieut.-Col. P. G. Von Donop, R.E. .....£1,200 to £1,400
Inspecting Officers, Col. J. W. Pringle, R.E.; Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.E. .....£800 to £1,000
Assistant do., J. P. Scott Main; J. H. Armytage .....£500 to £700

Bankruptcy Department,
Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane £700 to £900
Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke.....£700 to £850
Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston .....£600 to £750
Auditor, J. F. Bird .....£500 to £600
Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor.....£500 to £600
Senior Clerk, A. Mills.....£500 to £600
Examiners, W. C. Taylor; H. C. Watson; W. A. Clark; W. J. Walker; T. S. Hutchinson; D. Hughes; J. T. Lennox; F. W. Pote; H. M. Bennell.....£320 to £500
Asst. Examiners, S. T. Tigar; S. J. Campling; G. C. Veysey; F. H. Langmaid.....£100 to £350
Minor Staff Officers, C. C. G. Stonhouse, £300 to £450; E. Carwithen .....£250 to £350
2nd Division Clerks (*Higher Grade*), H. I. R. Audain; F. L. Bamford; N. Stanger T. J. Dale; A. Rowley .....£250 to £350

RECEIVERS.

Birmingham, &c., A. S. Cully £1,100
Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance.....£800 to £900
Brighton, &c., T. Gourlay.....£700 to £800
Bristol, Charles H. King .....£800 to £1,000
Cambridge, H. W. Cox £500
Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas £500
Dewsbury and Huddersfield, E. Johnson £450 to £500
Hanley, &c., F. T. Halcomb.....£500
Hull, &c., G. H. Acheson £550
Ipswich, F. Messent £500
Liverpool, E. D. Symond.....£800 to £1,000
London and N. Suburban, E. W. J. Savill.....£1,000
Asst., L. A. West .....£350 to £400
London and S. Suburban, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle...£900
Asst., J. D. Turner £400
Manchester, J. G. Gibson .....£800 to £1,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne, C. Woollett.....£600 to £650
Northampton, A. Ewen .....£500 to £650
North Glamorganshire, Ellis Owen.....£500 to £600
Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys.....£800 to £1,000
Shrewsbury, F. Cariss.....£425
Southampton, T. Easton .....£500 to £600
Swansea, H. Rees .....£400 to £600

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E.—£12,239.

Registrar-General, C. H. Jones .....£700 to £900
Assist. Registrar-General, G. A. Hooke £450 to £650
Senior Staff Officer, C. L. Compton .....£350 to £450
Staff Officers, W. Avery; W. H. Lee; T. Crone; J. C. Randall; E. H. Atkins.....£300 to £400
Clerks, S. Kett; H. T. Nicole.....£400

Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.

Referees, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; C. V. Boys, F.R.S.; J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.

Chief Gas Examiner, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
Auditor, Sir Alfred E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.

Standards Departments, 7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.
Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj. P. A. Mac-Mahon, F.R.S. £800
Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar ..... £350 to £450
Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling ..... £300 to £400

Marine Consultative Branch,
54 Victoria Street, S.W.
Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act, A. Boyle ..... £600 to £800
Assistant to the Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, T. Carlton.
Engineer Surveyors, C. W. Roberts; H. G. Dixon; H. J. Vose; J. Cormack.
Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. D. Archer ..... £700 to £900
Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvil! ..... £600 to £700
Assistant to the Princ. Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel.
Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers; T. Smith; F. Barter; J. King; T. W. Revans; J. T. Munden; W. J. Wilton; A. T. Metcalfe.
Princ. Surveyor for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins ..... £520 to £600
Assistant to do., F. W. Bickle.
Ship Surveyors, C. R. Godfree; T. R. Clark; C. E. Rawbone; H. G. Hogben.

68 Victoria Street, S.W.
Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M. Harvey ..... £520 to £600
Assistant to do., D. Fulton.
Nautical Surveyor, T. P. Marshall.
Chief Examiner of Engineers, W. T. Seaton £520 to £600

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C.
Principal Officer for London District, R. C. Warden £600
Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, W. L. Service £650

Mercantile Marine Offices, Dock St., E.
Chief Superintendent, W. H. G. Deacon, I.S.O., R.N.R. ..... £450 to £550
Superintendents, B. Jacobs, R.N.R. (*Poplar*); R. H. Gilchrist (*Victoria Docks*), £300 to £400; J. Y. Mosey, R.N.R. (*Tilbury*) ..... £350 to £450
Storekeeper (Poplar), C. J. Young £450

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is, *ex officio*, Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

First Lord of the Treasury—
The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, M. Bonham-Carter, E. H. Marsh, C.M.G., D. Davies (*total allowance £1,500*); and Hon. C. H. Lyell, M.P. ..... *unp.*

Chancellor of the Exchequer—
Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., H. P. Hamilton, £300; Alan Parsons £100

Junior Lords—
G. H. Roberts, M.P. £1,000
Hon. Geoffrey Howard, M.P. £1,000
W. C. Bridgeman, M.P. £1,000
Walter Rea, M.P. ..... *unp.*

Joint Secretaries—
Parliamentary, Joint, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., R. H. Davies, C.B., £300; S. A. Sweetman, £100; Godfrey P. Collins, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Financial, Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., A. McFadyean £150
Joint Permanent Secretaries:—
Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., F.R.S. £2,000
Private Sec., Visct. Cross £150
Sir John S. Bradbury, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., S. D. Waley £150
Assistant Secretary, Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. £1,500
Director of Financial Inquiries, H. Withers ... £
Asst. Sec. to Com. on Fresh Issues, D. F. Buckley £
Auditor of the Civil List, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Principal Clerks, R. F. Wilkins, C.B.; G. L. Barstow, C.B.; R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B.; L. J. Hewby, C.B.; S. Armitage-Smith ..... each £1,000 to £1,200
1st Class Clerks, H. Higgs,* C.B.; L. C. Bromley; E. W. H. Millar; G. C. Upcott; R. G. Hawtrey; B. P. Blackett; C. L. Stocks; O. E. Niemeyer; F. Phillips; A. W. Hurst; F. W. Leith Ross; R. V. Vernon ..... £700 to £900
2nd Class Clerks, J. H. McC. Craig; Visct. Cross; S. D. Waley; A. McFadyean; S. H. Wright; G. H. S. Pinsent; A. P. Waterfield; H. P. Hamilton; F. H. Nixon; H. A. Siepmann; S. A. Sydney-Turner; P. J. Grigg; F. M. Morris; T. K. Bewley; B. W. Gilbert; O. H. Brown; W. R. Fraser... £200 to £500
Parliamentary Clerk, E. W. H. Millar.
Assistant, A. E. Mitchell ..... £300 to £400
Treasury Officers of Accounts, R. F. Wilkins, C.B., *unp.*; and A. T. V. Robinson ..... £850 to £1,000
Accountant, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. ..... £700 to £1,000
Assistant Accountant, H. T. Holmes ..... £400 to £600
Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts: B. J. Bridgeman, *unp.*; and G. W. Couch ..... £200 to £400
Superintendent of Registry, A. H. Bradley £400 to £500
Asst. Supt. of Registry, J. Drake ..... £300 to £400
Staff Clerk (Account Room), L. Cuthbertson ..... £300 to £400
Minor Staff Clerks, W. G. Gant; J. A. Jukes; W. H. Sharpe ..... £200 to £300
Clerk in Charge of Copying Room, P. G. Slade ..... £200 to £250

Department of H.M. Procurator General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. W. Brown.
Assistant Solicitors, A. H. Dennis, C.B. £1,500; H. E. F. Comyn, C.B. £1,200
Assistants, W. de G. Lamotte; C. Owen £800 to £900
Chief Clerks and 1st Class Clerk, H. M. Warne, I.S.O.; C. H. E. Fletcher; R. H. Gardner; A. W. Brown, LL.D.; R. W. Woods ..... £550 to £750
Staff Clerk, W. F. Addey, I.S.O. ..... £300 to £400
Assistant Chief Clerks, H. A. Weeks; G. C. Crispin; and J. H. Crawley ..... £350 to £500
Professional Clerks, A. E. Wade; A. F. Gilchrist; C. M. Leese; J. C. P. Kinsman; and W. L. Morton.

Accounts Branch.
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt.
Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.
Clerks, W. J. Smith; E. W. Mounter.

Law Courts Branch.
Principal, A. T. Hare £1,200
Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye £850
Assistant for Common Law and Admiralty Business, R. M. Greenwood ..... £400 to £700
Professional Clerks, E. M. Reid; R. W. Woods; E. V. Thompson.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business), Tempy. Address: Dane's Inn Ho., 265 Strand, W.C.
King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.
Assistant King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.
Clerks, W. G. Chapman; M. W. Hughes (Professional); E. S. Osborne; R. F. Galsworthy.

* Seconded for service in Egypt.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., F. F. Liddell, C.B. .....£1,800 to £2,000
Clerks, E. Gardiner, £300 to £400; T. McLoghlen; W. J. Finch .....£100 to £350

Rating of Government Property.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. J. Bacon
.....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant, F. C. Ruddle .....£600 to £800
Clerk, W. T. Chard ... .£200 to £400

Fines and Penalties,
30 Abingdon Street, S.W.

Receiver, T. E. Kebbel, M.A.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to this Corporation. Until 1854 all light dues were collected by Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren. The present duties of the Elder Brethren have reference to Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, Pilotage, &c., and attendance at the Admiralty Court to act as Assessors, also to advise the Board of Trade in nautical matters. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren, of whom one is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and nine retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine; there is also one Elder Brother who has retired from the Active List and there are eleven Honorary Elder Brethren. The income of the Corporation derived from light dues levied on shipping entering and leaving British ports amounts to £300,000 per annum, which is expended in the maintenance of the Lighthouse and coast-marking system of England and Wales, under the financial control of the Board of Trade. The Corporation also administers certain charitable trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of decayed master mariners and their widows, the accounts in respect of which are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; *Master*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear-Admi. H. B. Stewart (*retired*); The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell; Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B.; Capt. A. W. Clarke; Capt. R. Hoare; Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B.; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Adm. H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B.; Capt. O. P. Marshall; Capt. T. Golding; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Maj. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Capt. G. R. Mansell, R.N., M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer-Churchill, M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.

Secretary, H. G. Willett.
Principals, H. A. Mensor; E. G. Weller.
1st Class Clerks, W. K. Bowen; M. K. Smith; W. L. Veitch; L. Clubb.
2nd Class Clerks, E. Thurlow; H. T. Miller; J. M. Nicolle; J. E. A. Hunter.
Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, M.I.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping, F. C. Goodall, M.I.N.A.
Scientific Adviser, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, 9 Serle Street, W.C.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1816, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in 1914 to over 54 millions of money and 2½ millions in Government Stock, held on behalf of about 2,000,000 depositors.

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.L.
Vice-Chairman, Thomas A. Welton, F.C.A.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

WALLACE COLLECTION,
Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £8,442 in 1915-16.

Keeper & Secretary, D. S. MacColl, LL.D. £500 to £600
Assistant to Keeper, S. J. Camp .....£100 to £300
Inspector of Armouries, Sir Guy F. Laking, Bart., C.B., M.V.O., F.S.A. ..... *hon.*

WAR OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

A Secretary of State for War was first appointed in 1794, the control of the Land Forces of the Crown having been previously exercised by a Secretary at War, who was responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary. In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for that purpose. In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army Annual Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. c. 3).

For **Army Council** and Departments and Staffs of the **War Office**, *see* pp. 262–5.

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT,
4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

Director, The Right Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore, K.C.B.
Secretariat.
Assistant to the Secretary, °H. G. Butler.
Legal Adviser, A. Römer Macklin.
Private Secretary to the Director, C. W. B. Prescott.
Private Secretary to the Secretary, D. M. Watt.
Secretarial Staff, °W. Friedson, A. J. Hedgeland, °J. Henry, J. C. Hopwood, W. L. Middleton, F. Samuel, C. C. Singleton, C. Stuttaford, R. R. Tubbs.
Accountant and Cashier, °H. Hayes.

Licensing Section.

Principal, °W. B. Amery.
Deputy Principal, °C. M. Woodford.
Principal of Registry, °H. W. W. Fisher.
Second Division Clerks, °J. Balcon, °I. Cohen, °C. Epstein.

Rationing and Statistical Section,
22, Queen Anne's Gate.

Imports into Neutral Countries.
Principal, °R. E. Harwood.
Deputy Principal, W. E. Roberts.
Exports under Licence.
Principal, °W. Le Vack.
Deputy Principal, J. J. Jones.

Trade Clearing House Section.
Broadway House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Chairman, T. H. Penson.
Chairman of Finance Committee, Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.
Head of Report Section, H. W. C. Davis.
Head of Intelligence Section, A. Teixeira de Mattos.
Principal Clerk, A. Bannerman.

WELSH CHURCH COMMISSION,
119, Victoria Street, S.W.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B.; Sir W. Plender.
Secretary, T. Huws Davies.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,
1 Whitehall, S.W.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G., *ex-officio, ump.*; George Granville Leveson Gower £1,500

° The staff of the War Trade Department is generally temporary. An asterisk placed against any name indicates that the person named is in the permanent Civil Service, and is attached to the Department for service during the War.

Joint Secretaries, Charles E. Howlett, I.S.O.; Morton Evans.....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, W. Dawson Ainger; D. R. Crawfurth Smith .....£500 to £700
1st Class Clerks, H. C. Eyles; E. Blanford; J. Whyte; W. Lee Nash; T. A. Cochrane; G. P. Best .....£360 to £480
Receiver General, W. Fiddler .....£500 to £700
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown .....£600 to £700
Forestry Adviser, R. L. Robinson.
Forestry Inspector, G. H. Crossfield .....£300 to £400
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Herbert Clarke .....£360 to £480

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

Superintendent, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. ...£420 to £650
1st Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett.....£360 to £480

LEGAL BRANCH.

First Legal Assistant, D.W. Westmacott £600 to £850
Second do., J. B. Stonebridge.....£360 to £480
Clerks, W. C. Martin; E. W. Welley; J. Lovett.
Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.
Do. Ireland, W. Fry, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

New Forest, Bere, & Parkhurst—Deputy Surveyor, V. F. Leese.
Dean—Gaveller, Rt. Hon. Earl of Selborne.
Do. Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, L. S. Osmaston.
Windsor—Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Do. Deputy do., Captain Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.V.O.
Do. Bailiff, S. Collard.
Do. Deputy Surveyor, Arthur J. Forrest.

NEW FOREST.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Elective Verderers, The Earl of Normanton; G. E. Brisco Eyre; J. Jeffreys; H. F. Compton; K. Pulteney; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., E. H. Bright (*acting*).
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Lionel Earle, C.B., C.M.G. £1,500
Private Sec., F. E. Carter (*acting*).
Assistant Sec., W. A. Robinson, C.B.....£1,100

Secretariat.

Principal Clerks, E. H. Bright, M.V.O.; J. Eggar; H. Bird .....£700 to £900
1st Class Clerks, A. R. Arnot; C. N. Knight; W. F. Scholfield.....£550 to £650
2nd Class Clerks, A. I. Prichard; E. M. Mair; A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly; J. G. Gibson; T. B. Stowell .....£200 to £500
Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton .....£350 to £500
Staff Clerks, B. R. Seagrave; A. G. Barnett .....£300 to £400
Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, C. R. Peers .....£600 to £800
Senior Measuring Surveyor, J. Barrett, F.S.I. .....£550 to £650

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan .....£700 to £900
Deputy do., A. C. E. Hughes.....£550 to £650
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke ...£550 to £650
Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed.....£420 to £550
Senior Examining Surveyor, R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. .....£500 to £700
Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock, £400 to £500; E. T. Blakey; W. L. Wharin; A. J. Whitby; H. L. Findley; S. A. Bryant; J. Richards; C. T. Crosland .....£300 to £400

Architects' Division.

Principal Architects, W. Pott, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; R. J. Allison, A.R.I.B.A.; F. Baines, M.V.O., £800 to £1,000; and C. J. W. Simpson, F.S.I., £650 to £750 (with allowance of £100) (*Edinburgh*).
Architects and Surveyors, H. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A., £800 to £900; E. Cropper; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; A. R. Myers, F.S.I.; C. P. Wilkinson; H. Ashmead; A. I. Pitcher; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A. .....£550 to £750

Engineering Division.

Chief Engineer, H. A. McFerran .....£800 to £1,000
Deputy do., H. Baines .....£550 to £600

Supplies Division.

Controller of Supplies, A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. .....£800 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. W. Curry .....£550 to £650
Staff Clerks, S. M. Fane, £400 to £500; H. E. M. Bradley; H. B. Allum .....£300 to £400

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W.C. Hussey, late R.E. .....£650 to £800
Assist. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, late R.E. .....£300 to £400

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for 1915–16, as presented to Parliament, were unique. The *personnel* provided for numbered 250,000 (increased to 300,000 by a supplementary vote), while under each of the seventeen headings of expenditure there appeared: "Gross Estimate, £1,100; Appropriations in Aid, £100; Net Estimate, £1,000." The grand total was thus £18,700, less £1,700 appropriations in aid, leaving a net estimate of £17,000. The presentation of these dummy estimates was a matter of constitutional form. The actual cost of the Navy is between £500,000 and £600,000 a day. Our naval expenditure in 1805, the year of Trafalgar, was £15,035,630.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Of the 1,623,000,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the British Dominions and in the United States of America. The principal European tongues are divided approximately as follows:—

Language	People.
English	160,000,000
German	110,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

For Scotland, *see* p. 525 For Ireland, *see* p. 527.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Stanley Owen, Lord Buckmaster of Cheddington, *b.* 1861 (*apptd.* 1915) £10,000
Private Secretary, Hon. A. E. A. Napier.....£500
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1916.
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin	1913	66
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	71
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw.....	1907	65
Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton	1912	71
Rt. Hon. Lord Parker	1913	58
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner	1913	56

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 41; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 59; 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 70; 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 44 and 8 Edw. 7 cap. 51. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (*see* above); and such other members of the Privy Council as have held high judicial office.

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Charles H. L. Neish, C.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace £550
2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton £450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys.
Reader, G. Maggiolini.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Master of the Rolls (£6,000).
Rt. Hon. Lord Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1838, *appted.* 1907.

Lord Justices (each £5,000).

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1916.
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady	1913	64
Rt. Hon. Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore, Bart.	1913	70
Rt. Hon. Sir William Pickford.....	1914	67
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes .	1915	62
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1915	64

Officers of the Master of the Rolls.—£1,125.
Secretary, Hon. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, K.C. £500
Principal Clerk, William P. Mara.....£400

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Justices (each £5,000)—	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1916.
The Lord High Chancellor.....	1915	
Hon. Sir Ralph Neville	1906	67
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve ...	1908	59
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargant...	1913	59
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.....	1913	55
Hon. Robert Younger	1915	54
Hon. Arthur Frederic Peterson ...	1915	57

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Lord Reading, G.C.B. (*b.* 1860, *appted.* 1913).....£8,000
Secretary, Hon. G. R. Isaacs £500
Clerk, E. W. Miller £400

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptod.	Age 1 Jan., 1916.
Hon. Sir Edward Ridley.....	1897	72
Hon. Sir Charles John Darling ...	1897	66
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	73
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence.....	1904	70
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge.....	1907	64
Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton	1910	58

Justices (each £5,000)—	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1916.
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	65
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	58
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	62
Hon. Sir Sydney A. T. Rowlatt ...	1912	53
Hon. Sir Clement M. Bailhache ...	1912	59
Hon. Sir James R. Atkin	1913	48
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	58
Hon. Sir John Sankey	1914	49
Hon. Sir Frederick Low	1915	59

Bankruptcy.

Justice, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge.

Companies Winding-Up.

Justices, The Hon. Sir Ralph Neville and The Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Hon. Sir Robert Younger.

Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act.

Hon. Sir Reginald M. Bray.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, *b.* 1859, *appted.* 1910 .....£5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Bargrave Deane, *b.* 1846, *appted.* 1905 £5,000

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

Judges, Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L., *b.* 1852, *appted.* 1903.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords.—£850.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster.
Chief Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier £600

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster £2,000
Private Sec. and Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Clerk of the Chamber, Pursebearer and Sealer, ...£350
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do. and Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Ronald Muir Mackenzie.
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman.....£350

Chancery Courts.—£37,400.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Peterson.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *D*, A. F. Ridsdale; *E* to *K*, A. Keen; *L* to *R*, Stewart Jobson; *S* to *Z*, P. W. Chandler .....each £1,500
Mr. Justice Sargant and Mr. Justice Younger.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *D*, R. T. Watkin Williams; *E* to *K*, Charles Hulbert; *L* to *R*, Richd. White; *S* to *Z*, Thos. A. Romer each £1,500
Mr. Justice Neville and Mr. Justice Astbury.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *D*, J. H. P. Chitty; *E* to *K*, H. D. Hughes-Onslow; *L* to *R*, Saml. A. M. Satow; *S* to *Z*, John Chas. Fox each £1,500

First Class Clerks, E. Byers; F. B. Etheridge; C. Toye; W. J. McVeagh; H. G. James; W. D. Bovill; F. T. Smith; E. J. Harvey; F. V. Green; L. Pritchard; R. G. Baird; H. W. Darwall; H. Y. Hare; F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; W. T. Roberts; J. J. Keane; J. Gammon; E. W. Marshall; J. H. Jackson; A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton each £600

Chancery Registrars' Office.—£24,625.
Registrars, C. E. Farmer (*Senior*), £2,000; W. E. Church, £1,800 to £2,000; R. F. K. Greswell;

Walter F. Leach; W. O. Goldschmidt; A. H. Borrer; F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly ..... £1,250 to £1,600
Principal Clerks, E. Hicks Beach; C. C. Forster Dickson; J. F. More; H. G. Garrett; W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; W. U. Timmis ..... £250 to £800
Second Class Clerk, J. H. Welbank.
Third Class Clerks, J. W. Collyer; W. S. Smith; T. Milliken; J. S. Holland; H. H. Stone; T. Hardy; T. J. Lewis; H. F. Blake.
Appeal and Cause Clerks, W. Vere; H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, W. Hayes.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP), Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.
Judges, Hon. Sir Ralph Neville and Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.
Registrar, Edward W. D. Manson.
Principal Clerk, T. Barnes.§
First Class Clerk, J. R. Bull.
Second Class Clerks, R. Y. Marvin; M. Johnson.
Third do., W. J. Roper; D. M. Walker; J. T. Wilson; C. J. Lisle; M. H. Spicer; G. D. Tewsley.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.
J. Dixon; A. Underhill; Sir P. S. Gregory; T. C. Williams; C. Sweet; B. L. Cherry.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)
F. J. N. Pearson; A. J. Spencer; G. E. Morrison; A. Robinson; H. C. A. Bingley; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; F. Watt.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.—£5,100.
Henry Wm. Verey; Edward J. Pollock; M. J. Muir Mackenzie ..... each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.
Wm. Howard Winterbotham £1,100

Supreme Court Pay Office.—£23,441.

Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. M. Paulton £1,200
Deputy do., J. A. Longley £900
Principal Clerks, G. F. Wates; J. H. Clarke, £650 to £800; W. J. Lloyd,; H. Sellar, £600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court.—£42,479.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., LL.D. (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*); Wm. Fred. Alphonse Archibald; T. Willes Chitty; Samuel H. Day (*a*); G. A. Bonner; Leonard W. Kershaw (*b*) (*King's Coroner and Master of the Crown Office*); Ernest A. Jelf ..... each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton C. Baring Lawford ..... each £1,000

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.*
Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75) ..... ‡
Chief Clerk, R. E. E. Mackinnon ..... ‡
Clerks, A to K, A. J. Penny; R. Macgregor; J. P. Lalor; F. R. P. Stringer; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. MacClymont; J. M. Borrer; R. L. Overbury; J. J. Ramsay; *L to Z*, W. T. Cooke; T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; A. L. Woodcock; J. Martin; H. Macdonald; H. M. Bacon; A. E. Smith; A. J. Johnston ‡

LETTERS OF REQUEST TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
F. R. P. Stringer and M. F. C. Willson (Room 70).

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†
Chief Clerk, J. F. Townsend ..... ‡
Clerks, A. Brocklesby; P. A. Quin; P. J. Bowie; B. Darwall; H. Hinton; E. G. Jacobs; G. Gardener.

FILING, RECORD, AND ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT.*
(*Including Affidavits*) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Chief Clerk, G. W. Harrison ..... ‡

(*a*) Mr. Day is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act.
(*b*) Mr. Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.
* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from 1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200. § Commissioner for Oaths.

Affidavits and Enrolments.
Clerks, C. Clerk; G. Meyer; C. R. C. Shields.
General Filing.
Clerks, C. J. Timms; A. Finch; H. Morrill; R. R. May; D. A. P. Turner.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Clerks, B. E. Hodgson; Philip Clark.
Election Petitions, B. E. Hodgson.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.*
King's Remembrancer, Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., LL.D. (*Senior Master*) £200
Clerks, J. Johnston; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule.‡

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.*
Chief Clerk, A. St. J. W. Wriford ..... ‡
Clerks, S. Hall; G. G. Lacey; W. Grant; C. M. L. Bouch; E. W. Butler.
Book Shewer, C. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.†
King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of Crown Office, Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.
Chief Clerk, Frederick H. Short.
Clerks, E. H. D. Imago; A. H. Gipps; F. Hullah; J. C. Watson; W. C. Bradley; N. L. Lockton ..... ‡
Associates' and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.†
Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Chief Clerk, James Kenyon.
Clerks, H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; G. W. L. Townesend; J. O. Griffits; A. T. Satterford; A. F. Love; H. M. Brocklesby; D. Boland; O. Clark ..... †

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).
Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.
Book-keepers, G. Button; E. I. Talbot. (45 Writing Clerks.)

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.
Masters of the Supreme Court, Wm. Fred. Baker, £1,600 (*c*); Thos. Hy. Bolton; Hy. R. T. Alexander; Geo. A. Holme; Granville Smith; G. A. King; W. H. Macnamara (*d*); F. F. Philpot; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; Spencer Whitehead ..... each £1,500
Clerks. C. W. Scott; W. J. Bannehr; E. G. Box; J. B. Dunning; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; J. Sworder; F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; W. R. Shaw; H. J. Howes; E. P. Roberts; A. F. Small; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; F. G. Wortham; R. L. Alderson; A. W. Porter; R. G. Gurney; B. H. Cunningham; W. F. Poltock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Cutler.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans.
Secretary, J. H. W. Pilcher £300
Clerk, A. Gough £400
Judge, Hon. Sir Henry Bargrave Deane £5,000
Clerk, F. W. Peters £400
King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, K.C.B. £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,956.
Registrars, Alfred Musgrave (Senior), £1,600; Walter A. Inderwick; F. L. de Quetteville; W. T. Barnard, K.C. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill £600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£8,838.
Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,200
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell ..... £790 to £800
Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham;

(*c*) Mr. Baker is Taxing Master for Ecclesiastical fees; (*d*) Mr. Macnamara is Registrar of the Railway Commission and Registrar to the Court under the Benefices Act, 1898.
* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

F. S. Thomson; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. S. Roscoe; H. B. Frith .....£600 to £600
Writer, A. Day.
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.
Shipkeeper, S. W. Craske.
Messengers, H. Crease; E. Mott; P. Dove.

Bankruptcy Department.
Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£15,613.

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge £5,000
Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper.
Senior Registrar, Jas. Rigg Brougham £1,500
Registrars, John E. Linklater; Herbert James Hope; Henry J. Hood; E. W. Dinanson...£1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk (*Senior Registrar's Department*), J. W. Bradford £600
Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A.....£1,500
Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough £1,200
Official Receivers, W. P. Bowyer; Egerton S. Grey.
Assistant do., Hon. W. J. H. Boyle; D. Williams; W. G. Williams; J. B. Knight.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.
(*Offices*—Room 754 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrance.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; W. E. Stone; E. G. H. Evans; R. H. French.

Poor Persons' Department.
(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Prescribed Officers, W. F. A. Archibald, J. F. Fox, and L. W. Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court); A. Musgrave (Probate Registrar).
Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.
(*Offices*—Rooms 106 and 108 Royal Courts.)

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge (*England*), Hon. Lord Mackenzie (*Scotland*), Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Kenny (*Ireland*).
Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Sir J. T. Woodhouse.
Registrar, W. H. Macnamara.
Clerk, T. H. Parker.

Land Values Reference Committee.
(*Office*—Room 174 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the Presdt. of Surveyors' Inst.
Secretary, J. Johnston.
Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Light Railway Commission.
49 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (*Chairman*), *unpaid*; Col. G. F. Ottley-Boughey, R.E., C.S.I.; H. A. Steward .....each £1,000
Secretary, Alan D. Erskine £500
Assist. do., Everard E. Welby Everard.
Clerks, R. P. Stoneham; C. S. Adams.

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics,
Royal Courts of Justice.—£17,155.

Masters, Henry Studdy Theobald, K.C.; Rt. Hon. D. Brynmor Jones, K.C. .....each £2,000
Chief Clerk, Russell Prichard £800
Visitors, Hon. John Mansfield (*Legal*); Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson, C.B., M.D. .....each £1,500
Secretary, R. C. Reid £300

Director of Public Prosecutions,
Whitehall, S.W.

Director, Sir Charles W. Mathews, K.C.B. £2,500
Assistant Director, Guy Stephenson £1,200 to £1,400
Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims, M.V.O. £1,000
Chief Clerks, F. J. Williamson, S. Pearce, and W. Lewis.....£550 to £750
Assistant Chief Clerks, A. F. Rowe, H. S. Pearce, and A. S. Cohen .....£350 to £500
Professional Clerks, D. H. Prynne, C. R. V. Wallace, W. Rooke Ley, G. C. Peevor, R. P. Pashley, H. P. Harker; L. N. Vincent Evans, W. Miles Morant.

Ecclesiastical Courts.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

COURT OF ARCHES.

Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Kenneth Munro.

COURT OF FACULTIES (Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1).
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., H. E. Johnson.
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Lord Parmoor, K.C., K.C.V.O.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.
Assistant, B. Tozer.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
Commissary, J. C. Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, W. B. Riddell.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S REGISTRY for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Judge, Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L.
Registrars, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee.
Apparitor-General, Frederick Thomas.
Record Keeper, H. E. Taylor.
Assistant, F. J. Shepherd.

THE LAND REGISTRY,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 1.
Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale..... £1,500
Assist. Registrars, Hugh Pollock; C. T. Musgrave .....£850 to £1,000
Do. (*Acting*), W. F. Burnett £700
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division; W. S. Eastwood; T. R. Calquhoun-Dill.

Registration of Title.
1st Class Clerks, T. W. Whitmore-Jones; A. R. G. Jennings; R. J. M. Borough; J. S. Stewart-Wallace; G. A. H. Rendall; C. A. L. Lewis; S. Lowenthal .....£450 to £600
2nd Class Clerks, G. I. Holt; G. W. Falkner; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Heneage; D'A. Little; J. P. Purcell; H. M. Rowland; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans; C. W. Farwell; P. Lee; W. E. Menday .....£250 to £400

Middlesex Deeds Department.
Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell .....£500 to £600
Chief Assistant, J. D. Dart .....£250 to £300
Map Index and Searches, W. G. Nottage, M.S.A.

Land Charges, Registration and Searches Dept.
Senior Clerk, E. W. Eaton .....£500 to £600

Survey and Map Department.
Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage; R. F. Drury, A.M.I.C.E. .....£400 to £550
Examiner, W. S. Tratman £380
Superintendents, F. W. Whitton; J. W. Buttery; W. King; E. Ainsworth.

Secretary and Accounts.
Secretary and Clerk of Accounts, D'A. Little.
Assistant do., Percy Lee.

Scrivenery Department.
Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes.....£300 to £400
Asst. do., A. F. Assig.

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—J. Bickersteth.
West ,, *Wakefield*—T. B. Sugden.
North ,, *Northallerton*—Thos. Boddy (*acting*).

CITY OF LONDON COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., LL.B. (*Recorder*), £4,000; Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*) £3,000
Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson £1,500
Registrar, David Harrison £1,000
Serjeant-at-Mace, Horace Fitch £500
Deputy do., Francis Sully £270
Chief Clerk, George William Powell £450

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C. .. £2,500
James Alexander Rentoul, K.C. £2,000
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun. £1,700
Assist. to do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall £800
High Bailiff, Rowland Goodwin £400

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department.—£10,200.
Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman £1,100
Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy £500
Deputy do., F. W. J. Kemp ..... £250 to £450
Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; J. E. H. Burnet; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; H. J. Elton; C. F. Dyson; H. J. James; P. J. Darby; Lance H. S. Hughes ..... £200 to £450
Staff Clerk, E. A. Tilley ..... £250 to £400

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,
Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Registrar, R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B. ..... *imp.*
Chief Clerk, E. A. Tilley.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* "Sheriffs Principal"; **for Ireland** *see* **Irish Section.**

[*All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Allen, Wilfrid Baugh (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, K.C. (21), Birmingham.
Atkinson, Hy. Tindal, K.C. (38), Edmonton, &c.
Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Benson, William D. (13), Sheffield, &c.
Bonsey, Henry D. (2), Durham, &c.
Bray, Edward (42), Bloomsbury.
Brown, Reginald, K.C. (9), Crewe, Stockport, &c.
Cann, Wm. Moore (20), Leicestershire.
Cluer, Albert R. (42), Bloomsbury, &c.
Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucester, &c.
Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.
Fox, J. Scott, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Gent, John (59), Cornwall.
Graham, John Cameron, K.C. (11), Bradford, &c.
Granger, Thomas Colpitts (47), Greenwich and Woolwich.
Greenhow, Wm. T. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c.
Harrington, Edward (45) Wandsworth, &c.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
James, Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter (57), Devon and Somerset.
Lock, B. Fossett (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
McCarthy, J. W. (12), Halifax, &c.
Mackarness, Fredc. Michael Coleridge (50), Brighton.
Macpherson, Allan (19), Derbyshire.
Mellor, Frank H., K.C. (8), Manchester, &c.
Morgan, John Lloyd, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Moss, Samuel (29), Chester and North Wales.
Mulligan, James, K.C. (32), Cambs and Norfolk.
O'Connor, Arthur, K.C. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Parry, Edward (48), Bromley, &c.
Radcliffe, F. R. Yonge (36), Oxford, &c.
Rentoul, James Alexr., K.C., City of London.
Roberts, John Bryn (30), Glamorganshire.
Roberts, W. Howland (41), Clerkenwell, &c.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Selfe, Sir William Lucius (43), Marylebone, &c.
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c.
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Smith, P. Howard (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Smyly, Wm. Cecil, K.C. (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
Stanger, Henry Yorke, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Sturges, Hugh Murray, K.C. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Templer, Fredk. Gordon (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Tobin, Alfred Aspinal, K.C. (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Wheeler, Thomas W. (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Wilmot, Hugh E. Eardley- (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Wilson, Herbt. Wm. Lush-, K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter.
Woodfall, Robert (44), Westminster.
Vacant (37), Brentford, &c.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

(42) BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescot Street, E.

Judges, His Honour Judge Bray and His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Edward Huelin, M.A.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, George M. Light, B.A.
,, *High Bailiff*, William Owen.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge.—His Honour Judge Parry £1,500
Bromley.—*Registrar*, E. Latter.
Dartford.—*Registrar*, Walter E. Chancellor.
Gravesend.—*Registrar*, Charles Edward Hatten.
Lambeth—*Registrar*, William Burchell Pritchard.

(51) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

Judges, His Honour Judge Roberts and His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey. WANDSWORTH, Garratt Lane.

Judge, His Honour Judge Harington £1,500
Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. J. Bell.
WANDSWORTH.—*Judges*, His Hon. Judge Harington and His Hon. Judge Bray.
Registrar and High Bailiff, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON; ROMFORD AND ILFORD.

Judge, His Honour Judge Wheeler, K.C. £1,500
Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Hubert Gough.
ROMFORD AND ILFORD, ESSEX.—His Honour Judge Tindal-Atkinson.
Registrar, Adam Partington.
High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.
WEST LONDON, North End Road, W. Kensington, S.W.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir William Lucius Selfe £1,500
Marylebone.—*Registrar*, James Curtis.
,, *Assist. Registrar*, T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick.
,, *High Bailiff*, J. Swinford Francis.
West London.—*Registrar*, E. Kemp Taylor.
,, *Deputy Registrar*, George Shilton.
,, *High Bailiff*, S. W. Merry.

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St., E.C.

Judges, His Honour Judge Smyly, K.C., and His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, E. E. Wickham.
,, *High Bailiff*, Henry Grimsdall.
Bow.—*Registrar*, H. A. Hore.
,, *High Bailiff*, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) SOUTHWARK, Swan Street.
GREENWICH, Burney St. WOOLWICH, William St.

Judge, His Honour Judge Granger £1,500
Southwark.—*Registrar*, Thomas Kemmis Bros, M.A.
,, *High Bailiff*, Geo. J. K. Richards, M.A.
Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Joint Registrars and High Bailiffs*, C. Pitt-Taylor and C. M. Treadwell.

(37) BRENTFORD; BARNET; UXBRIDGE.
Judge, His Honour Judge J. Aloysius Scully ...£1,500
Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. C. Silis.
Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, William Osborn Boyes, LL.D.
Uxbridge.—*Registrars and High Bailiffs*, Charles Woodbridge; Francis C. Woodbridge.

(44) WESTMINSTER, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Judge, His Honour Judge Woodfall.....£1,500
Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.
High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

RECORDERS.

Acland, Sir Regd. B. Dyke, K.C., *Oxford* (1903).
Adkins, Sir Ryland Dent, M.P., *Nottingham* (1911).
Ashton, Arthur Jacob, K.C., *Manchester* (1914).
Atkinson, Edwd. Tindal, K.C., *Leeds* (1896).
Baker, His Hon. Sir G. S., Bart., *Barnstaple and Bideford* (1889).
Bell, Herbert Wright, *The Hartlepools* (1901).
Blaiklock, George, *Grantham* (1915).
Bodkin, Archibald Henry, *Dover* (1901).
Bourke, Matthew J., *Cork* (1908).
Bowen, Ivor, K.C., *Swansea* (1915).
Boxall, William P. G., K.C., *Brighton* (1911).
Buszard, Marston C., K.C., *Leicester* (1899).
Butler, Slade, *Rye* (1911).
Cave, Rt. Hon. George, K.C., M.P., *Guildford* (1904).
Charles, Ernest Bruce, K.C., *Bournemouth* (1915).
Clay, William Henry, *Stoke-on-Trent* (1910).
Colam, Robert Fredk., *Croydon* (1900).
Colmore, Thos. Milnes, *Warwick* (1882).
Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898).
Coward, John Charles Lewis, K.C., *Folkestone* (1886).
Craig, His Hon. Jno. Walker, *Belfast* (1911).
Croft, Hy. Herbert Stephen, *Tenterden* (1891).
David, Alexr. Jones, *Newcastle-under-Lyme* (1909).
Dickens, Hy. Fielding, K.C., *Maidstone* (1892).
Disney, Hy. William, *Great Grimsby* (1914).
Disturnal, Wm. Josiah, K.C., *Dudley* (1898).
Dugdale, Jno. Stratford, K.C., *Birmingham* (1877).
Duke, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward, K.C., M.P., *Devonport* (1900).
Dunnett, Robert Ernest, *South Molton* (1911).
Eames, J. Bromley, *Bath* (1914).
Elliston, William Rowley, *Great Yarmouth* (1913).
Emanuel, Samuel Hy., *Winchester* (1915)
Eversley, William Pinder, *Sudbury* (1897).
Fitzgerald, Francis, *Newbury* (1904).
Foote, John Alderson, K.C., *Exeter* (1899).
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C., *London* (1900).
Gill, Charles Frederick, K.C., *Chichester* (1890).
Graham, Alexander, *Bridgnorth* (1905).
Grantham, William Wilson, *Deal* (1905).
Greenwell, His Hon. F. J., *Durham* (1883).
Hanham, Jno. Castleman Swinburne-, *Faversham* (1908).
Hart, Heber L., K.C., *Ipswich* (1915).
Hawke, John Anthony, *Plymouth* (1912).
Hazel, Alfred Ernest Wm., *Burton-on-Trent* (1912).
Hemmerde, Edwd. George, K.C., M.P., *Liverpool* (1909).
Hill, Hy. S. Stavelcy-, M.P., *Banbury* (1903).
Hope, Collingwood, K.C., *Bolton* (1903).
Hope, Wm. Hy. Bateman, *Wells* (1907).
Hulton, Stamford, *Lichfield* (1905).
Innes, Edward Alfred Mitchell-, K.C., *Middlesbrough* (1915).
Innes, Patrick Rose-, K.C., *Sandwich* (1905).
James, His Hon. A. Gwynne-, *Hereford* (1894).
Jones, Charles Edward, *Maldon and Saffron Walden* (1911).
Jones, Llewellyn Archer Atherley-, K.C., M.P., *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (1906).
Jones, Edwd. Wm. Milner-, *Carmarthen* (1905).
Kekewich, Trehawke Herbert, *Tiverton* (1899).
Kemp, Henry Thomas, K.C., *York* (1911).
Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, *Oswestry* (1896).
Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, K.C., *Salford* (1915).
Latham, Alexr. Mere, *Birkenhead* (1912).
Lawes, Edwd. Thornton Hill, *Salisbury* (1908).
Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penzance* (1899).
Leslie, Jno. Wm. St. Lawrance, *Shrewsbury* (1903).
Lloyd, Sir Horatio, *Chester* (1866).
Lofthouse, Samuel Hill Smith, K.C., *Doncaster* (1902).
Mackey, Archd. John, *Andover* (1898).
Macmorran, Alexander, K.C., *Hastings* (1915).
Malden, Charles Edward, *Thetford* (1885).
Manisty, Herbert F., K.C., *Berwick-on-Tweed* (1905).
Mathew, Theobald, *Margate* (1923).
Matthews, Joseph Bridges, *Tewkesbury* (1912).
Mattinson, Miles Walker, K.C., *Blackburn* (1886).
Mellor, His Hon. F. H., K.C., *Preston* (1898).
Mirehouse, Wm. Edward, *Wenlock* (1889).
Monckton, Edward Philip, *Northampton* (1890).
Morten, Edward, K.C., *West Ham* (1894).
Mortimer, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd, *Rotherham* (1905).
Muir, Richard David, *Colchester* (1911).
Nash, William Harry, *Abingdon* (1888).
Neville, Regd. Jas. Neville, *Bury St. Edmunds* (1905).
Odgers, Wm. Blake, K.C., *Bristol* (1912).
O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L., K.C., *Dublin* (1905).
Owen, Edwd. Annesley, *Walsall* (1893).
Page, Ernest, K.C., *Carlisle* (1904).
Palmer, Charles Felix, *Richmond, Yorks* (1909).
Parsons, Albert, K.C., *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Plumptre, Regd. Chas. Edwd., *West Bromwich* (1892).
Pollock, Ernest M., K.C., M.P., *Kingston-on-Thames* (1911).
Pope, Samuel, *Burnley* (1915).
Raffety, Frank Walter, *High Wycombe* (1905).
Raikes, Henry St. John Digby, *King's Lynn* (1905).
Ram, Abel John, K.C., *Wolverhampton* (1900).
Rawlinson, Jno. Fredk. Peel, K.C., *Cambridge* (1898).
Rhodes, George, K.C., *Oldham* (1914).
Ricketts, George Wm., *Portsmouth* (1914).
Russell, Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1912).
Safford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894).
Salter, Arthur Clavell, K.C., M.P., *Poole* (1904).
Sandlands, Paul Ernest, *Newark* (1915).
Seton, Robert George, *Devizes* (1904).
Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
Shortt, Edward, K.C., M.P., *Sunderland* (1907).
Slade, Wyndham Neave, *Bridgwater* (1898).
Smith, John Henry Etherington, *Derby* (1899).
Smith, Morton William, *Rochester* (1897).
Snagge, T. Mordaunt, *Ludlow* (1915).
Spokes, Arthur Hewett, *Reading* (1894).
Sturges, His Hon. H. M., *New Windsor* (1912).
Swift, Rigby, K.C., M.P., *Wigan* (1915).
Thomas, Harold, *Hull* (1904).
Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, K.C., M.P., *Salford* (1904).
Todd, His Hon. Andrew, *Londonderry* (1912).
Vachell, Charles Francis, K.C., *Gloucester* (1905).
Waddy, Henry Turner, *Scarborough* (1913).
Ward, Fredk. Temple Barrington-, *Hythe* (1914).
Waugh, William James, K.C., *Sheffield* (1915).
Wedderburn, Alexr. Dundas Ogilvy, *Gravesend* (1897).
Williams, Wm. Llewellyn, K.C., M.P., *Cardiff* (1915).
Williams, Wm. Ellis Hume-, K.C., M.P., *Norwich* (1905).
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1912).
Wragge, Robert Horton Vernon, *Pontefract* (1905).
Wright, Thomas Rowland Drake, *Bradford* (1901).
Young, Hugo Joseph, K.C., *Lincoln* (1905).

Other Judicial Officers.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Bosanquet, Sir Frederick Albert, K.C., Common Serjeant of *London*.
Jackson, Frank Stather, Asst. Judge of Lord Mayor's Court, *London*.
Kempe, Sir Alfred Bray, Judge of Consistory Court, *London*.
Lawrie, Allan James, Deputy Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*.
Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*.
Smith, Dudley Stewart-, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster*.
Taylor, William Francis Kyffin, K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool*.
Wallace, Robert, K.C., Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
Wild, Ernest Edward, K.C., Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, *Norwich*.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES.

With date of first appointment and present Court.

Biron, Henry Chartres (1906), *Lambeth*.
Bros, James Reader White (1888), *Clerkenwell*.
Campbell, Rollo F. Graham- (1913), *Bow Stre.t*.

Cancellor, H. Launry (1914), *Thames.*
Chapman, Cecil Maurice (1899), *Tower Bridge.*
De Grey, Hon. John Augustus (1905), *West London.*
Denman, George Lewis (1890), *Marlborough Street.*
D'Eyncourt, Edmund Charles Tennyson (1898), *Clerkenwell.*
Dickinson, Sir John (1890): *Chief Magistrate* (1913), *Bow Street.*
Drummond, Lister (1913), *South Western.*
Fordham, Edward Snow (1898), *West London.*
Francis, Charles King (1896), *Westminster.*
Garrett, Edmund William (1899), *Marylebone.*
Gill, Arthur Edmund (1908), *Tower Bridge.*
Halkett, John Gilbert H. (1915), *Greenwich and Woolwich.*
Hall, William Clarke (1913), *Old Street.*
Hedderwick, Thomas Charles Hunter (1910), *North London.*
Hopkins, Arthur Antwis (1890), *Bow Street.*
Jones, Chester (1907), *Lambeth.*
Leycester, William Hamilton (1912), *Thames.*
Mead, Frederick (1889), *Marlborough Street.*
Smith, Horace (1888), *Westminster.*
Symmons, Israel A. (1911), *Greenwich and Woolwich.*
Taylor, George Paul (1895), *Marylebone.*
Wilberforce, Herbert William Wrangham (1914), *Old Street.*

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, *Salford* (1913).
Atkinson, Charles Milner, *Leeds* (1894).
Brierley, Edgar, *Manchester* (1902).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Fry, Theodore Wilfrid, *Middlesbrough* (1908).
Gillespie, Robert Alexander, *West Ham* (1901).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Lewis, Thomas William, *Cardiff* (1887).
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Neilson, George, *Glasgow* (1909).
Neville, Nigel Charles Alfred, *Wolverhampton* (1885).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
Tassell, Alick James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1902).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
Yates, Joseph Maghull, K.C., *Manchester* (1904).

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Commissioner, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, C.V.O. £1,700
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner £1,000
Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark £550

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas £1,150
Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter £650
Affidavit Clerk, Robt. Arthur Warren £375

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill £1,000
Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards £650
Cashier, George Edward Wenham Strugnell £300
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £500
Assistant do., Charles Fitch £250

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,
New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioner, Sir Edward Richard Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. £2,500
Private Secretary, G. H. Edwards £100
Assistant Commissioners, Major Sir E. Frederick Wodehouse, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Basil H. Thomson; Hon. F. T. Bigham; F. L. D. Elliott ..... each £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. H. Kendall ..... £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, A. W. Hallward, £750; G. H. Gardner; F. H. Underwood, £650; G. H. Edwards ..... £500 to £600
Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North; *B. T. Earle; °W. S. Mylius; H. Ravenscroft ..... £350 to £450
Clerks, 2nd Class, †C. Annesley; F. C. Barchard; †M. B. Frere; Maj. Hon. E. R. Thesiger; †J. E. Simpson; †H. A. Tripp; G. J. Ball; W. G. Galley; H. L. Sheppard ..... £100 to £350 or £400
Registrar, H. W. Staples ..... £300 to £400
Asst. do., H. G. Gilbert.
Surgeon-in-Chief, Charles A. Ballance, M.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.
Chief Constables, Major Edward H. T. Parsons; Maj. E. M. Lafone; G. L. Craik; Major Sholto W. Douglas, D.S.O.; Major M. Tomlin ..... £600 to £800
Superintendents Executive and Statistical Branches, Arthur White; James West.
Superintendent Preparatory Class, Albert Gooding.
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., Patrick Quinn, M.V.O., and John McCarthy.
Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property Office, Arthur Bassom.

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—Creswell Wells, M.V.O.
" " Stephen F. Spencer (In attendance on H.M. The King).
B CHELSEA.—John B. Kitch.
C ST. JAMES'S.—Alexander Sutherland.
D MARYLEBONE.—Robert Mackay.
E HOLBORN.—James Cameron.
F PADDINGTON.—Duncan McIntyre.
G FINSBURY.—George W. Mitchell.
H WHITECHAPEL.—James Billings.
J HACKNEY.—William Fitt.
K BOW.—Alfred Boxhall.
L LAMBETH.—Harry Noviss.
M SOUTHWARK.—Donald Waters.
N ISLINGTON.—William H. Jenkins.
P CAMBERWELL.—Edward Clayzer.
R GREENWICH.—William Page.
S HAMPSTEAD.—Thomas Williams.
T HAMMERSMITH.—James Powell.
V WANDSWORTH.—William C. Robinson.
W BRIXTON.—Edward West.
X KILBURN.—James W. Olive.
Y HIGHGATE.—John Evans.
THAMES.—Joseph Mann.
WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine.
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Frederick Spencer.
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Thomas Evans.
CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—William Tett.
PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—Henry Morgan (*Chief Insp.*).

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839.)

BOW STREET, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir John Dickinson £1,800
Arthur Antwis Hopkins £1,500
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton £700

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros £1,500
E. C. T. d'Eyncourt £1,500
Chief Clerk, Oliver Wheeler £650

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, Thomas Charles Hedderwick £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower £650

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, Henry Chartres Biron £1,500
Chester Jones £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington £650

MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
George Lewis Denman £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill £650

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, G. Paul Taylor £1,500
Edmund William Garrett £1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Crow ..... £420 to £650

OLD STREET, E.C.

Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1,500
H. W. W. Wilberforce £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud ..... £420 to £650

* Acting Senior Clerks, with allowances.

† Acting First Class Clerks.

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.
Magistrates, William Hamilton Leycester £1,500
Henry Lannoy Cancellor £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville ..... £420 to £650

*TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street.
Magistrates, Cecil M. Chapman £1,500
Arthur E. Gill £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr ..... £420 to £650

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square.
Magistrates, Horace Smith £1,500
C. K. Francis £1,500
Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lowris, LL.B. £650

WEST LONDON, Southcombe Street, West Kensington.
Magistrates, Edward Snow Fordham £1,500
Hon. John de Grey £1,500
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hobbs ..... £420 to £550

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.
Magistrates, I. A. Symmons £1,500
John Gilbert Hay Halkett £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon £650

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W.
Magistrate, Lister Drummond £1,500
Chief Clerk, Augustus B. Halle ..... £420 to £650

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford.
Magistrate, Robert Alexander Gillespie £1,000
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.
Receiver, George H. Tripp, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, H. H. Comyn.
Chief Clerk, W. J. Wilby ..... £700 to £850
Senior Clerk, G. H. Pryce ..... £500 to £600
Accountant, E. Erant ..... £500 to £600
Cashier, J. P. Mann £550
1st Class Clerks, G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower, £350 to £450; H. H. Comyn (*acting*) £400
2nd Class Clerks, H. H. Comyn; H. de L. Anderson; R. K. O'Neill; C. A. Palmer; E. D. Conran; A. T. Sheperd; L. C. Coombe; J. B. Reynolds ..... £100 to £350
Supt. of Registry, R. J. Hayward £250
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S.W.
Surveyor and Architect, J. Dixon Butler, F.R.I.B.A. ..... £600 to £750
Assistant Architect, A. Howell, F.R.I.B.A. ..... £350 to £450
Principal Assistant Surveyor, T. Brown ..... £350 to £450

INNS OF COURT.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.
Master, Rev. E. W. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Reader,
Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.
Custodian, A. F. Stone.

INNER TEMPLE.
Treasurer, His Honour Judge Wheeler.
Master of Library, Hon. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane.
Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham.
Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
Clerk, J. H. Milton.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.
Treasurer, Sir Thomas Milvain, K.C., C.B.
Under-Treasurer, Maj. H. Beresford-Peirse, D.S.O.
Keeper of the Library, C. E. A. Bedwell.
Sub-Librarian, H. A. C. Sturgess.

LINCOLN'S INN.
Treasurer and Master of the Library, Edward Cutler, K.C.
Dean of the Chapel, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Buckley.
Preacher, The Rev. Reginald Gamble, M.A.
Chaplain, Rev. C. B. Howard Knight, M.A.
Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.
Sub-Librarian, W. F. C. Suter.
Assistant Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.

GRAY'S INN.
Treasurer, Sir William Byrne, K.C.V.O.
Master of Library, Charles A. Russell, K.C.
Master of Moots, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Dean of the Chapel, Lewis Coward, K.C.
Preacher, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, D.D.
Reader, Rev. J. L. Phillips, M.A.
Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.
Librarian, M. D. Severn.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES (E. & W.).

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

SOUTH-EASTERN.
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds)—S. and A. *alt.*
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple £800
Clerk of Indictments, Henry Avory Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey £400
Associate, Harry Clover, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. £260

MIDLAND.
Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple £800
Associate, Spencer Langton Holland.
Clerk of Indictments, William Edward Moorman.
Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.

NORTHERN.
Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmoreland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, Reginald Harrison, Preston £300

NORTH-EASTERN.
Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Claude F. Wade, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. £850
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Bldgs., Temple, E.C.... £240
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £300

OXFORD.
Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading*, *Oxford*, *Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Shrewsbury*,

* Juvenile Court, Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m.

Stafford. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp.....£400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones.....£300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1916 *Salisbury*; *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1916 *Taunton*; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, A. W. T. Channell, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, 39 Temple, E.C. £800
Associate, Alfred Read £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Christopher Rawlinson £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. .....£175 to £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. R. Coleridge, M.A., Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice £500
Prine. Assist., C. H. Glascodine, 7 Abingdon Gardens, W. £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, G. J. Walter Rigley, Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1916:—

1916.	11th January.	1916.	23rd May.
,,	8th February.	,,	27th June.
,,	7th March.	,,	18th July.
,,	4th April.	,,	5th September.
,,	2nd May.	,,	10th October.

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin.
Deputy, Forrest Fulton.
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1916.

London.		*Southwark.*	
5th Jan.	5th April.	7th Jan.	7th April.
28th June.	18th Oct.	30th June.	20th Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read. *Deputy*, Herbert Austin.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER SESSIONS are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell, E.C.

Chairman, Robert Wallace, K.C.....£2,000
Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie.....£1,500
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W.

Chairman, Montagu Sharpe.
Deputy do., Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Walter George Austin, Guildhall, S.W.
Deputy do. do., E. S. W. Hart.

SURREY SESSIONS

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Deputy Chairmen, John Kelsall; Spencer Whitehead.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, Thomas Hudson (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Elloft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

ENGLISH COUNTY CORONERS.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Western District, Clifford Luxmoore Drew
Coroner's Office, 15 Pembridge Villas, W.
Central District, Walter Schröder.
Coroner's Office, 18A Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie.
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.
North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott.
Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E.
Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, Wynne E. Baxter.
Coroner's Office, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
South-Western District, S. I. Oddie.
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.
Southern District, George Perceval Wyatt.
Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W.
South-Eastern District, Henry Robert Oswald.
Coroner's Office, 26 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 533).

BEDFORDSHIRE: Mark Whyley, Bedford.
For Honor of Ampthill: Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn.

BERKSHIRE: Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; S. V. Pinniger, Newbury; R. S. Payne, Reading; W. C. Jotcham, Wantage; and T. W. Stuchbery, Maidenhead.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: T. F. Vaisey, Winslow; , Buckingham; E. Wilkins, Aylesbury; A. E. W. Charsley, Beaconsfield; E. T. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Ampthill.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

CHESHIRE: J. C. Bate, Chester; Hercules Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; A. E. Ferns, Stockport; T. Ridgway, Warrington.

CORNWALL: W. F. Thompson, Launceston; John Pethybridge, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence Carlyon, Truro; Edward Boase, Penzance; Albert de Castro Glubb, Liskeard.

CUMBERLAND: F. W. Halton, East; E. Atter, Cockermouth and West; P. B. Stoney, Millom; T. S. Strong, Carlisle; and G. A. L. Skerry, Egremont.

DERBYSHIRE: William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Reginald W. Sale, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; A. Green, M.B., Chesterfield; Sydney Taylor, Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE: Dr. E. R. Tweed, Honiton; H. W. Gould, Crediton; G. W. F. Brown, Barnstaple; H. C. Brown, Okehampton; A. M. Davson, Dartmouth; Sidney Hacker, Totnes; R. Robinson Rodd, East Stonehouse.

DORSET: William Harry Creech, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.); G. P. Symes, Weymouth (South Dist.); Chas. H. Watts Parkinson, Wimborne (East Dist.); Charles Geo. Nantes, Bridport (West Dist.).

DURHAM: John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; C. E. Cadle, Durham; J. H. Bell, Stockton.

ISLE OF ELY: Thomas R. Dawbarn, Wisbech; G. M. Hall, Ely.

ESSEX: J. Harrison, Braintree; C. Edgar Lewis, Brentwood; A. Ambrose, M.D., Loughton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Seymour Williams, Kingswood, Bristol; Alfred J. Morton Ball, Stroud; John Waghorne, Cheltenham; J. W. Guise, Newnham; N. G. Moore, Tewkesbury; Charles Scott, Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE: P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; P. H. Jackson, Ringwood; F. A. Johns, Ringwood; L. Warner, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; P. B. Ingoldby, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitchurch; W. E. Foster, Aldershot.

HEREFORDSHIRE: Thomas Hutchinson, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster.

HERTFORDSHIRE: Philip R. Longmore, Hertford; Lovell Drage, M.D., Hatfield; Francis Shillitoe, Hitchin; Lovel Smeathman, Hemel Hempstead; Ethelbert Collins, Bishop Stortford; D. B. Balding, Royston; T. J. Broad, Watford. (Duchy of Lancaster in Hertfordshire—A. M. M. Forbes, 7 Queen Street, E.C.)

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: J. P. Maule, Huntingdon and Hurstingstone; A. B. Brackenbury, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; H. C. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey.

KENT: Thomas Buss, Tunbridge Wells; Rutley Mowll, Canterbury; H. B. Sewell, Greenwich; C. B. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Murton, Cranbrook; H. W. Stringer, New Romney; B. C. Drake, Hythe; F. W. Hardman, Deal; and W. P. Morrison, Penge.

LANCASHIRE: D. N. Haslewood, Blackburn; W. Sellers, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighouse, Ormskirk; John Parker, Preston; Neville Holden, Lancaster; Frederick William Poole, Furness, Ulverston; R. Ascroft, Manor of Walton-le-Dale; H. Greenall, Manor of Hale; W. A. Cross, Manor of Prescot.

LEICESTERSHIRE: Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester; Henry John Deane, Loughborough; Arthur Henry Marsh, Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLNSHIRE: Arthur Tuxford, M.D., Boston; Richard Mason, Grimsby; Theodore Norton, Grantham; Wm. Hy. Breffit Brook, and M. H. Footman, Lincoln; P. Anthony Gamble, Gainsborough; Herbert Sharpley, Louth; C. M. Bowen, Long Sutton; Francis J. Walker, Spilsby; Dr. Cragg, Billingborough; V. G. Stapleton, Stamford; A. C. Greenwood, Corby.

MIDDLESEX: Western: (vacant), Chiswick; Central: George Alexander Cohen, 461 Green Lanes, N.; Eastern: A. M. M. Forbes; Duchy of Lancaster: A. M. M. Forbes, 8 Queen Street, Cheapside.

MONMOUTHSHIRE: M. Roberts Jones, Cardiff; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth; Fothergill Evans, Chepstow.

NORFOLK: Henry Read Culley, Norwich; D. F. Jackson, Lynn; Walter May Barton, East Dereham; G. E. K. Burne, Diss; H. R. B. Wayman, Downham Market; O. F. Read, Thetford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Charles Henry Davis, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; W. E. Whitton, Towcester.

NORTHUMBERLAND: Henry T. Rutherford, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: D. Whittingham, Nottingham; F. B. Foottit, Newark; E. S. Spencer, Retford.

OXFORDSHIRE: A. H. Franklin, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Robert Frederick Cuthbert, Witney; J. F. Cooper, Henley.

RUTLAND: Valentine George Stapleton, Stamford.

SHROPSHIRE: John Vernon T. Lander, Wellington; Thomas H. Garside, Market Drayton; Henry Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth; J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

SOMERSET: Samuel Craddock, M.R.C.S., Bath; Edward Queckett Louch, Yeovil; Thomas Foster Barham, Bridgwater.

STAFFORDSHIRE: H. W. Adams, Tunstall; T. B. Cull, Cheadle; William Morgan, Stafford; G. C. Lewis, Walsall; T. A. Stokes, Wolverhampton; T. E. Auden, Burton-on-Trent.

EAST SUFFOLK: Lionel F. Vulliamy, Stonham Aspal; Bernard Pretty, Ipswich; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge; Guy E. K. Burne, Diss.

WEST SUFFOLK: Thomas Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; T. M. Braithwaite, Sudbury; S. J. Ennion, Newmarket.

SURREY: Reigate District, F. J. Nightingale, Reigate; Kingston District, M. H. Taylor, Newark House, Richmond; Guildford Dist., Gilbert H. White, Guildford.

EAST SUSSEX: G. V. Benson, Lewes; T. T. Harratt, Rye; Charles Sheppard, Rape of Hastings and Hundred of Robertsbridge.

WEST SUSSEX: F. W. Butler, Horsham; J. W. Loader Cooper, Chichester; O. C. B. Cheesman, Hundred of Bosham.

WARWICKSHIRE: Charles Webb Iliffe, M.D., Coventry; E. F. Hadow, Kenilworth; George F. Lodder, Henley-in-Arden.

WESTMORLAND: Geo. Edward Cartmel, Kendal; Wm. Hewitson, Appleby; E. A. Heelis, Appleby.

WILTSHIRE: A. L. Forrester, Malmesbury; F. A. P. Sylvester, Trowbridge; F. H. Trethowan, Salisbury; G. S. A. Waylen, Devizes; Dr. A. G. Wood, Corsham.

WORCESTERSHIRE: Edwin Docker, Birmingham; G. F. S. Brown, Worcester; G. H. T. Foster, Upton-on-Severn; Robert Marshall, Dudley.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING): Sir Luke White, M.P., Driffield; John Richardson Wood, York; Jackson and Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING): G. J. E. Gardner, Northallerton; William Richardson, Guisborough; George Buchannan, Whitby; John Richardson Wood, York; Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley; Oswald H. Cochrane, Middlesbrough; Wm. Lowther Carrick, Stokesley.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING): Edgar Wood, Skipton; J. R. Wood, York; J. K. Parker, Sheffield; Frank Allen, Doncaster; E. H. Hill, Halifax; Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; Walter Brown Arundel, Pontefract; F. D. Robinson, Clitheroe; J. Charles R. Husband, Ripon.

WELSH COUNTY CORONERS.

ANGLESEY: Robert Jones Roberts, Bangor.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE: Richard H. Arlingham Davies, Crickhowell; M. F. Thomas, Brecon; Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge.

CARDIGANSHIRE: John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn; John Evans, Aberystwyth; Evan Lloyd, Tregaron.

CARMARTHENSHIRE: Thomas Walters, Carmarthen; Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo; J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.

CARNARVONSHIRE: J. Pentir Williams, Bangor; O. Robyns Owen, Pwllheli.

DENBIGHSHIRE: Robert Davies, Denbigh; Llewelyn Kenrick, Ruabon.

FLINTSHIRE: F. Llewellyn Jones, Mold; Wm. Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

GLAMORGANSHIRE: David Rees, Pontypridd; R. J. Rhys, Aberdare; (vacant), Neath; F. H. Glynn-Price, Swansea; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.

MERIONETHSHIRE: R. Owen Jones, Blaenau Festiniog.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: Chas. E. Humphreys, Llanfyllin; David Edwards, Machynlleth; J. T. C. Gittins, Newtown; R. D. Thomas, Welshpool.

PEMBROKESHIRE: (vacant), Cardigan; H. J. E. Price, Haverfordwest.

RADNORSHIRE: Fred. L. Green, Presteigne (Eastern Division); E. Powell Careless, Llandrindod (Western Division).

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—(1509).

Captain, The Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, K.C.V.O.
Standard Bearer, Col. Sir Aubone Geo. Fife, C.V.O.
Brigadier-General, B. R. Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.
Colonels, Owen, M.V.O., C. C. Gore, Hume, Kelsey, Keppel, Lloyd, M.V.O., Mitford, C.M.G., Burn, Durand, C.B., Howard, C.B., Paget, Viscount Maitland, Gore-Brown, St. J. Gore, C.B.
Lt.-Cols., Mildmay, M.V.O., Davidson, Hornsby-Drake, Barrington-Kennett, Brooke-Hunt, Spragge, D.S.O., Newton, Agnew, M.V.O., Villiers, Berkeley, C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.
Majors, Hon. W. C. Rowley, MacDougall, MacRae-Gilstrap, Ricardo, Milner, Schofield, V.C., E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O., Webber.
Captains, Waller, M.V.O., Liddell, Hon. L. Campbell, Towse, V.C.
Clerk of Cheque & Adjutant, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O.
Sub-Officer, Lt.-Col. William Angell Scott.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—(1485).

Captain, Lord Suffield, C.B., M.V.O. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O. *Ensign*, Major Sir E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. *Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant*, Capt. H. French, M.V.O. *Exons*, Col. F. B. de Sales La Terrière; Capt. C. W. McRae; Col. J. C. Wray, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS—(1676 & 1703).
Headquarters, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

Captain General, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Captains, Earl of Haddington, K.T., *c.*; Earl of Home, K.T., *c.*
Lieutenants, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.; Lord Polwarth; Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., *c.*
Ensigns, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., *c.*; Earl of Dalkeith; Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G., *c.*; Lord Saltoun, *l.c.*
Brigadiers, J. T. Hutchison; Lord Elphinstone; Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bt., M.V.O., *c.*; Earl of Stair, *l.c.*; Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., *c.*; R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., *c.*; Hon. H. H. Dalrymple, *l.c.*; Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T., *c.*; Lord Newlands; Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.; Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., *l.c.*; P. F. Wood; Master of Rollo, *l.c.*
Adjutant, R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., *c.*
Chaplain, Rev. Hon. Arthur Gordon, D.D.
Surgeon, W. A. Jamieson, M.D.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Carey, M.V.O.

Royal Foundation.
Bolton, Major H. F. Somerset.
Battye, Lt.-Col. Montague McP.
Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E.
Norton, Major Charles G. C.
Moffatt, Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry.
Poole, Major A. E.
Broun, Lt.-Col. M. C.
Hasted, Capt. E. G.
Anderson, Lt.-Col. J. G.

Lower Foundation.
Money, Lt.-Col. A. C.
Frend, Lt.-Col. G.
Hampton, Maj. E.
Coxhead, Lt.-Col. T. L.
Coley-Bromfield, Capt. J. C.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRISONS,

With name of Governor and salary; each Governor has a house or allowance in lieu thereof. The figures in parentheses give the daily average number of prisoners.

AYLESBURY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON (95).
Gov. & Med. Off., W. H. Winder ..... £500 to £650

BEDFORD (44).
Gov., T. Sewell ..... £250 to £300

BIRMINGHAM (338).
Gov., Capt. Percy Green ..... £500 to £650

BODMIN (39).
Gov., Henry Leonard Browett [1] ..... £250 to £300

BRECON (18).
Gov., T. Falk ..... £250 to £300

BRISTOL (169).
Gov., R. Kemp ..... £320 to £350

BRIXTON (547).
Gov., Capt. C. Haynes £700
Dep. Gov. (vacant) ..... £250 to £300

CAMBRIDGE (49).
Gov., William Dobson ..... £250 to £300

CANTERBURY (140).
Gov. (vacant) ..... £320 to £350

CARDIFF (300).
Gov., John Finn ..... £360 to £450

CARLISLE (58).
Gov., J. H. Briggenshaw ..... £250 to £300

CARMARTHEN (62).
Gov., J. Ball ..... £250 to £300

CARNARVON (26).
Gov., James Frederick Farley ..... £250 to £300

CHELMSFORD.
Transferred to the War Department for use as a Military Detention Barracks.
Commandant, Maj. F. W. H. Blake ..... £520 to £530

DARTMOOR (784).
Gov., Maj. E. R. Reade £700
Dep. Gov., Capt. J. J. K. Greenway ..... £250 to £300

DERBY (168).
Gov., J. Lindley Smith ..... £360 to £450

DORCHESTER (42).
Gov., H. J. Evans ..... £250 to £300

DURHAM (500).
Gov., H. J. Hellier ..... £500 to £650

EXETER (72).
Gov., R. F. Locke ..... £300 to £350
Dep. Gov. in Charge, Capt. A. C. Aglionby ..... £250 to £300

GLOUCESTER (463).
Gov., H. T. Pearce ..... £310 to £350

HEREFORD.
Transferred to the War Department for use as a Military Detention Barracks.

HOLLOWAY (710).
For Female Prisoners of all classes committed in the Counties of London, Middlesex, and Hertford, and parts of Essex, Surrey, and Sussex.
Gov., R. N. Paton, M.D. £700
Dep. Gov., F. E. Forward, M.D. ..... £250 to £350

HULL (271).
Gov., G. A. Pritchard ..... £360 to £450

IPSWICH (91).
Gov., S. Gorsuch ..... £250 to £300

KNUTSFORD (184).
Gov., Capt. B. H. Boucher, D.S.O. ..... £360 to £450

LANCASTER (77).
Gov., W. J. Hine ..... £310 to £350

LEEDS (329).
Gov., R. F. Locke ..... £310 to £450

LEICESTER (108).
Gov., J. T. N. Noon ..... £310 to £350

LEWES (110).
Gov., Major R. A. Marriott, D.S.O. ..... £360 to £450

LINCOLN (184).
Gov., Maj. T. F. M. Wisden ..... £360 to £450

LIVERPOOL (1,051).
Gov., John Dillon £700
Dep. Gov., F. E. Wintle ..... £250 to £300

MAIDSTONE (Local, 156; Convict, 282).
Gov., E. L. F. Cavendish ..... £500 to £650

MANCHESTER, Strangeways (1,020).
Gov., Comm. L. F. W. Sanders £700

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (280).
Gov., F. W. Gibson ..... £360 to £450

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT (205).
Preventive Detention Prison.
Gov., H. G. Supple ..... £360 to £450

NORTHALLERTON (112).
Gov. (vacant) ..... £310 to £350

NORTHAMPTON (82).
Gov., Major C. E. F. Rich ..... £310 to £350

NORWICH (105).
Gov., Major V. A. M. Fowler ..... £310 to £380

NOTTINGHAM (137).
Gov., Lieut. T. J. Hardinge, R.N. ..... £310 to £350

OXFORD (35).
Gov., William Brown ..... £250 to £300

PARKHURST (771).
Gov., Capt. R. H. D'Aeth £700

PENTONVILLE (884).
Gov., Major O. E. M. Davies £700
Dep. Gov., Major N. Burrows ..... £250 to £300

PLYMOUTH (54).
Gov., James T. Bassett ..... £250 to £300

PORTLAND (700).
Gov., Capt. E. E. S. Schuyler £700
Dep. Gov., Capt. L. W. Johnson ..... £250 to £300

PORTSMOUTH (92).
Gov., Ernest T. Hall ..... £310 to £350

PRESTON (274).
Gov., Walter John Barnes ..... £360 to £450

READING (95).
Gov., Capt. F. G. C. Mansel Morgan ..... £310 to £350

RUTHIN (28).
Gov., C. W. Hunt ..... £250 to £300

ST. ALBANS (62).
Gov., A. Hughesdon ..... £250 to £300

SHEPTON MALLET (74).
Gov., W. Evans ..... £250 to £300

SHREWSBURY (58).
Gov., M. H. M. Lamb ..... £310 to £350

STAFFORD (336).
(Now used as a Military Detention Barracks.)
Gov., H. Bartle ..... £500 to £650

SWANSEA (154).
Gov. (vacant) ..... £310 to £350

USK (91).
Gov., J. W. Thorp £350

WAKEFIELD (650).
Gov., Capt. W. L. Clements ..... £500 to £650

WANDSWORTH (774).
Gov., Capt. C. W. B. Farrant £700
Dep. Gov., Capt. Hon. Lucius Cary (Master of Falkland) ..... £250 to £300

WARWICK (122).
Gov., Walter Joseph Pelly ..... £360 to £450

WINCHESTER (265).
Gov., Maj. E. Goldie-Taubman ..... £310 to £350

WORCESTER (97).
Gov., Hon. Harold Edward Fitz-Clarence ..... £310 to £350

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (825).
Gov., Major A. V. Briscoe £700
Dep. Gov., Capt. F. H. L. Stevenson ..... £250 to £300

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks (728).
Med. Superintendent, John Baker, M.D. £1,200

RAMPTON CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Retford, Notts (224).
Med. Supt., W. C. Sullivan, M.D. ..... £400 to £600

FEMALE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.
Aylesbury (60), *Gov.*, W. H. Winder, M.D. ..... £300 to £390

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.
Warwick (18), *Gov.*, Walter Joseph Pelly.

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS.
(Borstal and Canterbury, Kent; Feltham, Middlesex; and Aylesbury [Girls]).
Gov. (*Borstal*), Capt. W. V. Eccles.
Gov. (*Feltham*),
Gov. (*Aylesbury*), W. H. Winder.

COST OF THE PRISON SERVICE.—The total cost of the Prison Service in England and Wales and the British Dominions in 1914-1915 was £799,990, reduced by Appropriations in Aid, £22,000 (proceeds of Prison Labour £18,000, Sale of Refuse, etc., £4,000), to a net total of £777,990, a decrease of £5,900 on the net total for 1913-1914. *Salaries and Allowances* account for £24,900; *Clothing, Bedding and Furniture*, £44,490; *Lighting, Water and Cleaning Articles*, £29,900; *New Buildings and Alterations*, £41,160; *Travelling and Removal Expenses of Officers*, £5,000; *Incidental Expenses*, £7,900; *Establishments in the Dominions*, £600. The estimates provide for 2,700 convicts, 14,000 ordinary prisoners, 80 in State inebriate reformatories, 1,000 in Borstal institutions, and 350 in preventive detention.

Civil Service Estimates.	1912–1913. (a) Net.	1913–1914. (a) Net.	1914–1915. (a) Net.	1915–1916. (a) Net.
Civil Service.	£	£	£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings	3,638,080	3,585,332	3,744,769	4,062,740
II. Salaries and Expenses	4,178,394	4,415,939	4,690,433	4,604,991
Secret Service	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
III. Law and Justice	4,621,535	4,642,346	4,768,634	5,028,420
IV. Education, Science and Art	19,680,454	19,644,980	19,911,506	20,956,239
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	1,639,768	1,514,349	1,836,917	1,486,811
VI. Non-effective and Charitable do.	811,001	806,675	1,076,907	1,091,109
VII. Old Age Pensions	12,200,000	12,600,000	12,710,000	13,089,000
VII. Labour Exchanges	804,539	984,525	1,038,123	1,034,430
VII. Insurance, &c.	2,040,423	6,514,098	7,288,527	6,595,001
Total Civil Service	49,859,354	£54,988,318	£57,065,816	£59,017,468
Revenue Departments.				
Customs and Excise	2,357,900	2,488,750	2,488,765	...
Inland Revenue	1,895,830	2,044,130	2,207,320	...
Post Office				
Post Office Packet Service				
Post Office Telegraphs	23,808,950	24,365,840	26,151,830	...
Post Office Telephones				
Total Revenue Departments	£28,062,680	£28,898,720	£30,847,915	£

(a) The amount of the *Net Estimate* is obtained by deducting from the *Gross Estimate* certain *Estimated Receipts* (Cash and Stamps received, mainly under Classes II. and III.) and *Appropriations in Aid* as follows:—Under Class I.—Receipts at the Convalescent Home at Osborne, £2,200; Rents and Licences for letting chairs, &c., £13,000; Sale of Ordnance Survey Maps, £19,200. Class II.—Foreign Office (Passport) fees, £1,500; Board of Trade fees, £26,692; Patents (stamp receipts), £250,000, Designs, £7,000, Trade Marks, £15,000; Mercantile Marine Office fees, &c., £65,575; Bankruptcy Department, £108,690; Board of Agriculture fees, £269,252; Royal Mint profit on coinage, £450,000. Class III.—Supreme Court fees, £47,200; County Court fees, £322,000; Proceeds of Prison Labour, £18,000; Scottish Court fees, &c., £47,250; Irish Police Tax, &c., £57,400; Payments in aid of cost of Royal Irish Constabulary, £47,580. Class V.—Consular Court fees, &c., £106,120. Class VI.—Fees for honours and dignities, £5,050 (exclusive of £2,000 stamp duty on dignities conferred). Tower of London, Admission fees, £2,500.

Trade Organisation.

Constructive work of the highest importance has been undertaken with enthusiasm by the Board of Trade as a result of the war, and the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department is now very definitely attempting the organisation of British trade. The headquarters of the Branch are at 73, Basinghall Street, London. The Branch supplies generally information on such subjects as contracts abroad open to tender, demand for particular articles abroad, lists of importers and agents, methods of distribution, lists of home manufacturers of special articles, statistics, and the various conditions affecting foreign trade. A special Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence has been appointed, which includes official representatives of the Dominions. A good reference library is available for consultation, and valuable commercial information is published from week to week in the *Board of Trade Journal*. A special register is compiled, and firms paying a fee of one guinea to the Board receive, in addition to the Journal of the Board, special confidential information on the branches of trade in which they are interested, either as manufacturers or exporters. A British Industries Fair, similar to the Leipzig Fair, has been organised since the war, and the following steps have been taken to assist British firms to capture trade formerly in the hands of German and Austro-Hungarian competitors:—

(1) The collection and exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods from abroad.

(2) The inauguration of "exchange meetings," trade by trade, for the exhibition of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary, at which British manufacturers have been able to meet former dealers in such goods.

(3) The issue of special memoranda giving information regarding possible developments in certain important trades.

(4) The issue of lists of articles in respect of which inquiries have been received for the names of

(*a*) Manufacturers, and
(*b*) Buyers.

The names of the firms concerned are furnished upon application to the Branch.

(5) The formation of a loan collection of foreign catalogues in the various trades, designed to show British manufacturers what steps have been taken by foreign firms with a view of pushing their trade in overseas markets.

Trade Commissioners have been appointed in S. Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada to foster United Kingdom trade with these Dominions. They answer inquiries from manufacturers, and periodically visit the United Kingdom to interview firms interested in trade with the countries in which they are stationed. In the spring of 1915 Mr. Hamilton Wickes, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, visited this country, and gave interviews to nearly 1,000 firms.

THE KING-EMPEROR. (*Admiral of the Fleet*, May 7, 1910.)

Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Admiral Sir George A. Callaghan, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King, Captains Sir A. J. H. Hughan, Bt., R. J. B. Keyes, C.B., M.V.O., L. Halsey, C.M.G., T. Jackson, C.B., M.V.O., E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, M.V.O., D. R. L. Nicholson, G. P. W. Pope, W. E. Goodenough, M.V.O., L. E. Power, M.V.O., Hon. V. A. Stanley, M.V.O.

Marine Aides-de-Camp to the King, Col. Sir George G. Aston, K.C.B., R.M.A., Col. Alfred E. Marchant, C.B., R.M.L.I.

Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Ven. Archdeacon Hugh S. Wood, D.D.

Honorary Physicians to the King, Insp.-Generals A. B. Messer, M.D., H. C. Woods, C.V.O., C.B., M.D. (*extra*), Fleet-Surgeon A. R. Bankart, C.V.O., M.B., Surgeon-Generals Sir James Porter, K.C.B., M.D., C. Pearson, M.D., Sir A. W. May, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.

Honorary Surgeons to the King, Insp.-Generals Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B., W. H. Lloyd, M.D., Dep. Insp.-Gen. A. G. Delmege, M.V.O., M.D. (*extra*); Insp.-Gen. Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., M.D.; Surg.-Gen. Howard Todd, C.B.

Honorary Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A., Rev. W. S. Harris, D.D., Rev. F. Flynn, LL.D., Rev. A. W. Plant, M.A.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Naval Department—Whitehall. Hours, 10 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS:—*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P. (*with house allowance*) ..... †£5,000
Naval Secretary to the First Lord, Commodore Charles M. de Bartolomé, C.B. £1,000
Private Secretaries to the First Lord, J. E. Masterton Smith, C.B., £200; G. A. Steel £100
First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ..... (*with house*) °£1,500
Private Secretary, J. S. Barnes £100
Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick T. Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O. *£1,500
†*Private Secretary*, P. E. Marrack, A.D.C. £100
Third Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Frederick C. T. Tudor, C.B. ..... °£1,500
†*Private Secretary*, J. A. C. Champion £100
Fourth Sea Lord, Commodore C. F. Lambert, R.N. ..... °£1,500
Private Secretary, H. Eastwood £100
Civil Lord, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., G.C.V.O. .. £1,000. †*Private Secretary*, N. McLeod £100
Additional Private Secretary, F. H. Manners-Sutton (*unpaid*).
Additional Civil Lord, The Rt. Hon. Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretaries, C. Perham, Hon. Bryan B. Buckley, Frank Hopwood.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, The Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. £2,000
†*Private Secretary*, M. Ll. Taylor £150
Permanent Secretary, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B. .. £2,000. †*Private Secretary*, A. H. M. Robertson £100
Assistant Secretary, O. A. R. Murray, C.B. £1,400
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Sir Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C. .....
Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord, Captain Allan F. Everett, C.B., R.N. £950
Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord, Captain Hon. Hubert G. Brand, M.V.O., R.N. £950
Naval Assistant to Third Sea Lord, Captain Clement Greatorex, M.V.O., R.N. £950
Naval Assistant to Fourth Sea Lord, Commander Halton S. Lecky, R.N. £950

Secretary's Department.

Assistant Secretary for Finance Duties, V. W. Baddeley, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, J. W. S. Anderson, M.V.O., H. W. Brown, W. J. Evans, A. Flint (*act.*), W. F. Nicholson, S. H. Plummer (*act.*), R. R. Scott, R. Skinner (*act.*), C. Walker, C.B. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, C. J. Adams, C. R. Brigstocke, R. G. Hayes, E. Lee, J. E. Masterton Smith, M. Ll. Taylor ..... £600 to £800
Clerks, J. A. C. Champion, C. B. Coxwell, G. Dunn, R. M. Y. Gleadowe, Norman MacLeod, E. Sawers, G. A. Steel, R. Walton ..... £200 to £500
Staff Clerks, H. Akhurst, G. F. Cotton, F. W. Danter, A. Main, G. J. Main, J. Northam, W. A. T. Shorto, V. T. Simpson, E. J. Tozer, F. G. C. Young ..... £350 to £450 (1 to £500)
Librarian, W. G. Perrin ..... £400 to £600
Deputy Librarian, J. F. Phillips ..... £300 to £400

Admiralty War Staff.

Chief of War Staff, Vice-Adm. Henry F. Oliver, C.B., M.V.O.
Assistant to do., Capt. Arthur de K. L. May.
OPERATIONS DIVISION: *Director*, Capt. T. Jackson, C.B.
Assistant Director, Capt. H. W. Grant.
Naval and Marine Staff, Comm. C. H. Sinclair, Comm. W. R. W. Kettlewell.
Civil Staff, Staff Clerk, G. J. Rickman.
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION: *Director*, Capt. W. R. Hall, C.B.
Assistant Director, Capt. A. C. H. Smith, M.V.O.
MOBILISATION DIVISION: *Director*, Capt. H. F. P. Sinclair, R.N.
TRADE DIVISION: *Acting Director*, Capt. R. Webb, C.B., R.N.
Adviser in Commerce, Hon. Comm. F. L. Harris, M.P., R.N.V.R.
(*See also* p. 251).

Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall.

Hydrographer, Capt. John F. Parry, R.N. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Capt. Ernest C. Hardy, R.N. £950
Chief Civil Asst., W. D. Barber, I.S.O. .. £550 to £650
Naval Assistants, Commander Bishop O. M. Davy; Lieutenant-Commanders C. M. Gibson, H. D. Warburg, John S. Harris, A. C. Bell, A. F. S. Grant, R.N., O. T. Hodgson ..... £530 to £600
Superintendent of Charts, Commander John D. Nares, R.N. (*act.*) ..... £700 to £800
Superintendent of Sailing Directions, C. V. Smith (*retired*) .....
Chief Cartographers, Arthur W. Codd, B.A., Alexander Gibson, B.SC., and Hugh H. Underhill £415 to £500 (one £500 to £600)
Cartographers, J. H. Aitken, J. W. Atherton, J. A. B. Buck, B.SC., L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft Gibson, D. Hardie, G. R. Hayes, J. M. Lee, J. E. McGegan, C. M. Meade, H. Moody, H. H. Oakley, B.SC., E. C. Pratt, T. J. Richmond, G. B. Stigant ..... £100 to £400
Staff Clerks, W. E. Llewellyn, E. H. Chapman (*act.*) ..... £350 to £450

Navigation Department.

Director of Navigation, Capt. Philip Nelson-Ward, M.V.O., R.N. £950
Naval Assistants, Comms. Guy M. Marston, R.N., L. T. L. Jones, R.N. ..... £530 to £600
Staff Clerk, W. Lindegreen ..... £350 to £450

Transport Department, Whitehall.

Director, Graeme Thomson (*act.*) £1,200
Naval Assist. Director, Capt. Hubert Stansbury, R.N. (*retired*) £900
Civil Assistant Director, R. Gear ..... £800 to £900
Superintending Clerks, L. F. Goldsmid, A. E. Faulkner (*act.*), D. T. Monteath (*act.*) ..... £600 to £800
Deputy Transport Clerks, F. E. Parker, J. J. Hayes, J. Spear, and W. Youngman ..... £350 to £500
Asst. Insp. of Shipping, H. L. J. Wilson.

* In addition to naval half-pay.
† The allowances made to the gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Victualling Department.

Director, J. H. Brooks, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant-Director, J. W. H. Culling ..... £800 to £900
Supt. Clerks, A. G. Adams, F. J. A. Arch, W. E. Clayton, W. E. Turner (*and allowance*) £550 to £700
Deputy Store Officers, J. Jolly (*act.*), F. C. Smith ..... £350 to £500

Department of the Director of Naval Equipment.

Director, Capt. Clement Greatorex, M.V.O., R.N. £1,500
Asst. Director, Capt. H. L. Cochrane, R.N. £950
Superintendents of Contract-built Ships, Captain Brian H. F. Bartlelot, M.V.O., R.N., Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O., R.N. £1,000

Compass Branch, 47, Victoria St., S.W.

Superintendent of Compasses, Captain Frank O. Creagh-Osborne (*retired*) £700
Asst. Supt. of Compasses, Commander Stanley B. Norfolk £550
Compass Examiner (*at Deptford*), Chief Boatswain G. H. Alexander.

Department of the Director of Naval Construction.

Director of Naval Construction, E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, C.B. £2,000
Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work, W. H. Whiting, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors of Naval Construction, W. J. Berry, W. H. Gard, M.V.O., A. E. Richards ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works, R. E. Froude, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Chief Constructors, T. Dally, J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., W. T. Pine ..... (*and allowance*) £700 to £850
Constructors, G. H. Ball, W. H. Carter, R. J. Dennis, A. J. Hobson, W. J. Martin, M. P. Payne, O. A. Payne, E. A. J. Pearce, J. Rogers (*and allowance*) £450 to £600
Assistant Constructors (1st class), A. Adams, T. H. Bentley, C. M. Carter, E. B. Charig, G. H. Child, J. W. Dippy, H. B. W. Evans, F. Hickey, C. J. W. Hopkins, J. Innes, F. M. Lea, C. S. Lillicrap, J. McQueen, S. Payne, E. F. Spanner, L. C. Williamson ..... £250 to £450
Assistant Constructors, S. A. McCarthy, A. G. W. Stantan.
Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. H. Wordingham ..... £1,000 to £1,100
Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, A. D. Constable, T. Edge, W. McClelland, A. G. Newington, E. T. Williams ..... £300 to £650

Department of Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir H. J. Oram, K.C.B., F.R.S. £1,500
Deputy Eng.-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. G. G. Goodwin, C.B. ..... £850 to £1,000 *and allowance*, £200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Edouard Gaudin, Eng.-Capt. Francis H. Lister ..... £850 to £1,000
Engineer Rear-Admiral, W. J. Anstey ..... *Full pay and allowances.*
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Comms. C. W. J. Bearblock, A. S. Crisp, J. McLaurin, D. J. Carruthers, G. T. Goodall, F. Barter, C. J. M. Wallace, L. R. Croisdale, A. E. Hyne, L. M. Hobbs, William H. Ham, J. Hamilton ..... *Full pay and allowance.*
Engineer-Lieut.-Comms., J. J. Sargent, A. Turner, A. G. Crousaz, B. Harvey, L. W. Curgenven, H. A. Brown, Robert Beeman, W. S. Mallis, S. C. Church, E. A. Archard ..... *Full pay and allowance.*
Examiners of Engineering Accts., E. Godyn, W. J. Stallion ..... £350 to £450

Department of the Director of Dockyards.

Director of Dockyards, Sir J. B. Marshall, K.C.B. £1,500
Superintendent of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Eng. Assist., Eng.-Capt. John W. Ham, R.N. ..... £850 to £1,000
Constructors, F. G. Bryant, C. H. Croxford ..... £450 to £600 *and allowance.*
Engineer Assistants, Eng.-Comm. Samuel P. Ferguson, R.N., E. R. Langmaid.
Examrs. Dockyd. Wk., G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, T. H. Harries, E. A. Lakey, J. Ellis, W. L. Coles, F. Sanders ..... £350 to £500
Clerical Assistant, C. W. Loveridge.....
Visiting Insps. of Timber, W. H. Hooper, Alfred James ..... £350 to £450

Naval Store Department.

Director of Stores, M. M. Waller..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Directors of Stores, G. H. Ashdown, I.S.O., R. J. Hall ..... £800 to £900
Superintending Clerks, J. H. Aitken, A. E. Cocks, B. J. Wilson ..... £600 to £800
Deputy Store Officers, G. Carter, A. W. Grundy, J. T. Hayton (*act.*), A. C. Hearn, J. C. Kell, B. Page, W. B. Stanton (*addl.*) ..... £350 to £500
Technical Assistant, R. Murray, M.V.O. ..£350 to £600
Chief Examiners, W. H. Hayden, W. Riggs, C. H. G. Wilkinson ..... £350 to £500
Examiners, R. H. Bennett, G. Day, Lt.-Comm. W. H. Blake, Chief Boatswain A. H. Goatley £250 to £350

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Roff, I.S.O. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant to, J. Ryan ..... £600 to £800
Expense Accounts Officer, F. W. W. Burrell ..... £350 to £500

Department of Director of Naval Ordnance.

Dir. of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Rear-Adm. Morgan Singer £1,500
Assist. Director of Torpedoes, Captain Philip W. Dumas, C.V.O., C.B. £950
Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, Capt. Herbert Norbury, R.N. £800
Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Capt. A. U. Moore; Comms. C. A. Scott, S. T. H. Wilton, F. E. E. G. Schreiber, E. O. Cochrane, J. S. C. Salmond, M. K. Grant (*ret.*), H. J. Kennard; Lieut.-Comm. K. B. M. Churchill ..... *Full pay and allowances.*
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Rear-Admiral E. F. Ellis; Eng.-Comms. H. Wall, E. O. Hefford, W. Hart, A. R. Kempt, F. L. Robertson ..*Full pay and allowances.*
Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Commr. (*act.*) John A. Duncan ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistants to Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Comm. Digby St. A. P. Weston, R.N.; Comm. Henry G. R. Bevan, R.N.; Lieut.-Comm. L. J. L. Hammond, R.N. (*retired*) .....2 at £700; 1 at £550
Superintending Clerk, T. G. Anderson ..£550 to £700
Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, Capt. B. H. Chevallier (*retired*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Supt. of Ordn. Stores, H. Fathers..£800 to £900
Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, J. Hutt (*act.*), T. W. Midner (*special duty*), W. A. Mortimer (*act.*), N. Thomas, W. Vaughan ..... £350 to £500

Account.-Genl.'s Depart., Spring Gdns.

Accountant-General, Sir Alfred Eyles, K.C.B. ..£1,500
Private Secretary, W. G. Spear £100
Deputy Accountant-General, H. J. Naef..... £1,200
Assists., E. S. Croft (*act.*), T. D. James, W. Sanger (*act.*), Frank Storr, W. S. Sarel..... £850 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, W. H. Boar, C. M. Bruce, A. Cunnison, A. Douglas, F. G. Gordon, C. R. Lee, L. V. Meadowcroft, W. Medd, E. Nicks, A. Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. F. Painter, F. Porter, C. J. Southgate (*act.*) ..... £550 to £700
Paymaster of Contingencies, Fleet-Paymaster E. H. Shearme (*ret.*) ..... £350 to £500
Deputy Accounts Officers, J. E. Barber, S. T. Blackwell, W. E. G. Bloxham, W. R. V. Brade, J. R. Cole (*act.*), A. H. Coombe, G. H. Court (*act.*), G. Davis, W. Doig, H. Eborall (*act.*), C. J. Edwards, F. J. Fisher (*act.*), A. H. M. Fox, R. M. Houston, R. McGregor, W. H. Nichols, A. Phillips, A. G. Smith, C. Taylor ..... £350 to £500

Air Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. C. L. Vaughan-Lee.
Assistant do., Comm. R. M. Groves.

Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Navy Contracts, Sir F. W. Black, C.B. £1,400
Assistant Directors of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, P. Minter, C. A. Oliver, A. W. Smallwood 1 £850 to £1,000; 3 £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, J. C. Clarke, P. D. Bussell (*act.*), F. F. Fisher (*act.*), G. W. Hall (*act.*), E. C. Jubb (*act.*), W. H. Judson (*act.*) .....£600 to £800
Contract Officers, H. J. Allen, W. Ferriman, H. W. Pillow .....£350 to £500
Staff Clerk, A. H. Purchase .....
Senior Visiting Inspr., W.H. Strickland £300 to £650
Visiting Inspectors, E. Ludford and J. A. Stockwell, M.I.N.A. ..... £300 to £550

Medical Department.

Director-General, Surgeon-General Sir Arthur W. May, K.C.B., F.R.C.S. (*with relative rank of vice-adm.*) £1,800
Dep. Director-Gen., Deputy Surgeon-General George Welch .....*Full pay and allowances.*
Assistants to Director-General, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Daniel J. P. McNabb, R.N., Fleet-Surgeons David W. Hewitt, R.N., and W. L. Martin, F.R.C.S.I., R.N.
Full pay and allowances.
Staff Clerk in Charge, T. E. Kennedy ....£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. Innes, G. A. Neilson ....£350 to £450

Director of Works Department.

Director of Works, T. Sims, C.B., M.I.C.E. £1,500
Assistant Directors of Works, F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E., and W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E. .....£1,200 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E., E. A. W. Barnard, M.I.C.E., E. M. Barton, G. P. Hayes, B.A., J. B. Hunt, M.I.C.E., H. E. Oakley, M.I.C.E., H. C. Reid, M.I.C.E., A. D. Shortridge, and E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E. .....£750 to £950
Surveyor of Lands J. W. Stone .....£700 to £900
First Assistant to do., C. L. Fielder ...£400 to £600
Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, F.S.I. .....£800 to £1,000
Surveyors, J. C. L. Bettridge, F.S.I., E. J. Baker, F.S.I., F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., F. W. Harrison, F.S.I., A. B. Holmes, M. J. James, F.S.I., F. C. Leest, F.S.I., H. T. Matthews, H. H. Skipper, F.S.I., J. L. Westland .....£400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Dir. of Hospital, C.H.R. Stansfield, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter .....£550 to £700
Assistant to Clerk in Charge, L. Stacey ..£250 to £400
Accountant, A. W. J. Davies .....£250 to £350

Chaplain of the Fleet.

The Venerable Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D., R.N., (*Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King*) £1,000
Staff Clerk, J. Hooper .....£350 to £450

Director of Naval Education.

Director, Sir J. A. Ewing, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., D.Sc. £2,500
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EXPENDITURES AND PERSONNEL, 1914-15.

Navy.	£	Personnel.
British	52,550,000	151,000
American	30,331,364	67,644
Russian	26,149,294	59,427
German	23,284,531	79,386
French	25,387,306	69,585
Italian	10,313,009	40,063
Japanese	10,023,919	50,645
Austro-Hungarian	7,408,196	23,012

WEIGHT OF A BROADSIDE.

The increase in the weight of a broadside fired by the Dreadnought and by the super Dreadnoughts is shown in the following table. The 12-inch gun of the *Dreadnought* fired a projectile weighing 850 lb., the 15-inch gun of the *Queen Elizabeth* fires a projectile weighing 1,925 lb.

Ship.	Broadside.	
	Guns.	Weight.
Queen Elizabeth (1913)	8 15-in.	15,400 lb.
King George V. (1911)	10 13·5-in.	14,000 lb.
Orion (1910)	10 13·5-in.	12,500 lb.
Neptune (1909)	10 12-in.	8,500 lb.
Dreadnought (1906)	8 12-in.	6,800 lb.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, 1 NOV. 1914.

Many vessels have since been added, but no particulars of these have been issued by the Admiralty.
Typical Ships in *italic*; Turbine Engines are signified thus §; Oil fuel thus °.

Name.	Completed (year).	Displacement (tons).	Main Armament No. of guns, and calibre.	I.H.P.	Speed knots.
Battleships :—					
89 §Renown°	1916	—	—	—	28
90 §Resistance°	1916	—	—	—	,,
91 §Repulse°	1916	—	—	—	,,
92 §Royal Oak°	1915	25,500	8 × 15 in., 12 × 6 in.	—	,,
93 §Resolution°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
94 §Revenge°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
95 §Ramillies°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
96 §*Royal Sovereign*°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
97 §Malaya°	1916	27,500	8 × 15 in., 16 × 6 in.	58,000	25
97*a* Unnamed°	1916	,,	,,	,,	,,
98 §Warspite°	1915	,,	,,	,,	,,
99 §Valiant°	1915	,,	,,	,,	,,
100 §Barham°	1915	,,	,,	,,	,,
101 §*Queen Elizabeth*°	1915	,,	,,	,,	,,
102 §Marlborough	1913	25,000	10 × 13·5 in., 12 × 6 in.	29,000	21
103 §Emperor of India	1914	,,	,,	,,	,,
104 §Benbow	1914	,,	,,	,,	,,
105 §*Iron Duke*	1913	,,	,,	,,	,,
105*a* §Agincourt	1914	27,500	14 × 12 in., 20 × 6 in.	45,000	22½
105*b* §Erin	1914	23,000	10 × 13·5 in., 16 × 6 in.	25,000	21
106 §Audacious	1913	,,	10 × 13·5 in., 16 × 4 in.	27,000	,,
107 §Ajax	1913	,,	,,	,,	,,
108 §Centurion	1913	,,	,,	,,	,,
109 §*King George V.*	1912	,,	,,	,,	,,
110 §Conqueror	1912	22,500	,,	,,	,,
111 §Monarch	1912	,,	,,	,,	,,
112 §Thunderer	1912	,,	,,	,,	,,
113 §*Orion*	1912	,,	,,	,,	,,
114 §Hercules	1911	20,000	10 × 12 in., 16 × 4 in.	25,000	,,
115 §*Colossus*	1911	,,	,,	,,	,,
116 §*Neptune*	1911	19,900	10 × 12 in., 16 × 4 in.	,,	,,
117 §Vanguard	1910	19,250	10 × 12 in., 18 × 4 in.	24,500	,,
118 §Collingwood	1910	,,	,,	,,	,,
119 §*St. Vincent*	1910	,,	,,	,,	,,
120 §Superb	1909	18,600	10 × 12 in., 16 × 4 in.	23,000	,,
121 §Temeraire	1909	,,	,,	,,	,,
122 §*Bellerophon*	1909	,,	,,	,,	,,
123 Agamemnon	1908	16,500	4 × 12 in., 10 × 9·2 in.	16,750	18½
124 *Lord Nelson*	1908	,,	,,	,,	,,
125 §*Dreadnought*	1906	17,900	10 × 12 in.	23,000	21
127 *Swiftsure*	1904	11,800	4 × 10 in., 14 × 7·5 in.	12,500	19½
128 Africa	1906	16,350	4 × 12 in., 4 × 9·2 in., 10 × 6 in.	18,000	18½
129 Britannia	1906	,,	,,	,,	,,
130 Hibernia	1906	,,	,,	,,	,,
131 Hindustan	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
132 Zealandia	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
133 Commonwealth	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
134 Dominion	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
135 *King Edward VII.*	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
136 Cornwallis	1904	14,000	4 × 12 in., 12 × 6 in.	,,	19½
137 Exmouth	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
138 Russell	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
139 Albemarle	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
140 *Duncan*	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
141 Prince of Wales	1904	15,000	,,	15,000	18
142 Queen	1904	,,	,,	,,	,,
143 Venerable	1902	,,	,,	,,	,,
144 London	1902	,,	,,	,,	,,
147 Implacable	1901	,,	,,	,,	,,
149 Vengeance	1902	12,950	,,	13,500	18½
150 Albion	1901	,,	,,	,,	,,
151 Glory	1900	,,	,,	,,	,,
154 *Canopus*	1899	,,	,,	,,	,,
155 Illustrious	1898	14,900	,,	12,000	16
156 Cæsar	1898	,,	,,	,,	,,
157 Hannibal	1898	,,	,,	,,	,,
158 Mars	1897	,,	,,	,,	,,

	Name.	Completed (year).	Displacement (tons).	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre).	I.H.P.	Speed (knots).
	Battleships—*continued.*					
159	Jupiter	1897	14,900	4 × 12 in., 12 × 6 in.	12,000	16
161	Prince George	1896	,,	,,	,,	,,
162	Magnificent	1895	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Battle Cruisers :—					
200	§Tiger	1914	27,000	8 × 13·5 in., 16 × 4 in.	75,000	31
201	§*Queen Mary*	1913	,,	,,	,,	32·7
202	§Princess Royal	1912	26,350	,,	70,000	,,
203	§*Lion*	1912	,,	,,	,,	31·8
204	§Australia (1)	1912	19,200	8 × 12 in., 16 × 4 in.	44,000	28
205	§New Zealand (2)	1912	18,800	,,	,,	,,
206	§*Indefatigable*	1911	18,750	,,	43,000	29
207	§Indomitable	1908	17,250	,,	41,000	28·7
208	§Inflexible	1908	,,	,,	,,	27
209	§*Invincible*	1909	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Cruisers :—					
210	Defence	1909	14,600	4 × 9·2 in., 10 × 7·5 in.	27,000	23
211	Shannon	1908	,,	,,	,,	,,
212	*Minotaur*	1908	,,	,,	,,	,,
213	Achilles	1907	13,550	6 × 9·2 in., 4 × 7·5 in.	23,500	22½
214	Cochrane	1907	,,	,,	,,	,,
215	Warrior	1907	,,	,,	,,	,,
216	Natal	1907	,,	,,	,,	,,
217	Black Prince	1906	,,	6 × 9·2 in., 10 × 6 in.	,,	,,
218	*Duke of Edinburgh*	1906	,,	,,	,,	,,
219	Roxburgh	1905	10,850	4 × 7·5 in., 6 × 6 in.	21,000	,,
221	Hampshire	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
222	Carnarvon	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
223	Antrim	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
224	*Devonshire*	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
225	Suffolk	1904	9,800	14 × 6 in.	22,000	23½
226	Lancaster	1904	,,	,,	,,	,,
227	Cumberland	1904	,,	,,	,,	,,
228	Donegal	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
229	Berwick	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
230	Cornwall	1904	,,	,,	,,	,,
231	Essex	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
232	Kent	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
235	King Alfred	1903	14,100	2 × 9·2 in., 16 × 6 in.	30,000	24
236	Leviathan	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
237	*Drake*	1903	,,	,,	,,	,,
238	Euryalus	1904	12,000	2 × 9·2 in., 12 × 6 in.	21,000	21
239	Bacchante	1902	,,	,,	,,	,,
242	Sutlej	1902	,,	,,	,,	,,
302	Amphitrite	1900	11,000	16 × 6 in.	18,000	,,
303	Argonaut	1899	,,	,,	,,	,,
304	Ariadne	1899	,,	,,	,,	,,
306	Europa	1898	,,	,,	16,500	,,
307	Niobe (3)	1898	,,	,,	,,	,,
308	*Diadem*	1898	,,	,,	,,	,,
309	Terrible	1895	14,200	2 × 9·2 in., 16 × 6 in.	25,000	22
311	Gibraltar	1894	7,700	2 × 9·2 in., 10 × 6 in.	10,000	19
312	Theseus	1894	7,350	,,	,,	,,
313	Grafton	1893	,,	,,	,,	,,
314	Endymion	1893	,,	,,	,,	,,
316	Crescent	1893	7,700	1 × 9·2 in., 12 × 6 in.	,,	,,
317	Royal Arthur	1893	,,	,,	,,	,,
318	*Edgar*	1893	7,350	2 × 9·2 in., 10 × 6 in.	,,	,,
	Light Cruisers :—					
321	§Conquest°	1915	4,000	3 × 6 in., 6 × 4 in.	—	30
322	§Comus°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
323	§Cleopatra°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
324	§Champion°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
325	§Cordelia°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
326	§Carysfort°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
327	§Caroline°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
328	§*Calliope*°	1915	,,	,,	—	,,
329	§Aurora°	1914	3,750	,,	—	,,
330	§Galatea°	1914	,,	2×6 in., 6×4 in.	—	,,
331	§Inconstant°	1914	,,	,,	—	,,

(1) His Majesty's Australian ship. (2) His Majesty's New Zealand ship. (3) His Majesty's Canadian ship.

	Name.	Completed (year).	Displacement (tons).	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre).	I.H.P.	Speed (knots).
	Light Cruisers—*contd.*					
332	§Royalist°	1914	3,750	2 × 6 in., 6 × 4 in.	—	30
333	§Undaunted°	1914	,,	,,	—	,,
334	§Penelope°	1914	,,	,,	—	,,
335	§Phaeton°	1914	,,	,,	—	,,
336	§*Arethusa*°	1914	,,	,,	—	,,
349	§Birmingham	1913	5,440	9 × 6 in.	25,000	25
350	§Lowestoft	1913	,,	,,	,,	,,
351	§Nottingham	1913	,,	,,	,,	,,
347	§Dublin	1913	5,400	8 × 6 in	,,	,,
348	§Southampton	1912	,,	,,	,,	,,
352	§*Chatham*	1912	,,	,,	,,	,,
353	§Dartmouth	1913	5,250	,,	22,000	24½
354	§Falmouth	1913	,,	,,	,,	,,
355	§Yarmouth	1913	,,	,,	,,	,,
356	§*Weymouth*	1913	,,	,,	,,	,,
357	§Melbourne (1)	1912	5,400	,,	,,	,,
358	§Sydney (1)	1912	,,	,,	,,	,,
359	§Brisbane (1)	1916	,,	,,	,,	,,
360	§Glasgow	1910	4,800	2 × 6 in., 10 × 4 in.	,,	25
361	§Gloucester	1910	,,	,,	,,	,,
362	§Liverpool	1910	,,	,,	,,	,,
363	§Newcastle	1910	,,	,,	,,	,,
364	§*Bristol*	1910	,,	,,	,,	,,
365	Encounter (1)	1905	5,880	11 × 6 in.	12,500	21
366	*Challenger*	1904	,,	,,	,,	,,
367	Hyacinth	1900	5,600	,,	10,000	20
369	*Highflyer*	1899	,,	,,	,,	,,
370	Isis	1897	,,	,,	9,600	18½
371	Dido	1897	,,	,,	,,	,,
372	Doris	1897	,,	,,	,,	,,
374	Juno	1897	,,	,,	,,	,,
375	Diana	1897	,,	,,	,,	,,
376	Minerva	1897	,,	,,	,,	,,
377	Eclipse	1896	,,	5 × 6 in., 6 × 4·7 in.	,,	,,
378	*Talbot*	1896	,,	11 × 6 in.	,,	,,
379	Vindictive	1898	5,750	10 × 6 in.	10,000	19½
380	Furious	1898	,,	,,	,,	,,
383	Fox	1895	4,360	2 × 6 in., 8 × 4·7 in.	9,000	,,
386	Charybdis	1894	,,	,,	,,	,,
387	Hermione	1894	,,	,,	,,	,,
389	*Astræa*	1894	,,	2 × 6 in., 4 × 4·7	,,	,,
391	Brilliant	1893	3,600	2 × 6 in., 6 × 4·7 in.	,,	19¾
392	Rainbow (3)	1893	,,	,,	,,	,,
394	Sirius	1892	,,	,,	,,	,,
396	Sappho	1893	3,400	,,	,,	,,
397	Iphigenia (*m*)	1891	3,600	4 × 4·7 in	,,	,,
398	Intrepid (*m*)	1891	,,	,,	,,	,,
399	Thetis (*m*)	1890	3,400	,,	,,	20
400	Naiad (*m*)	1890	,,	,,	,,	,,
401	Andromache (*m*)	1890	,,	,,	,,	,,
402	Latona (*m*)	1890	,,	,,	,,	,,
403	*Apollo* (*m*)	1891	,,	,,	,,	,,
404	Diamond	1905	3,000	12 × 4 in.	9,800	21¾
405	Sapphire	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
406	§Amethyst	1905	,,	,,	,,	,,
407	*Topaze*	1904	,,	,,	,,	,,
409	Pioneer (1)	1900	2,200	8 × 4 in.	7,000	20
411	Psyche (1)	1899	2,135	,,	,,	,,
413	Pyramus	1899	,,	,,	,,	,,
415	Proserpine	1898	,,	,,	,,	,,
416	*Pelorus*	1897	,,	,,	,,	,,
417	*Philomel*	1891	2,575	8 × 4·7 in.	7,500	16½
450	§Fearless	1913	3,440	10 × 4 in.	18,000	25
452	§Blonde	1911	3,350	,,	,,	,,
453	§Active	1911	3,440	,,	,,	,,
454	§Blanche	1910	,,	,,	,,	,,
455	§Bellona	1910	,,	,,	,,	,,
456	§*Boadicea*	1909	3,300	6 × 4 in.	,,	,,

(1) His Majesty's Australian ship. (3) His Majesty's Canadian ship. (*m*) Minelayer.

	Name.	Completed (year).	Displacement (tons).	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre).	I.H.P.	Speed (knots).
	Light Cruisers (*contd.*).					
501	Skirmisher	1905	2,895	9 × 4 in.	16,407	25¼
502	Attentive	1906	2,670	,,	14,917	26
503	Patrol	1905	2,940	,,	16,129	25
504	Adventure	1905	2,670	,,	15,925	25½
506	Foresight	1905	2,850	,,	14,330	25
507	Forward	1905	,,	,,	14,995	25¼
508	*Sentinel*	1905	2,895	,,	17,755	25¼

TORPEDO VESSELS.

	Name.	Completed.	Tons.	Guns.
551	Hussar	1895	1,070	2 × 4·7 in.
552	Harrier	1895	,,	,,
553	Dryad	1894	,,	,,
554	*Halcyon*	1895	,,	,,
556	Antelope	1894	810	,,
557	Circe	1893	,,	,,
559	Leda	1893	,,	,,
560	*Jason*	1893	,,	,,
561	Gossamer	1891	735	,,
562	Skipjack	1891	,,	,,
563	Spanker	1891	,,	,,
564	Speedwell	1890	,,	,,
565	Seagull	1890	,,	,,
567	Vesuvius	1874	245	—
	Depôts for Torpedo-boat Destroyers.			
599	Woolwich	1913	3,380	4 × 4 in.
600	Venus	1897	5,600	11 × 6 in.
601	St. George	1894	7,700	4 × 6 in.
602	Blenheim	1893	9,000	,,
603	Blake	1892	,,	,,
605	Leander	1885	4,380	2 × 12-prs.
606	Tabaristan	—	—	8 × 4 in.
607	Tyne	1878	3,650	4 × 12-prs.
566	Hecla	1878	6,400	6 × 4 in.

DEPOTS FOR SUBMARINES.

	Name.	Completed.	Tons.	Guns.
649	Adamant	1912	935	...
650	Alecto	1912	,,	...
651	Maidstone	1912	3,600	...
652	Vulcan	1891	6,620	8 × 4·7 in.
653	Hazard	1894	1,070	2 × 4·7 in.
655	Hebe	1893	810	,,
657	Bonaventure	1894	4,360	2×6 in.,4×4·7
658	Arrogant	1896	5,750	—
659	Dolphin	1882	925	—
660	Forth	1886	4,050	—
661	Onyx	—	810	—
662	Pactolus	1912	2,135	—
663	Rosario	1898	980	4 × 3-prs.
664	Thames	1885	4,050	—

RIVER OR COAST SERVICE MONITORS.—Humber, Mersey and Severn (1914). 1,260 tons, 11½ knots. Two 6-in. guns and two 4·7-in. howitzers. Were building for Brazil and taken over at beginning of the war, as also were Agincourt and Erin (battleships), Faulknor and Broke (flotilla leaders), and other vessels as to which no official announcement has been made. A large number of monitors of various types have been completed since the outbreak of the war.

PERSONNEL OF THE FLEET.—The number of officers and men voted for all purposes (including the R.N. Division) is 300,000, as compared with 120,000 voted and an average of 114,012 actually borne in the year of Trafalgar. On Sept. 18, 1915, the sea service officers were as follows:—

Executive Officers: Admirals of the Fleet, 3; Admirals, 12; Vice-Admirals, 24; Rear-Admirals, 55; Captains, 308; Commanders, 469; Temporary Commanders, 10; Lieutenant-Commanders, 745; Temporary ditto, 10; Lieutenants, 1,237; Temporary ditto, 8; Supplementary Lieutenant-Commanders, 23; Supplementary Lieutenants, 69; Sub-Lieutenants, 359; Acting Sub-Lieutenants, 92; Mates, 148; Midshipmen, 856; Chief Gunners, 239; Gunners, 1,082; Chief Boatswains, 119; Boatswains, 281; Chief Signal Boatswains, 5; Signal Boatswains, 98; Warrant Telegraphists, 39; Acting Warrant Officers, 3.

Engineer Officers: Engineer Vice-Admiral, 1; E. Rear-Admirals, 9; E. Captains, 21; E. Commanders, 294; E. Lieut.-Commanders, 293; E. Lieutenants, 195; Temporary E. Lieutenants, 92; Temporary E. Sub-Lieutenants, 24; Mates (E.), 42; Chief Artificer Engineers, 214; Artificer Engineers, 589; Warrant Mechanicians, 52; Warrant Electricians, 24.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE, under Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Director of Air Services, comprised the following officers: Wing Captains, 2; Wing Commanders, 12; Squadron Commanders, 33; Flight Commanders, 58; Flight Lieutenants, 103; Flight Sub-Lieutenants, 402; Warrant Officers, 97. This gives a total of 707 officers in Sept., 1915, as compared with 197 in Oct., 1914.

STATIONARY SHIPS.

Actæon and *Actæon II.*	Torpedo School, Sheerness.
Columbine	Flagship, Rosyth.
Cormorant	Flagship, Gibraltar.
Defiance	Torpedo School, Devonport.
Egmont	Flagship, Malta.
Excellent	Gunnery School, Portsmouth.
Fisguard	Boy Artificers, Portsmouth.
Ganges	Training Ship, Harwich.
Impregnable	Training Ship, Devonport.
Indus	Boy Artificers, Devonport.
Pembroke	Flagship, Chatham.
Powerful	Training Ship, Devonport.
President	Blackfriars, Adm. Service.
Vernon	Torpedo School, Portsmouth.
**Victory*	Flagship, Portsmouth.
Vivid	Depôt, Devonport.
Wildfire	Depôt, Sheerness.

* H.M.S. *Victory*, Nelson's Flagship at the battle off Cape Trafalgar (Oct. 21, 1805), was a first-rate 100-gun ship of the line.

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PERSONNEL LOSSES.

TABLE showing the monthly losses (killed and died of wounds) of the Royal Navy, R.N. Air Service, Royal Marines, R.N. Reserves, R.N. Division, and Specially Entered Mercantile Crews; including those lost in vessels that have been accidentally destroyed :—

1914.	Officers.	Men.
Aug.	5 ...	186
Sept.	77 ...	1,741
Oct.	42 ...	608
Nov.	153 ...	2,364
Dec.	6 ...	58

1915.	Officers.	Men.
Jan.	69 ...	851
Feb.	24 ...	268
Mar.	25 ...	292
Apr.	10 ...	41
May	114 ...	1,304
June	60 ...	577
July	23 ...	345
Aug.	39 ...	434
Sept. (to 18th)	11 ...	56
Total: Officers	718	
Men	9,702	10,420

THE war losses of the German mercantile marine to the end of August, 1915, are thus summarised in a report dealing with the work of the Prize Court :—

	Ships.	Tonnage.
Detained in British ports, U.K. and oversea	146	315,181
Captured in German colonial ports	21	43,367
Captured and sunk by British ...	6	29,424
Captured and sunk by Allies	4	3,822
Detained in Egyptian ports	18	36,038
Detained in Belgian ports	89	136,920
Detained in French and Russian ports	95	112,945
Detained in Italian ports.....	36	153,876
Captured by British	75	186,765
Captured by Allies	25	37,985
Sunk or damaged by submarines, mines, or explosions	4	6,975
Total.....	521	1,113,258

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

Large numbers of these craft have been added since the outbreak of war.

° Oil fuel.

Class.	No. of Boats (1891).	Completed.	Displacement (Tons).	Guns.	I.H.P. (5 turbines).	Speed. (knots).
M°	13	—	—	—	—	—
L	20	1913–1914	965	3 × 4 in.	24,500	29
K°	19	1912–1913	928–935	,,	22,500–24,500	29–32
I°	23	1911–1913	750–820	2 × 4 in., 2 × 12-prs.	13,500–20,000	27–31
H°	20	1910–1911	720–780	,, ,,	13,500	27–30
G	16	1909–1910	897–976	1 × 4 in., 3 × 12-prs.	12,000–12,750	27–30
F°	5	1908–1909	872	5 × 12-prs.	14,250	33
	6		970–1,045	2 × 4 in.	15,500	
E	34	1904–1905	540–560	4 × 12-prs.	7,000	25½
D	8	1898–1899	340–355	1 × 12-pr., 5 × 6-prs.	5,700	27–30
C	33	1899–1904	355–430	,, ,,	7,500	27–30
B	2	1903–1909	355–470	3 × 12-prs.	6,000	30
	19			1 × 12-pr., 5 × 6-prs.		
A	10	1895–1900	280–350	,, ,,	3,850–4,800	27

"M" Class.

Manly.
Mansfield.
Mastiff.
Matchless.
Mentor.
Meteor.
Milne.
Minos.
Miranda.
Moorsom.
Morris.
Murray.
Myngs.

"L" Class.

Laertes.
Laforey.
Lance.
Landrail.
Lark.
Laurel.
Laverock.
Lawford.
Legion.
Lennox.
Leonidas.
Liberty.
Linnet.
Llewellyn.
Lookout.
Louis.
Loyal.
Lucifer.
Lydiard.
Lysander.

"K" Class.

Acasta.
Achates.
Ambuscade.
Ardent.
Christopher.
Cockatrice.
Contest.
Fortune.
Garland.
Hardy.
Midge.
Owl.
Paragon.
Porpoise.
Shark.
Sparrowhawk.
Spitfire.
Unity.
Victor.

"I" Class.

Acheron.
Archer.
Ariel.
Attack.
Badger.
Beaver.
Defender.
Druid.
Ferret.
Firedrake.
Forester.
Goshawk.
Hind.
Hornet.
Hydra.
Jackal.
Lapwing.
Lizard.
Lurcher.
Oak.
Phœnix.
Sandfly.
Tigress.

"H" Class.

Acorn.
Alarm.
Brisk.
Cameleon.
Comet.
Fury.
Goldfinch.
Hope.
Larne.
Lyra.
Martin.
Minstrel.
Nemesis.
Nereide.
Nymphe.
Redpole.
Rifleman.
Ruby.
Sheldrake.
Staunch.

"G" Class.

Basilisk.
Beagle.
Bulldog.
Foxhound.
Grampus.
Grasshopper.
Harpy.
Mosquito.
Pincher.
Racoon.
Rattlesnake.
Renard.
Savage.
Scorpion.
Scourge.
Wolverine.

"F" Class.

Afridi.
Amazon.
Cossack.
Crusader.
Ghurka.
Mohawk.
Nubian.
Saracen.
Tartar.
Viking.
Zulu.

"E" Class.

Arun.
Boyne.
Chelmer.
Cherwell.
Colne.
Dee.
Derwent.
Doon.
Eden.
Erne.
Ettrick.
Exe.
Foyle.
Garry.
Itchen.
Jed.
Kale.
Kennet.
Liffey.
Moy.
Ness.
Nith.
Ouse.
Ribble.
Rother.
Stour.
Swale.
Test.
Teviot.
Ure.
Usk.
Waveney.
Wear.
Welland.

"D" Class.

Angler.
Coquette.
Cygnet.
Cynthia.
Desperate.
Fame.
Mallard.
Stag.

"C" Class.

Albatross.
Avon.
Bat.
Bittern.
Brazen.
Bullfinch.
Cheerful.
Crane.
Dove.
Electra.
Fairy.
Falcon.
Fawn.
Flirt.
Flying Fish.
Gipsy.
Greyhound.
Kestrel.
Leopard.
Leven.
Mermaid.
Osprey.
Ostrich.
Racehorse.
Roebuck.
Star.
Sylvia.
Thorn.
Velox.
Vigilant.
Violet.
Vixen.
Vulture.

"B" Class.

Albacore.
Arab.
Bonetta.
Earnest.
Express.
Griffon.
Kangaroo.
Lively.
Locust.
Myrmidon.
Orwell.
Panther.
Peterel.
Quail.
Seal.
Spiteful.
Sprightly.
Success.
Syren.
Thrasher.
Wolf.

"A" Class.

Boxer
Conflict.
Fervent.
Lightning.
Opossum.
Porcupine.
Sunfish.
Surly.
Wizard
Zephyr.

FLOTILLA LEADERS.—*Swift* (1910), 2,170 tons, 36 knots, 4 × 4 in. guns. *Faulknor* and *Broke* (1914), 1,430 tons, 32 knots, 6 × 4 in. guns.

MINE-LAYERS.—Intrepid (1891), Andromache (1890), Latona (1890), Thetis (1890), Iphigenia (1891), Apollo (1891), and Naiad (1890); all 3,400 to 3,600 tons. All carry 4 × 4·7 in.

TORPEDO BOATS.

° Oil fuel.

Length.	Number of Boats.	Completed for Sea.	Displacement (tons).	I.H.P.	Speed. Knots.
166 to 185 feet	34°	1906–9	243–305	3,600 to 4,000 (*turbines*)	27
165 feet	9	1903–4	194–197	2,900	25
160 feet	4	1901	180	2,850	25
135 to 150 feet	13	1887–1896	118–172	various	
125 to 130 feet	43	1886–9	79–110	various	19 to 24

SUBMARINES.

Class.	Number.	Completed.	Displacement.	I.H.P. (surface).	I.H.P. (submerged)
Nautilus					
Swordfish					
S 1–3		No details.	Were all building on Jan. 1, 1914.		
V 1–4					
W 1–4					
F 1					
E 1–18 (less Nos. 3, 7, 13, 15)	17	1912–1914	810	—	—
D 1–8 (less D 5)	8	1909–1912	600	1,200	550
C 19–38	20	1909–1910	321	600	300
C 1–10 and 12–18.....	17	1906 1909	316	600	300
B 1 and 3–11.....	10	1905–1906	316	600	189
A 5–13 (less A 7).....	8	1905	204	500–600	150

HIS MAJESTY'S AUSTRALIAN SHIPS.

Battle Cruiser, Australia (No. 204).

Light Cruisers, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane (Nos. 357, 358, and 359), Encounter (365), and Pioneer (409).

Gunboats, Gayundah and Protector.

T.B.D., Derwent, Paramatta, Swan, Torrens, Warrego, and Yarra.

HIS MAJESTY'S CANADIAN SHIPS.

Cruiser, Niobe (307), and *Light Cruiser*, Rainbow (392).

MISCELLANEOUS VESSELS.

COASTGUARD CRUISERS.—Argus, Julia, Safeguard, Squirrel, Thrush, Watchful.

SLOOPS. — Alert, Algerine, Cadmus, Clio, Espiègle, Odin, Racer, Rinaldo, Shearwater, Torch, Vestal, Wildfire.

SURVEYING SHIPS.—Daisy, Endeavour, Esther, Fantome, Merlin, Mutine, Research, Scalark, Triton.

DESPATCH VESSEL.—Alacrity.

REPAIR SHIPS.—Assistance, Cyclops, Reliance.

YACHTS.—*H.M.Y.* Alexandra (turbine), *H.M.Y.* Victoria and Albert.

SPECIAL SERVICE.—Firequeen, Hearty, Imogene, Seahorse, Sphinx, Traveller.

OIL CARRYING VESSELS.—Attendant, Carol, Ferol, Isla, Kharki, Olympia, Petroleum, Servitor, Trefoil, Turmoil.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.—Maine. Specially commissioned for war:—Agadir, China, Drina, Garth Castle, Karapara, Liberty, Magic, Plassy, Queen Alexandra, Rewa, Sheelah, Somali, Soudan.

AUXILIARY SMALL CRAFT:—Down to Sept. 18, 1915, 2,417 merchant vessels, including fishing craft, had been commissioned by the Admiralty for various war services.

HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

ASCENSION.

Capt. R.M.L.I., H. C. Benett.
Paymaster, C. F. Webber.

BERMUDA.

Naval Off. in Ch., Comm. Duncan T. Brown.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. E. D. Mallinson.
Deputy Naval Store Off., R. A. Pitcher.
Fleet Surg., John C. G. Reed.

BOMBAY.

(*Royal Indian Marine.*)
Asst. Director, Capt. E. J. C. Hordern, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Lieut. E. W. Huddleston, R.I.M.
Ch. Constructor, T. Avery.
Inspr. of Machinery, Chief Eng. T. H. Knight, R.I.M.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Commander, S. Bowle-Evans, R.N.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Edward J. Rosevere.
Civil Engr., W. T. Coldicott.
Electrical Engr., H. F. Hunt.
Deputy Naval Store Off., N. Tyler.

CHATHAM YARD.

Admi. Supt.,
Sec., C. R. Sayers.
Capt. of Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. E. H. Grafton, R.N.

Manager, Constructive Dept., F. B. Ollis.
Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Capt. W. W. H. Rawlingson.
Supg. Civil Engr., H. E. Oakley.
Electrical Engr., L. Newitt.
Naval Store Off., E. C. Watts.
Expense Accts., J. J. O'Neill.
Cashier, J. B. Lindsay.
Fleet Surg., Henry B. Beatty.

DEVONPORT YARD.

Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. G. H. B. Munday, M.V.O. *Sec.*, R. F. Franklin.
Capt. of the Dockyard and King's Harbour Mr. of the Hamoaze, Capt. H. J. L. Clarke, R.N.
Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Capt. Wm. H. James.
Supg. Civil Engr., G. P. Hayes.
Electrical Engr., Z. H. Kingdon.
Naval Store Off., J. W. L. Oliver.
Expense Accts., T. E. Dexter.
Cashier, A. Rollin.
Fleet Surgeon, W. Haskett, M.D. (*ret.*).

DOVER.

King's Harbour Master, Capt. A. Henderson (*ret.*).
Supg. Civil Engr., D. Shortridge.

GIBRALTAR.

Admi. Supt., Vice-Adm. Fredc. E. E. Brock, C.B. *Sec.*, E. F. Garrard.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. S. Rider.
Electrical Engr., J. S. Pringle.

HAULBOWLINE.
(*Royal Alexandra.*)

King's Harbour Master, Queenstown, and Dep. Supt., Comm. E. E. Lacy.
Chief Engineer, T. E. Elvy.
Asst. Electrical Engr. (incharge), A. J. Moore.

Deputy Naval Store Off., I. V. Bennett.

HONG KONG.

Naval Off. in Ch., Commodore Robert H. Anstruther, C.M.G.
Sec., W. R. Neighbour.
Constructor, C. D. J. Bell.
Ch. Engineer, Eng. - Comm. William W. Reed.
Civil Engr., A. L. Anderson.
Electrical Engr., W. A. Knight.
Naval Store Off., W. J. Gick.
Expense Accts., F. W. Cary.

KIDDERPORE.
(*Royal Indian Marine.*)

Deputy Director, Capt. G. S. Hewett, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Lieut. H. Morland.
Constructor, E. P. Newnham.
Inspr. of Machinery, Ch. Eng. J. Lush, R.I.M.

MALTA.

Admi. Supt., Vice-Adm. Arthur H. Limpus, C.B. *Sec.*, C. E. Woolmer.
Captain Attendant, Capt. Francis A. L. Andrews, R.N.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. G. Liversidge.
Supg. Civil Engr., J. R. Sivess.
Electrical Engr., G. D. Leys.
Naval Store Off., E. A. S. Hayward.
Fleet Surg., John McElwee, M.D.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.

Capt. Supt., Capt. Frederick D. G. Brown. *Sec.*, G. H. C. Smith.
King's Harbour Master, Comm. C. W. C. Strickland, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, P. L. Pethick.
Civil Engr., H. F. Bowen.
Electrical Engr., R. Wightman.
Naval Store Off., N. A. Hay.
Fleet Surg., H. W. Gordon-Green.

PORTLAND.

King's Harbour Master, Capt. Frank E. C. Ryan.
Civil Engr., H. A. Brain.

PORTSMOUTH YARD (£259,250).

Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. Arthur W. Weymouth. *Sec.*, H. E. Pescott Frost.
Capt. of the Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. Cyril E. Tower, R.N.
Mgr., Constructive Dept., J. Apsey.
Manager, Engring. Dept., Eng.-Capt. R. B. Dixon.
Supg. Civil Engineer, J. B. Hunt.
Electrical Engr., L. J. Steele.
Naval Store Off., W. Bonny.
Expense Accts., W. G. Allen.
Cashier, G. Egan.
Fleet Surg., Depy. Surg.-Gen. G. Hewlett, M.B. (*ret.*).

ROSYTH.

Commodore Supt., Henry H. Bruce, M.V.O.
King's Harbour Master, Capt. W. F. Slaytor.
Chief Constructor, G. M. Apsey.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. G. W. Roome.
Supg. Civil Engr., H. C. Reid.

SHEERNESS YARD (£6,600).

Senior Officer-in-Charge, Rear-Adm. Edmund H. Smith. *Sec.*,
Ch. Constructor, W. G. Cole.
Ch. Engineer, J. A. Hodgson
Electrical Engr., J. McCaffery.
Naval Store Officer, H. F. L. Rissland.
Fleet Surgeon, E. C. Cridland.

WEIHAIWEI.

King's Harbour Master, Comm. Albert E. House, R.N.
Chief Engineer, Eng. - Lieut. William H. Edwards.

WEST INDIA DOCKS.
(*Naval Store Depôt.*)

Naval Store Off. and Inspr. of Naval Stores, H. C. Maule.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

ASCENSION.

Surg., Albert C. Rusack, M.B.

BERMUDA.

Fleet Surg., John A. Keogh, M.B.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Fleet Srg., A. W. B. Livesay, M.B.

CHATHAM. (Royal Hospital.)

Surg.-Gen., A. J. J. Johnston.
Dep. Surg.-Gen., Herbert W. G. Doyne.

CHATHAM. (R.M. Infirmary.)

Fleet Surg., John D. Hughes.

DARTMOUTH. (Cadets' Sick Qrs.)

Fleet Surg., Joseph A. Moon.

DEAL. (R.M. Infirmary.)

Fleet Surg., Robert Hill, C.V.O.

GIBRALTAR.

Dep. Surg.-Gen., Wm. W. Pryn.

HASLAR. (Royal Hospital.)

Surg.-Gen., J. J. Dennis, M.D.
Dep. Surgs. - Gen., Alex. G. Wildey ; C. J. Mansfield, M.V.O., M.D.

HAULBOWLINE. (Royal Hospital)

Fleet Surg., Fredk. A. Capps.

HONG KONG.

Dep.Surg.-Gen., Donald T. Hoskyn, M.B.

MALTA.

Dep. Surg.-Gen., Jas. L. Smith, M.V.O., M.B.

OSBORNE. (Cadets' Sick Qrs.)

Fleet Surg., Cecil H. Rock.

PLYMOUTH. (Royal Hospital.)

Surg.-Gen., William H. Norman.
Dep. Surgs.-Gen., Patrick B. Handyside, M.B. ; George A. Dreaper.

PLYMOUTH.
(R.M. Infirmary.)

Fleet Surg., John Andrews, M.D.

PORTLAND. (Royal Hospital.)

Fleet Surg., Jonathan Shand, M.B.

PORTSMOUTH. (R.M.A. Infirmary.)

Fleet Surg., John C. Ferguson, M.B.

PORTSMOUTH. (R.M. Infirmary.)

Fleet Surg., G. T. Collingwood.

QUEENSFERRY. (Sick Quarters.)

Fleet Surg., Harold P. Jones.

SHOTLEY. (Sick Qrs.)

Fleet Surg., C. L. W. Bunton, M.B.

WEIHAIWEI.

Fleet Surg., Richard F. Clark.

YARMOUTH. (Royal Hospital.)

Fleet Surg., Richd. Miller, M.B.

YOKOHAMA. (R.N. Sick Qrs.)

Fleet Surg., Chas. S. Woodwright.

The Army List.

(See also Indian Army List, pp. 566, 567 of Supplement.)

THE KING-EMPEROR.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King—Field-Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. ; Maj. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., 2 Dns. ; General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G. ; Col. H.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.B., 1 L.G.

Aides-de-Camp General to the King—Lt.-Gen. Sir R. I. Scallon, K.C.B. ; Lt.-Gen. Sir D. Haig, K.C.B. ; Gen. Sir B. Duff, G.C.B. ; Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B.

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Honorary Physicians to the King, Surg. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. F. Bradshaw, K.C.B. ; Surg.-Gen. Sir W. Taylor, K.C.B. ; Col. R. S. F. Henderson ; Surg.-Gen. W. G. Macpherson, C.M.G. ; Surg.-Gen. T. M. Corker ; Col. Sir W. B. Leishman ; Col. W. Kinnear, V.D. ; Col. C. P. Oliver, T.D.

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The War Office.

Whitehall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5.

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Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. C. Sclater, K.C.B.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. von Donop, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (*Civil Member*), Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, M.P.

Financial Secretary (*Finance Member*), H. W. Forster, M.P.

Secretary, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B.

Secretary of State for War.

Private Secretaries, H. J. Creedy, C.B., M.V.O. ; Sir G. C. A. Arthur, Bart., M.V.O. (*unpaid*).

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Military Sec. to the S. of S. and Sec. of the Selection Board, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. S. Robb, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Asst. Military Sec., Lt.-Col. H.H. Adolphus Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., A.D.C.

Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Maj.-Gen. (*temp. Lt.-Gen.*) Sir A. J. Murray, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Priv. Secs., H.W. Moggridge ; E. G. de Capell Brooke (*unpaid*).

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Sub-Director of Military Operations, Lt.-Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen. in Army*) G. K. Cockerill.

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Dir. of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. C. J. Mackenzie, C.B.

General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Bt Col. W. D. Bird, D.S.O., A.D.C.

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. A. H. H. Wilson ; Maj. P. S. Allan.

General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Bt. Maj. W. H. E. Segrave, D.S.O.

Director of Home Defence, Maj.-Gen. L. E. Kiggell, C.B.

General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Bt. Lt.-Col. R. E. H. James.

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. W. H. Moore, D.S.O. ; Maj. P. Maud, C.M.G. ; Capt. N. P. Brooke.

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. R. M. Crosse ; Capt. H. G. de Watteville ; Maj. F. H. Dorling ; Maj. O. L. Price ; Capt. H. de Putron ; Capt. W. O. Prichard ; Capt. A. N. Acland.

Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. F. C. Heath-Caldwell, C.B.
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Lt.-Col. E. S. E. W. Eardley-Russell, M.V.O.; Col. W. Adye, C.B.
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. J. G. Dooner; Maj. R. S. McClintock; Maj. E. W. Browne.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. E. A. B. Clive; Capt. J. H. J. Phillips; Capt. A. D. Legard; Lt. Visct. Acheson.

Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. C. Sclater, K.C.B.
Private Secs., K. Lyon and G. W. Peyton (*unpaid*).
Director of Organisation, Hon. Brig.-Gen. F. R. C. Carleton.
A.A.G.s, Col. H. R. Vaughan; Maj. (*temp. Lt.-Col.*) P. E. Lewis; Bt. Col. M. Peake, C.M.G.; Col. R. S. Curtis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
D.A.A.G.s, Maj. Hon. R. A. Campbell and Capt. Earl of Chichester.
Staff Capt., Capt. W. Martin-Leake.
Director of Recruiting, Maj.-Gen. R. A. Montgomery, C.V.O., C.B.
A.A.G.s, Col. R. J. Strachey; Bt. Lt.-Col. C. M. A. Wood.
D.A.A.G., Maj. A. B. Gosset.
Staff Capts., Capt. H. H. Harington; Capt. G. Adshead; Capt. B. A. Harvey; Capt. C. F. Thornton.
Inspectors of Recruiting, Maj.-Gen. F. A. Bowles, C.B.; and Maj. (*temp. Col.*) D. P. Chapman, M.V.O.
Inspector of Reserve Units (*graded as A.A.G. at the War Office*), Col. G. P. Wyndham, C.B., M.V.O.
Director of Personal Services, Hon. Brig.-Gen. F. C. Beatson, C.B.
Asst. Dir. of Personal Services, Bt. Col. Sir D. F. R. Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
A.A.G.s, Col. H. C. Sutton; Bt. Lt.-Col. J. A. Byrne; Bt. Col. M. Peake, C.M.G.; Col. H. D. Lawrence; Col. R. S. Curtis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Staff Capts., Maj. G. A. Travers; Maj. H. F. Dawson; Maj. W. H. Maud, C.M.G.; Capt. J. M. B. Kennedy; Capt. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
D.A.A.G., Bt. Lt.-Col. C. De Sausmarez, D.S.O.
Staff Capt., Lt. I. C. Chambers.
Director-General, Army Medical Service, Surg.-Gen. (*ranking as Lt.-Gen.*) Sir A. T. Sloggett, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.S.
Dep. Dir.-Gen., Col. (*temp. Surgeon-Gen.*) M. W. Russell.
Asst. Dir.-Gen., Col. A. P. Blenkinsop.
Dep. Asst. Director-Gens., Lt.-Col. G. B. Stanistreet, M.B.; Lt.-Col. W. R. Blackwell; Lt.-Col. H. P. W. Barrow.
Inspector of Medical Services,

Dept. of the Quarter-Master General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Private Secs., L. G. S. Reynolds; Hon. E. Fitzgerald (*unpaid*).
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Dept. Asst. Dirs., Bt. Maj. H. A. Micklem, D.S.O.; Capt. A. S. Redman; Maj. O. H. Delano-Osborne.
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Land Agent and Valuer, Capt. (*temp.*) H. C. Cole, F.S.I.

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Private Sec., G. W. Lambert (*acting*).
Director of Contracts, U. F. Wintour, C.M.G.
Asst. Director of Contracts, N. F. B. Osborn.
Director of Army Accounts, J. A. Flynn, C.B.
Director of Financial Services, W. P. Perry, C.B.
Inspector of Army Pay Offices, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) J. T. Carter.
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Clerks, B. S. Boulter; G. F. S. Hills; J. A. Dale; T. J. Cash; G. W. Lambert; F. Whittle; E. J. R. Edwards.
Chief Paymaster, Col. F. W. Hill.
Chief Accountants, W. L. McArthur (Salisbury); J. Huggett; H. G. Goligher (Dublin); J. S. Ross; H. J. Edwards, I.S.O.; A. B. Beavis.
Acting Chief Accountants, C. W. Cooper; B. H. Richardson (Malta); J. A. King (Aldershot); D. Neylan (Edinburgh); W. M. Gaul (York); F. O. Bownes (Chester); C. R. Sutherland; J. J. Beard.
Accountants, J. Toplis (France); G. Piper (London); W. H. Thomas (Malta); C. R. Moir (Edinburgh); W. Holmes (Woolwich); J. A. Edwards (Aldershot); J. M. Spaight; S. F. H. Goffin (Chester); R. N. Bradley; W. Round; C. W. Egerton-Warburton (*acting*); J. Paterson (Woolwich, *acting*); H. S. King (Egypt, *acting*); J. J. Cooper (York, *acting*); J. A. W. Campbell (*acting*); J. G. O'Keeffe (Montreal, *acting*); L. Miles (*acting*); H. Wilson (*acting*); E. K. Tallent (Dublin, *acting*); G. H. Kingston (*acting*); J. Sherlock (*acting*); E. Kaye (*acting*); F. R. Stapley (*acting*; *attached to the Directorate of Military Aeronautics*).
Supt. Pension Issues Branch, R. J. Coles.
Chief Examiners, H. J. Green; F. W. Dunn; H. J. Barlow; J. S. Thwaites (*acting*).
Cashier, R. G. Lundy.

Department of the Secretary of the War Office.

Secretary, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B.
Private Secs., H. C. Gordon; E. B. Charteris; A. N. Rucker (*unpaid*).
Assistant Secretary, B. B. Cubitt, C.B.
Principals, H. H. Fawcett, H. W. W. McAnally; A. C. Pedley, I.S.O.; L. D. Holland (*acting*); A. E. Turner (*acting*); *attchd. to the Directorate of Military Aeronautics*), C. F. Watherston (*Acting Asst. Estabmt.*).
Assistant Principals, A. C. Strange (*Principal Old Estab.*); E. V. Fleming; H. J. Creedy, C.B., M.V.O.; B. R. T. Grindle (*acting*); H. Birkhead (*acting*); L. L. Duncan, M.V.O. (*acting*).
Clerks, H. W. Moggridge; H. C. Gordon; L. G. S. Reynolds; K. Lyon; A. Earl; W. H. Schlich; W. H. T. Ottley; H. C. Perrott; E. M. Daltroff; A. R. MacBain; H. J. B. Clough; G. D. Roseway; J. R. Wade; H. W. Mottram; H. C. Care.
Chief Examiners, W. T. H. Harris; P. Taylor; H. Rolfe (*acting*).
Librarians: Gen. Staff, F. J. Hudleston.
Parliamentary & Reference, A. D. L. Cary.

Directorate of Military Aeronautics.

Deputy Director, Maj.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Asst. Director, Maj. (*temp. Lt.-Col.*) D. S. McInnes, D.S.O.
Deputy Assist. Director (*temp.*), Capt. G. M. Griffith.
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Maj. (*temp. Lt.-Col.*) C. C. Marindin.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Maj. W. W. Warner.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Temp. Capt. G. M. R. A. MacSwiney; Capt. H. P. R. Coode.
Staff Capts., Hon. Lt. (*temp. Capt. in Army*) T. Lyons; Capt. W. B. Caddell.
Attached from the Dept. of the Secretary, A. E. Turner (*Acting Principal*).
Attached from the Dept. of the Finance Member, F. R. Stapley (*Acting Accountant*).

Clerical Establishment.

Staff Clerks, A. Martinelli; A. D. L. Cary; W. Trathan; W. H. Nicoll; W. C. Grose; A. A. Barge; C. F. Brown; R. G. Lundy; E. T. Gann; G. T. Rogers; W. H. Glasson; J. F. Brown; H. A. Barlow; G. F. Culpin; R. U. Morgan; H. C. Glaysher; T. S. Owen; H. Boulton (*actg.*); A. J. Smith (*actg.*); A. W. Dollond (*actg.*); A. F. A. Gilbertson (*actg.*); J. E. Hammonds (*actg.*); H. Candler (*actg.*); E. C. E. Beavan (*actg.*); J. Underlin (*actg.*); A. P. Cunningham (*actg.*); H. I. Davies (*actg.*); S. Thompson (*actg.*); F. C. Stringer (*actg.*); W. C. Sansom (*actg.*); E. H. Davies (*actg.*); H. G. Butler (*actg.*); C. M. Johns (*actg.*); H. Biggs (*actg.*).
Minor Staff Clerks, J. F. Hose; H. R. Godfrey (*actg.*); P. C. Lyel (*actg.*); F. L. Lloyd (*actg.*).
2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, O. H. Taylor; J. S. Pettitt; T. E. Robinson; H. Finter; E. J. Naish; J. Andersen; H. J. Liggins; C. G. Le Sueur; R. Evans; W. R. MacDonald; A. Furse; S. L. Hooker; J. E. Perrott; J. T. Fea; W. Cottingham; I. C. Coulton; A. C. Beckwith; H. W. Parritt; C. J. Munich; W. J. Cousins; R. S. Raby; T. Brice; E. S. Thorn; J. W. J. Stevens; J. S. Moon; R. D. Courtney; E. H. Dallimore; E. P. Bareham; J. Dixon; W. B. Abery; A. E. Nunney; F. G. Dickinson; T. Harris; W. E. Smith; H. W. Jones; P. F. D. Inglis; W. W. Furlong; A. E. Gundry; A. J. Rothon; W. G. Cool.
Minor Staff Clerk, S. Lee.

There are also 45 other *Second Division Clerks* and 54 *Abstractor Clerks* and *Assistant Clerks* of the Abstractor Class.

First-Class Assistant Accountants, F. H. Warren; J. Phillips; A. W. Brodie; H. P. Hitchcock; R. L. Coward; A. J. Western; W. Coates; T. Swift; J. H. Now; L. J. C. Varrelmann; R. C. Bennett; J. H. Heath; E. A. Woodward; G. Du Heaume; W. H. Bushill

There are also 35 *Acting First Class Assistant Accountants* and 29 *Second Class Assistant Accountants*.

In addition there are 18 *First Class Assistant Accountants*, 18 *Acting First Class Assistant Accountants*, and 26 *Second Class Assistant Accountants* serving on the staff of Local Audit Offices.

RETIRED OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON CLERICAL DUTIES.

Lt. J. C. Adams; Capt. A. C. M. Alington; Capt. W. E. Bailey; Maj. C. R. A. Bond; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lt. W. S. Cauvin; Capt. B. T. Churcher; Capt. G. Clark; Maj. W. Latham Cox; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt. R. J. Findlay; Col. H. S. Fleming; Maj. W. H. Forbes-Taylor; Capt. W. H. Gorman; Maj. G. H. Grant; Qr.-Mr. and Hon Capt. J. J. Grubb; R. H. More; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt. W. E. Netherton; Capt. C. L. M. O'Malley; Capt. E. C. M. Parry; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. J. W. Pearce; Maj. E. C. Russell; Capt. H. J. C. Stanton; Maj. R. Stewart; W. A. Venables; Maj. H. L. Welman; Capt. J. R. Wigan.

Some receive £300, rising to £450 others £200, rising to £300, with possibility of promotion to the scale rising to £450; others, including all future entrants, £200, rising to £400, with £50 extra in certain cases. These rates are in all cases additional to Army retired pay, if any.

Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D. £1,000

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 68 Victoria Street, S.W.—£3,850.

Judge-Advocate-General, Sir Thomas Milvain, K.C. £2,000

Deputy Judge-Advocate, Gilbert Mellor ..... £600 to £800
Legal Assistant, K. McL. Marshall £500

THE ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Secretary, E. T. Gann.

THE NURSING BOARD.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Matron-in-Chief, Miss E. H. Becher, R.R.C.
Secretary, Miss E. M. McCarthy, R.R.C.

THE ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.

Commissioner (Hon.), Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

THE ORDNANCE BOARD.—£11,250.

President, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B. ... £1,500
Vice-Pres., Vice-Adm. R. B. Farquhar £1,250
Secretary, Maj. C. C. Nootт £750
Naval Sec., Commr. G. P. Bevan, R.N. £650

ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, Grosvenor Road, S.W.—£274,600.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Col. R. W. M. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., A.O.D. £826
Medical Officer, Maj. H. A. L. Howell, R.A.M.C. ... £493

ROYAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY, South Farnborough.—£44,000.

Supt., M. O'Gorman, C.B. £1,400

Director-General of Territorial Force, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward C. Bethune, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Inspector of Territorial Force, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K.C.B.

INSPECTORS OF THE HOME FORCES APPOINTED FOR THE WAR.—£1,000 and £800.

Inspectors of Cavalry, Col. Hon. O. V. C. A. Lumley; Col. G. F. Milner, D.S.O.; Col. W. H. M. Lowe, C.B.
Inspector of R.H.A. & R.F.A., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) S. C. U. Smith.
Inspector of R.G.A., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) E. G. Nicolls, C.B.
Staff-Capt., Lt. K. F. Dunsterville, R.A.
Inspectors of R.E., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) G. M. Heath, D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Howard, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Maj.-Gen. E. T. Dickson; Maj.-Gen. V. J. Dawson, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. L. G. Drummond, C.B., M.V.O.; Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) E. A. D'A Thomas; Col. R. B. Gaisford, C.B., C.M.G.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. Grenadier Guards and Army Service Corps, Col.-in-Chief 6th Dragoons, Highland L.I., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Rifle Brig., A.D.C.

V.C., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Royal Horse Guards, Constable of the Tower.

Rt. Hon. Francis Wallace, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. 1st Life Guards, Colonel Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, G.C.B., Indian Army, Col. 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Right Hon. Horatio Herbert, Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.

Right Hon. Paul Sanford, Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., Col. Scots Guards.

Right Hon. William Gustavus, Lord Nicholson, G.C.B.

Sir John Denton Pinkstone French, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Col. 19th Hussars and Col.-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt.

GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G., A.D.C.

Spain, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of, K.G. Col.-in-Chief 16th Lancers.

Hunter, Sir Archibald, G.C.B., Col. Royal Lancaster Regt.

Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith, G.C.B., Col. Cameron Highlanders.

Barrow, Sir Edmund Geo., G.C.B., Indian Army.

Rundle, Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A.

Duff, Sir Beauchamp, G.C.B., Indian Army.

Adair, Sir William T., K.C.B., R.M.L.I.

Eagles, Henry Cecil, R.M.L.I.

Smith-Dorrien, Sir Horace Lockwood, K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., Col. Notts and Derby Regt.

Grant, Sir Henry Fane, G.C.V.O.

Paget, Right Hon. Sir Arthur H. Fitzroy, G.C.B., A.D.C.GEN.

Hamilton, Sir Bruce Meade, K.C.B.

Mackinnon, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.B.

Wingate, Sir F. Reginald, G.C.V.O., R.A.

Nixon, Sir J. Eccles, K.C.B., Indian Army.

V.C., Hart, Sir Reg. C., K.C.B., R.E.

Nicholls, Sir William C., K.C.B., R.M.A.

Haig, Sir Douglas, K.C.B., Col. 17th Lcrs.

Cavalry.

[The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 271.]

1ST LIFE GUARDS. (1)
Hyde Park.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *f.m.*

2ND LIFE GUARDS. (1)
Windsor.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Earl of Dundonald, K.C.B., *l.g.*

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (The Blues). *Regent's Park.* (1)
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., *f.m.*

1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS. *Lucknow.* (1)
Col., Wm. Vesey Brownlow, C.B., *m.g.*

2ND D. GUARDS (Queen's Bays). (1)
Aldershot (for Dublin).
Col., Sir Wm. Henry Seymour, K.C.B., *g.*

3RD D. GUARDS (Prince of Wales's). *Cairo.* (2)
Col., Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., *m.g.*

4 TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish). *Tidworth.* (2)
Col., Edward Cecil Bethune, C.V.O., *l.g.*

5 TH D. G. (Princess Charlotte of Wales's). *Aldershot.* (1)
Hon. Col., H.M. King of the Belgians, K.G.
Col., Wm. Edward Marsland, *m.g.*

6 TH D. GUARDS (Carabiniers). *Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Sir John Fryer, K.C.B., *l.g.*

7 TH D. G. (Princess Royal's). *Secunderabad.* (1)
Col., Sir H.P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., *m.g.*

1 (ROYAL) DRAGOONS. (1)
Potchefstroom (for Longmoor).
Col., Hon. John E. Lindley, *m.g.*

2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys). (1)
York (for Edinburgh).
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Nicholas II., K.G., Emp. of Russia.
Col., A. S. M. Browne, *m.g.*

3 (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS. *Shorncliffe.* (1)
Col., Hon. Julian H. G. Byng, C.B., *m.g.*

4 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS. *Curragh.* (1)
Col., Sir Alex. Geo. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B., *g.*

5 (Royal Irish) LANCERS. (1)
Dublin (for Aldershot).
Col., Edmund H. H. Allenby, C.B., *m.g.*

6 (Inniskilling) DRAGOONS. *Muttra.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Michael F. Rimington, C.V.O. *m.g.*

7 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS. *Bangalore.* (1)
Col., Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., *m.g.*

8 (King's Royal Irish) HUSSARS. *Ambala.* (1)
Col., Sir Bryan Thos. Mahon, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*

9 (Queen's Royal) LANCERS. *Tidworth.* (1)
Col., Sir Henry A. Bushman, K.C.B., *m.g.*

10 (Pr. of Wales's Own Roy.) HUSSARS. (1)
Potchefstroom.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Visct. Downe, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*

11 (Prince Albert's Own) HUSSARS. *Aldershot.* (1)
Col., Sir A. L. Lyttelton-Annesley, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*

12 LANCERS (Pr. of Wales's Royal). (1)
Norwich.
Col., Robert George Broadwood, C.B., *l.g.*

13 HUSSARS. *Meerut.* (1)
Col., Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., *l.g.*

14 (King's) HUSSARS. *Mhow.* (1)
Col., Boyce A. Combe, C.B., *m.g.*

15 (The King's) HUSSARS. *Longmoor, East Liss.* (1)
Col., Sir George Luck, G.C.B., *g.*

16 (The Queen's) LANCERS. *Curragh.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, K.G., *g.*
Col., James Melville Babington, C.B., *m.g.*

17 (Duke of Cambridge's Own) LANCERS. *Sialkot.* (1)
Col., Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., *l.g.*

18 (Queen Mary's Own) HUSSARS. (1)
Tidworth (for Hounslow).
Col., Sir J. P. Brabazon, K.C.B., *m.g.*

19 (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) HUSSARS. *Hounslow.* (1)
Col., Sir John D. P. French, G.C.B.; O.M., *f.m.*

20 HUSSARS. *Colchester.* (1)
Col., Hugh Sutlej Gough, C.B., *m.g.*

21 (Empress of India's) LANCERS. (1)
Rawal Pindi.
Col., Sir Fredk. Wm. Benson, K.C.B., *m.g.*

YEOMANRY (Territorial Force)—*List of Regiments.*

Ayrshire; Bedfordshire; Berks; Bucks; Cheshire; Denbighshire; Derbyshire; Devon (Royal 1st); Devon (Royal N.); Dorset; Essex; Fifeshire and Forfarshire; Glamorganshire; Gloucestershire; Hampshire; Herts; Kent (Royal East); Kent (West); Lanarkshire; Lanarkshire (Queen's Own); Lancs (Hussars); Lancashire (D. of Lancaster's Own)—Col.-in-Chief, The King; *Leicestershire; Lincolnshire; London, City of; London, 1st County of (Middlesex); London, 2nd County of; London, 3rd County of; Lothians and Border Horse; Lovat's Scouts; Montgomeryshire; Norfolk (The King's Own Royal Regt.)—Col.-in.-Chief*, The King; *Hon. Col.*, H.M. the King of Norway, K.G.; *Northamptonshire; Northumberland; Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers); Nottinghamshire (S. Notts Hussars); Oxfordshire; Pembroke; Scottish Horse; Shropshire; Somerset (North); Somerset (West); Staffordshire; Suffolk — Col.-in-Chief*, The King; *Surrey; Sussex; Warwickshire; Welsh Horse; Westmorland and Cumberland; Wiltshire (Royal); Worcestershire; Yorkshire (Dns.); Yorkshire (Hrs.); Yorkshire, East Riding of.*

Royal Regiment of Artillery. (1)

Colonel-in-Chief, The King.

Master Gunner. St. James's Park,

Colonels-Commandant, Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., *g.*; Edward Christian Griffin, *l.g.* (*late Bengal*); Edward Draper Elliott, *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Francis William Ward, C.B., *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B., *g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Albert Henry Wilmot Williams, K.C.V.O., *r.h.a.*, *m.g.*; Bowes Lennox Forster, *l.g.*; Sir Edwin Markham, K.C.B., *r.h.a.*, *l.g.*; Oliver Henry Atkins Nicholls, *m.g.*; Sir H. Le G. Geary, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Michael Henry Saward, *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir J. F. Owen, K.C.B., *g.*; Arthur Harness, C.B., *m.g.*; Stuart James

Nicholson, C.B., *m.g.*; John Booth Richardson, *m.g.*; Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir George Tindal Pretyman, K.C.M.G., *m.g.*; Sir Robert MacGregor Stewart, G.C.B., *g.*; William Francis Moore Hutchinson, *m.g.*; Edmund Hunt Holley, *m.g.*; Sir Alfred Edward Turner, K.C.B., *m.g.*; Woodburn Hunter, *m.g.*; Sir Josceline Heneage Woodhouse, G.C.B., *g.*; Trevor Bruce Tyler, C.S.I., *m.g.*; Sir Edmund Roche Elles, G.C.I.E., *l.g.*; Sir Geo. Arthur French, K.C.M.G., *m.g.*; Arthur Gethin Creagh, C.B., *m.g.*; Richard Wace, C.B., *m.g.*; Sir Desmond Dykes Tynte O'Gallaghan, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*; Sir C. H. Scott, K.C.B., *m.g.*

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Depôt, Woolwich, G.W. Thompson, *m.*

Riding Establishment, *Woolwich*,

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

SPECIAL RESERVE R.G.A.

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.A.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

(The Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.)

Capt.-General & Col., The King.

Lt.-Col. Comdg., Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, C.V.O., T.D., A.D.C., *c.*

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Corps of Royal Engineers. (1)

Col.-in-Chief The King.

Cols. Comm., Sir Frederick R. Maunsell, K.C.B., *g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Horace William Montagu, K.C.B., *g.*; Charles Aug. Goodfellow, V.C., *l.g.* (*late Bombay*); Wm. Percival Tomkins, C.I.E., *g.* (*late Bengal*); George Warren Walker, *g.* (*late Madras*); Charles Strahan, *l.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir James Bevan Edwards, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Sir Richard Harrison, G.C.B., *g.*; Robert Nicholl Dawson-Scott, *g.*; Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., *g.*; Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., O.M., *f.m.*; Chas. John Moysey, C.M.G., *m.g.*; Sir Thomas Fraser, K.C.B., *m.g.*; Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B., *g.*

SPECIAL RESERVE R.E.

Royal Anglesey (Beaumaris); Royal Monmouthshire (Monmouth); Postal Section; Motor Cyclist Section.

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.E.

ENGINEER AND RAILWAY STAFF CORPS

(15 *Dean's Yard, Westminster*).

RELATIVE RANK OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.

NAVAL RANK.	ARMY RANK.
1. Admirals of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshals.
2. Admirals.	2. Generals.
3. Vice-Admirals and Engineer Vice-Admirals.	3. Lieutenant-Generals.
4. Rear-Admirals & Engineer Rear-Admirals, Surgeons-General	4. Major-Generals.
5. Commodores.	5. Brigadier-Generals.
6. Captains (of 3 years), Engineer Captains (of 8 years), Deputy Surgeons-General, Paymasters-in-Chief.	6. Colonels.
7. Captains (under 3 years), Engineer Captains (under 8 years).	7. Lieutenant-Colonels.
8. Commanders, Engineer Commanders, Fleet Surgeons and Fleet Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 15 years).	8. Lieutenant-Colonels (but junior of that rank).
9. Lieutenant-Commanders.	9. Majors.
10. Lieutenants (of 8 years), Engineer do. do., Staff Surgeons, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 8 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (of 8 years).	10. Majors.
11. Lieutenants (under 8 years), Engineer do. do., Surgeons, Asst. Paymasters (of 4 years), Naval Instructors (under 8 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (do.)	11. Captains.
12. Sub-Lieutenants, Engineer Sub-Lieutenants, Asst. Paymasters (under 4 years), Naval Instructors (under 8 years)	12. Lieutenants.
13. Chief Gunners, Chief Boatswains, Commissioned Telegraphists, Chief Artificer Engineers, Commissioned Mechanicians, Chief Schoolmasters, Chief Carpenters, Commissioned Electricians.	13. Second Lieutenants.
14. Gunners, Boatswains, Warrant Telegraphists and Chief Masters at Arms, Artificer Engineers, Warrant Mechanicians, Head Wardmasters, Warrant Writers, Head Stewards, and Instructors in Cookery, Head Schoolmasters, Carpenters, Warrant Electricians and Warrant Armourers.	14. 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but senior to those ranks.
15. Midshipmen, Clerks.	15. 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but junior to those ranks.

The Foot Guards.

GRENADIER GUARDS. (1)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Duke of Connaught, K.G. *f.m.*
1st Battalion.
2nd Battalion.
3rd Battalion.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (1)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Visct. Falmouth, K.C.V.O., C.B., *m.g.*
1st Battalion.
2nd Battalion.
3rd Battalion.

SCOTS GUARDS. (1)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Lord Methuen, G.C.B., *f.m.*
1st Battalion.
2nd Battalion.

IRISH GUARDS. (1)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King
Colonel, Earl Kitchener K.G., *f.m.*
1st Battalion.

WELSH GUARDS.
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Lord Harlech.
1st Battalion.

GUARDS DEPÔT (Caterham).

Infantry Regiments of the Line.

[*Arranged Alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence.*]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (Princess Louise's). (1)
Regimental District No. 91.—Depôt, *Stirling.* Record Office, *Perth*
Col., John E. Boyes, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (91st Foot).
2nd Batt. (93rd Foot).

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)
Regimental District No. 16. Depôt, *Bedford.* Record Office, *Warley.*
Col., Thomas David Pilcher, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (16th Foot).
2nd Batt. (16th Foot).

BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL), (Princess Charlotte of Wales's). (1)
Regimental District No. 49.—Depôt, *Reading.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Col., Edward T. Dickson, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (49th Foot).
2nd Batt. (66th Foot).

BLACK WATCH, The.—See "Royal Highlanders."

BORDER REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 34.—Depôt, *Carlisle.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., William J. Chads, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (34th Foot).
2nd Batt. (55th Foot).

Buffs, The.—See "Kent (East) Regt."

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (The Queen's Own). (2)
Regimental District No. 79.—Depôt, *Inverness.* Record Office, *Perth.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (79th Foot).
2nd Batt.

CAMERONIANS, THE (Scottish Rifles). (1)
Regimental District No. 26.—Depôt and Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., Joseph H. Laye, C.V.O., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (26th Foot).
2nd Batt. (90th Foot).

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 22.—Depôt, *Chester.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Col., Edward Ritchie Graham, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (22nd Foot).
2nd Batt. (22nd Foot).

CITY OF LONDON REGT.—See "Royal Fusiliers, The."

CONNAUGHT RANGERS. (1)
Regimental District No. 88.—Depôt, *Galway.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col., Wm. Liston Dalrymple, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (88th Foot).
2nd Batt. (94th Foot).

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 11.—Depôt and Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Sir George M. Bullock, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (11th Foot).
2nd Batt. (11th Foot).

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 39.—Depôt, *Dorchester.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Henry Cook, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (39th Foot).
2nd Batt. (54th Foot).

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.). (3)
Regimental District No. 102.—Depôt, *Naas.* Record Office, *Dublin.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Charles Duncan Cooper, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (102nd Foot).
2nd Batt. (103rd Foot).

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (1)
Regimental District No. 32.—Depôt, *Bodmin.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Col., Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K.C.B.
1st Batt. (32nd Foot).
2nd Batt. (46th Foot).

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)
Regimental District No. 68.—Depôt, *Newcastle.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Russell Upcher, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (68th Foot).
2nd Batt. (106th Foot).

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 44.—Depôt and Record Office, *Warley.*
Colonel, Francis Ventris, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (44th Foot).
2nd Batt. (56th Foot).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 28.—Depôt, *Bristol.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Colonel, Alex. Lyon Emmerson, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (28th Foot).
2nd Batt. (61st Foot).

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)
Regimental District No. 75.—Depôt, *Aberdeen.* Record Office, *Perth.*
Col., Sir Chas. Whittingham Horsley Douglas, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (75th Foot).
2nd Batt. (92nd Foot).

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 37.—Depôt, *Winchester.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Col., Sir Charles Benjamin Knowles, K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (37th Foot).
2nd Batt. (67th Foot).

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (3)
Regimental District No. 71.—Depôt and Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Colonel, Sir Henry J. Thoroton Hildyard, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (71st Foot).
2nd Batt. (74th Foot).

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (ROYAL). (1)
Regimental District No. 27.—Depôt, *Omagh.* Record Office, *Dublin.*
Colonel, Sir Archibald James Murray, K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (27th Foot).
2nd Batt. (108th Foot).

IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL) (Princess Victoria's). (1)
Regimental District No. 87.—Depôt, *Armagh.* Record Office, *Dublin.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Thos. Rennie Stevenson, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (87th Foot).
2nd Batt. (89th Foot).

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.). (1)
Regimental District No. 18.—Depôt, *Clonmel.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col.-in-Chief, Sir John D. P. French, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Col., Chas. Fredk. Gregorie, C.B., *p.g.*
1st Batt. (18th Foot).
2nd Batt. (18th Foot).

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (1)
Regimental District No. 83.—Depôt, *Belfast;* Record Office, *Dublin.*
Col., Sir Charles John Burnett, K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (83rd Foot).
2nd Batt. (86th Foot).

KENT (EAST) REGIMENT (The Buffs). (1)
Regimental District No. 3.—Depôt, *Canterbury.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Robert George Kekewich, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (3rd Foot).
2nd Batt. (3rd Foot).

KENT (WEST) REGT. (ROYAL) (The Queen's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 50.—Depôt, *Maidstone.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Sir Edmund Leach, K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (50th Foot).
2nd Batt. (97th Foot).

THE KING'S (Liverpool) REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 8.—Depôt, *Seaforth.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Edward Henry Clive, *g.*
1st Batt. (8th Foot).
2nd Batt. (8th Foot).

KING'S OWN (Royal Lancaster Regt.) (1)
Regimental District No. 4.—Depôt, *Lancaster.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Colonel, Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (4th Foot).
2nd Batt. (4th Foot).

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. (1)
Regimental District No. 25.—Depôt, *Berwick-on-Tweed.* Record Office. *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., Charles Louis Woolcombe, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (25th Foot).
2nd Batt. (25th Foot).

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (1)
Depôt and Record Office, *Winchester.*
Colonel-in-Chief, The King.
Comg. Rifle Depôt, F.A. Fortescue, C.B., *c.*
1st Batt. (60th Foot).
Col.-Comdt., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *f.m.*
2nd Batt. (60th Foot)
Col.-Comdt., Sir Edward Thomas Henry Hutton, K.C.B., *l.g.*
3rd Batt. (60th Foot).
Col.-Comdt., Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., *m.g.*
4th Batt. (60th Foot).
Col.-Comdt., Sir Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, K.C.B., *m.g.*

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (1)
Regimental District No. 20.—Depôt, *Bury, Lancs.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Colonel, Charles James Blomfield, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (20th Foot).
2nd Batt. (20th Foot).

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG. (1)
Regimental District No. 30.—Depôt and Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Sir Percy H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (30th Foot).
2nd Batt. 59th Foot).

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (LOYAL NORTH). (1)
Regimental District No. 47.—Depôt and Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Hugh Thomas Jones-Vaughan, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (47th Foot)
2nd Batt. (81st Foot).

LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT. (Prince of Wales's Volunteers). (1)
Regimental District No. 40.—Depôt, *Warrington.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Col., Euston Henry Sartorius, V.C., C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (40th Foot).
2nd Batt. (82nd Foot)

LANCASTER REGT. (King's Own Royal).—See "King's Own."

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 17.—Depôt, *Leicester.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Colonel, Wm. Dalrymple Tompson, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (17th Foot).
2nd Batt. (17th Foot).

LEINSTER REGIMENT (Roy. Canadians) P. of Wales's. (1)
Regimental District No 100.—Depôt, *Birr.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col., George Upton Prior, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (100th Foot).
2nd Batt. (109th Foot).

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 10.—Depôt, *Lincoln.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Col., Charles Rudyerd Simpson, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (10th Foot).
2nd Batt. (10th Foot).

LIVERPOOL REGT.—See "King's, The."

LOTHIAN REGIMENT.—See "Royal Scots, The."

MANCHESTER REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 63.—Depôt, *Ashton-under-Lyne.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., William Osborne Barnard, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (63rd Foot)
2nd Batt. (96th Foot).

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (Duke of Cambridge's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 57.—Depôt, *Mill Hill.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Henry Kent, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (57th Foot).
2nd Batt. (77th Foot).

MUNSTER FUS. (ROYAL). (2)
Regimental District No. 101.—Depôt, *Tralee.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col., Sir Herbert Scott Gould Miles, G.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (101st Foot).
2nd Batt. (104th Foot).

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (2)
Regimental District No. 9.—Depôt, *Norwich.* Record Office, *Warley.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Henry Ralph Browne, C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (9th Foot).
2nd Batt. (9th Foot).

NORTHAMPTONSH. REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 48.—Depôt, *Northampton.* Record Office, *Warley.*
Col., George Fitzherbert Browne, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (48th Foot).
2nd Batt. (58th Foot).

NORTHUMBERLAND FUS. (1)
Regimental District No. 5.—Depôt, *Newcastle-on-Tyne.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Sir Geo. Bryan Milman, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INF. (1)
Regimental District No. 43.—Depôt, *Oxford.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Col., Sir Fiennes M. Colville, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (43rd Foot).
2nd Batt. (52nd Foot).

QUEEN'S, THE (Royal West Surrey Regiment). (1)
Regimental District No. 2.—Depôt, *Guildford.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (2nd Foot).
2nd Batt. (2nd Foot).

RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince Consort's Own). (1)
Depôt and Record Office, *Winchester.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., A.D.C., *f.m.*
Comg. Rifle Depôt, F.A. Fortescue, C.B., *c.*
1st Battalion.
Col.-Comdt., Christopher Rice Havard Nicholl, *m.g.*
2nd Battalion.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Francis Howard, K.C.B., *m.g.*
3rd Battalion.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Leopold Victor Swaine, K.C.B., *m.g.*
4th Battalion.

ROYAL FUSILIERS, THE (City of London Regt.). (1)
Regimental District No. 7.—Depôt, *Hounslow.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir Geoffrey Barton, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (7th Foot).
2nd Batt. (7th Foot).
3rd Batt.
4th Batt.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (The Black Watch). (1)
Regimental District No. 42.—Depôt and Record Office, *Perth, N.B.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (42nd Foot).
2nd Batt. (73rd Foot).

ROYAL SCOTS, THE (Lothian Regiment).
Regimental District No. 1.—Depôt, *Glencorse, N.B.* Record Office, *Hamilton.*
Col., Geo. Hay Moncrieff, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (1st Foot).
2nd Batt. (1st Foot).

SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
Regimental District No. 21.—Depôt, *Ayr, N.B.* Record Office, *Hamilton.*
Colonel, John Thos. Dalyell, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (21st Foot).
2nd Batt. (21st Foot).

SCOTTISH BORDERERS—See "King's Own Scottish Borderers."

SCOTTISH RIFLES—See "Cameronians."

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. (Ross-shire Buffs—The Duke of Albany's.) (2)
Regimental District No. 72.—Depôt, *Fort George.* Record Office, *Perth.*
Colonel, Robert Hunter Murray, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (72nd Foot).
2nd Batt. (78th Foot).

SHERWOOD FORESTERS. (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.) (1)
Regimental District No. 45.—Depôt, *Derby.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Col., Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., A.D.C.-GEN., *g.*
1st Batt. (45th Foot).
2nd Batt. (95th Foot).

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's). (1)
Regimental District No. 53.—Depôt and Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Col., Sir Charles Edmond Knox, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (53rd Foot).
2nd Batt. (85th Foot).

SOMERSET LIGHT INF. (Prince Albert's). (1)
Regimental District No. 13.—Depôt, *Taunton.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Col., Richard Lloyd Payne, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (13th Foot).
2nd Batt. (13th Foot).

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's). (1)
Regimental District No. 64.—Depôt and Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Col., Thomas Francis Lloyd, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (64th Foot).
2nd Batt. (98th Foot).

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (1)
Regimental District No. 38.—Depôt and Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Colonel, Sir Charles Tucker, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (38th Foot).
2nd Batt. (80th Foot).

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 12.—Depôt, *Bury St. Edmunds.* Record Office, *Warley.*
Colonel, Hon. Bernard Mathew Ward, C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (12th Foot).
2nd Batt. (12th Foot).

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 31.—Depôt, *Kingston-on-Thames.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col., Sir George Richard Greaves, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (31st Foot).
2nd Batt. (70th Foot).

SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST)—See "Queen's, The."

SUSSEX REGT. (ROYAL). (1)
Regimental District No. 35.—Depôt, *Chichester.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col., James Charles Young, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (35th Foot).
2nd Batt. (107th Foot).

WALES (S.) BORDERERS. (2)
Regimental District No. 24.—Depôt, *Brecon.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Col., George Paton, C.M.G., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (24th Foot).
2nd Batt. (24th Foot).

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (1)
Regimental District No. 6.—Depôt and Record Office, *Warwick.*
Colonel, Henry Broom Feilden, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (6th Foot).
2nd Batt. (6th Foot).

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
Regimental District No. 23.—Depôt, *Wrexham.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Sir Luke O'Connor, V.C., K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (23rd Foot).
2nd Batt. (23rd Foot).

WELSH REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 41.—Depôt, *Cardiff.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Colonel, William Allan, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (41st Foot).
2nd Batt. (69th Foot).

WEST RIDING REGIMENT (The Duke of Wellington's). (1)
Regimental District No. 33.—Depôt, *Halifax.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Herbert Eversley Belfield, C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (33rd Foot).
2nd Batt. (76th Foot).

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (The Duke of Edinburgh's). (1)
Regimental District No. 62.—Depôt, *Devizes.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Sir John Hart Dunne, K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (62nd Foot).
2nd Batt. (99th Foot).

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 29.—Depôt, *Worcester.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex. Higginson, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (29th Foot).
2nd Batt. (36th Foot).
3rd Batt.
4th Batt.

YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 65.—Depôt, *Pontefract.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Frederick Hardy, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (65th Foot).
2nd Batt. (84th Foot).

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 51.—Depôt, *Pontefract.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Sir Arthur Singleton Wynne, K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (51st Foot).
2nd Batt. (105th Foot).

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own). (2)
Regimental District No. 19.—Depôt, *Richmond.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Sir William E. Franklyn, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (19th Foot).
2nd Batt. (19th Foot).

YORKSHIRE (EAST) REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 15.—Depôt, *Beverley.* Record Office, *York.*
Colonel, Sir Coleridge Grove, K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (15th Foot).
2nd Batt. (15th Foot).

YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 14.—Depôt and Record Office, *York.*
Col., William Fry, C.V.O., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (14th Foot).
2nd Batt. (14th Foot).

The following Regiments consist of Territorial Battalions only.

The Cambridgeshire Regiment.
1st Batt.

The Herefordshire Regiment.
1st Batt.

The Hertfordshire Regiment.
1st Batt.

The London Regiment.
1st City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*).
2nd City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*).
3rd City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*).
4th City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*).
5th City of London (*London Rifle Brigade*).
6th City of London (*Rifles*).
7th City of London.
8th City of London (*Post Office Rifles*).
9th County of London (*Queen Victoria's Rifles*).
10th County of London (*Hackney*).
11th County of London (*Finsbury Rifles*).
12th County of London (*The Rangers*).
13th County of London (*Kensington*).
14th County of London (*London Scottish*).
15th County of London (*Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles*).
16th County of London (*Queen's Westminster Rifles*).
17th County of London (*Poplar and Stepney Rifles*).
18th County of London (*London Irish Rifles*).
19th County of London (*St. Pancras*).
20th County of London (*Blackheath and Woolwich*).
21st County of London (*First Surrey Rifles*),
22nd County of London (*The Queen's*).
23rd County of London.
24th County of London (*The Queen's*).
25th County of London (*Cyclists*).
28th County of London (*Artists' Rifles*).
Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, *Lincoln's Inn.*

The Monmouthshire Regiment.
1st Batt.
2nd Batt.
3rd Batt.

Cyclist Battalions.
THE NORTHERN.
THE HIGHLAND.
THE KENT.
THE HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

WEST INDIA REGIMENT. (1)
Col., Hy. Jardine Hallowes, *m.g.*
1st Batt.
2nd Batt.

WEST AFRICA REGIMENT.
Sierra Leone.
Comdt., E. H. Gorges, D.S.O., *c. Adjt.*, W. F. G. Willes, *capt.*

Army Service Corps.

Horse Transport Companies, Mechanical Transport Companies, Supply Companies, Remount Companies.

Colonel, H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., A.D.C., *f.m.*

Army Medical Service.

Director-General (ranking as Lieut.-Gen.), Sir A. T. SLOGGETT, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.S., *s.g.*

Army Pay Department.

Army Veterinary Service.

Director-General (ranking as Major-General), R. Pringle, C.B., D.S.O., *hon. m.g.*, 16, Victoria St., S.W.

Army Chaplains' Department. (3)

Chaplain-General (ranking as Major-General), Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D.

Army Ordnance Department. (3)

Principal Ordnance Officer, T. P. Battersby, *hon. m.g. (ranking as Maj.-Gen.)*, *War Office.*

Channel Islands Militia.

THE ROYAL MILITIA OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comg., Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., *m.g.*

ARTILLERY.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

ROYAL GUERNSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comg., H. M. Lawson, C.B., *m.g.*

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

Malta Militia.

ROYAL ALDERNEY.

ARTILLERY.

THE KING'S OWN MALTA REGIMENT.

BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Royal Marines.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY. ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Royal Flying Corps.

NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances, Command Money, etc.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £2,100. Admiral, £1,825. Vice-Admiral, £1,460. Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Commodore (1st class), £1,095. Captain of the Fleet, £1,095. Captain, first 80, £602; second 80, £502; remainder, £403. Commander, £410. Lieutenant on Staff of Adm. of Patrols, £400 to £430. Lieutenants (late Comsd. Warrant Officers or Warrant Officers), £237 to £273. Lieut.-Commander, £201 to £310. Lieutenant, £182 to £292. Sub-Lieutenant, £72 to £91. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Carpenter Lieutenant, £237 to £273 15s. Commissioned Warrant Officers, £183 to £219. Chief Gunner, Boatswain, and Carpenter, £183 to £219. Various Warrant Officers, £101 to £191. Head Wardmaster, £127 8s. to £163 16s. Various Ratings, Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £12 3s. to £160.

Engineer Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Engineer Captain, £639 to £730. Engineer Commander, £328 to £602. Engineer Lieutenant, £182 to £365 (or £256 to £291). Chief Artificer Engineer, £202 to £252. Artificer Engineer, £163 to £191.

Chaplain, £219 to £401. Secretary, £183 to £780. Paymaster-in-Chief, £682. Paymaster, £273 to £602. Assistant ditto, £91 to £237. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £46.

Naval Instructor, £219 to £401.

Surgeon-Gen., £1,300. Deputy Surg.-Gen., £766. Fleet-Surgeon, £492 to £656. Staff-Surgeon, £365 to £457. Surgeon, £256 to £328.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Bainton, Mackrell & Co., 3 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.
Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.
Holt & Co. (Woodhead's Branch), 44 Charing Cross, S.W.
Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.

ARMY AGENTS.

1. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.
2. Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.
3. Sir C. R. M'Grigor, Bt., & Co., 39 Panton Street, S.W.

ARMY PAY.

a DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT), EXCLUSIVE OF ALLOWANCES.

	Household Cavalry.		R. Horse Artillery.		Line Cavalry.		Royal Field Artillery.		(*b*) Royal Garrison Artillery.		Royal Engineers.*		Foot Guards.†		Infantry.		(*c*) A.S.C.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	24	6	24	9	24	6	23	0	19	6	18	0	18	0	23	7	18	0
Major	18	0	18	6	17	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Captain	13	6	15	0	13	0	11	7	11	7	11	7	11	7	11	7	11	7
Lieutenant	9	0	8	10	7	8	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	6	6	6	6	6
Second Lieutenant	6	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	3	5	3	5	3
Adjutant	12	6	17	6	18	0	14	1	14	1	.....		10	0	16	7	.....	
Riding-Master	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	.....		10	6	.....		.....		12	0
Quartermaster	10	6	10	6	10	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	0	9	0	9	6
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	5	10	6	0	5	4	5	10	5	10	6	0	5	2	5	0	5	6
Bandmaster	5	6	.....		5	6	.....		6	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	.....	
Qrmr.-Sergt. (Corp.-Major)	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	6	4	0	4	0	4	5
BatterySergt.-Major,do.Q.-M.Sergt	.....		4	4	.....		4	2	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Squad. & Coy. Sergt. (Corp.) Major	4	6	.....		4	4	.....		4	0	3	9	4	2	4	0	4	3
Farrier Qrmr.-Corp. (Sergeant)	4	3	.....		4	0	.....		.....		4	6	.....		.....		.....	
Saddler Staff-Corp. (Sergeant)	4	0	.....		3	8	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3	0	3	4	2	8	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	6	2	4	2	7
Corporal	2	8	2	8	2	0	2	6	2	6	2	6	1	9	1	8	2	0
Bombardier, Second Corporal	.....		2	5	.....		2	3	2	3	2	2	.....		.....		.....	
Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2	4½	2	2	1	9½	2	0	2	0	.....		.....		.....		2	0
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2	3	2	2	1	8	2	0	2	0	2	0	.....		.....		1	2
Trumptr., Bugler, Drumr. & Fifer	1	11	2	0	1	4	1	2½	1	2½	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1	9	1	4	1	2	1	2½	1	2½	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2
Driver	.....		1	3	.....		1	2½	1	2½	1	2	.....		.....		1	2

* In addition to "Engineer's pay:" Lt.-Col., 14*s.*; Maj., 9*s.*; Capt., 6*s.*; Lt. and 2nd Lt., 4*s.*
† In addition to "Guard's pay:" Col., £250; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £170; Capt., £140; Lt. and 2nd Lt., £70 *per. ann.*
(*a*) In addition Proficiency Pay (6*d.* and 3*d.* a day) to Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.
(*b*) In addition Armament Pay: Lt.-Col., 5*s.*; Maj., 3*s.* 6*d.*; Capt., 3*s.*; Lt. and 2nd Lt., 2*s.*
(*c*) In addition Corps Pay: Lt.-Col., 6*s.*; Maj., 5*s.* 4*d.*; Capt., 4*s.*; Lt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; 2nd Lt., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Royal Ordnance Factories.

Central Staff, Woolwich.

Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories, V. L. Raven, M.I.C.E. (*acting*).
1*st Military Assistant*, Maj. B. J. M. Luck, R.A.
2*nd ditto, ditto*, Capt. G. F. Maund-Thompson, R.A.
Extra ditto, ditto, Col. A. H. Bagnold, C.B.
Civil Assistant, J. T. La Brooy.
Deputy ditto, T. H. Welch.
Ditto (temp.), J. Hunt, I.S.O.
Principal Clerks, S. A. Sketchley; A. Butler.
Acting Prin. Clerk, C. E. Norton.
Senior Clerks, J. Guilly; T. E. Organ, B.A.
Clerks, W. G. Pratt; F. W. Panter; L. W. Pocock (absent on Active Service); A. C. Boddis.
Paymaster, E. M. Brand.
Cashier, Park Royal, S. C. Piggott (*tempy.*).

Royal Gun and Carriage Factories.

Superintendent, Col. C. P. Martel.
Asst. Supts., Bt.-Col. M. J. C. Dennis; Lt.-Col. J. Byron; Maj. M. L. Wilkinson.
2*nd Asst. Supt.*, Lt. A. E. Macrae.
Senior Clerk (acting), H. N. Stuchbury.
Clerk, W. E. Wood.

Royal Laboratory.

Superintendent, Col. Sir H. W. W. Barlow, Bt., C.B.
1*st Asst. Supts.*, Maj. H. de B. Miller, D.S.O.; Maj. G. O. Boase; J. B. Pearson.
2*nd Asst. Supt.*, Maj. C. J. Newton.
Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Maj. G. F. B. Turner; Maj. W. L. Browne; Capt. E. M. C. Clarke; Capt. J. C. G. Hunter.
Senior Clerk (acting), J. H. Hodge.
Clerk, W. H. Snell.

Building Works Department.

Superintendent, Maj. N. M. Henniing, R.E.
1*st Asst. Supt.*, Capt. H. Mitchell, R.E.
3*rd Asst. Supt.*, H. N. Alexander, A.M.I.C.E.
Traffic Manager, Lieut. R. O. Squarey, R.E.
Surveyor, H. G. Assiter, F.S.I.

Mechanical Engineering Department.

Superintendent, G. H. Roberts, M.I.C.E.
Assistant ditto, A. H. Hall, A.M.I.C.E.
Assistant Mechanical Engineers, J. Severs, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.; R. F. Hartley, A.M.I.C.E.
Clerk, W. J. C. H. Burgess.

Medical Department (*Royal Arsenal*).

Senior Medical Officer, Maj. P. S. O'Reilly, R.A.M.C.
Medical Officers, Capt. W. Groome, R.A.M.C.; Capt. W. V. Eaves, R.A.M.C.; Lt. F. O. Clarke, R.A.M.C.; Lt. A. F. Ross, R.A.M.C.; Lt. J. R. Bryce, R.A.M.C.; A. M. L. Learmouth, M.B.
Matron (acting), Miss E. M. E. Todd.

Royal Arsenal Chapel.

Chaplain, Rev. C. A. Berry.

Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories, Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock.

Superintendent, Col. F. T. Fisher, C.B.
Asst. Supts., Maj. S. C. Halse; Capt. G. McC. Roome; Capt. P. H. Evans; Capt. C. L. Leadley-Browne.
Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Capt. A. H. Fraser; Capt. M. D. Wall; Capt. O. F. G. Hogg.
Principal Clerk (acting), E. W. Phillips.
Senior Clerks, I. J. Morris; C. H. Clamp; F. Sifton (*acting*).
Clerks,
Medical Officer, J. Damer Priest, M.D.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses marked * in the following pages preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income; they are consequently suffering more or less from the agricultural depression of recent years.*

*Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (*consecrated* 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903

Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. Wm. Walsh, D.D. (Precincts, Canterbury), *cons.* 1891.....1898

Bishop of Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira (18 Collingham Place, S.W.) 1904

Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,600.

Canons Residentiary (each* £800).

A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895 | Edwd. Moore, D.D....1903
Bishop of Dover...1897 | Edwd. A. Stuart, M.A. 1907
Archd. Spooner ...1900 | William Danks, M.A. 1907

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Dover, D.D., *Canterbury* 1897
Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, *Maidstone*.....1900

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.

Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C.

Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Legal Secs., F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

*York. £9,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (*consecrated* 1901). (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor:].....1909

Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889

Bp. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (The Vicarage, Hessle, Hull).....1913

Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000

Canons Resident (each £700, red. temp. to £350).

John Watson, M.A. 1896 | A. D. Tupper-Carey,
George Austen, M.A. 1908 | M.A. 1906
C. C. Bell, M.A. ...1914

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Beverley, D.D., *York*.....1884
Ven. Charles C. Mackarness, M.A., *East Riding* 1898
Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A., *Cleveland* 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C.

Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

London. £10,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) (*cons.* 1897). (St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons.* 1906 (26 Clapton Common, N.E.).....1908

Islington, Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, D.D. (96 Clapton Common, N.) 1898

Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 1911

Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., *b.* 1848 (14 Frognal Gardens, N.W.).....1911

Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, D.D. (1911), Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 | J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911

Organist, Sir Geo. Clement Martin, Mus.D., M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D., *London* ...1911
Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A., *Middlesex* (1903) £333
Ven. B. Deedes, M.A., *Highgate* 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, J. C. Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.

Joint Registrars, F. Hugh Lee and C. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.

Chapter Clerk, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Secretary, F. Hugh Lee.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, C.V.O., D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Ven. B. Wilberforce 1894 | E. H. Pearce, M.A. 1911
Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1911 | W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913
R. H. Charles, D.D. 1913

Sub-Dean, Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. Basil Wilberforce, D.D.....1900
Receiver-General & Chapter Clerk, G. H. Radcliffe.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, Sir John Fredk. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.D.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Handley Dunelm].....1901

Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. John Nathaniel Quirk, D.D. 1914

Dean, Very Rev. H. H. Henson, D.D. (1912) £3,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archdcn. Watkins 1880 | A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.
R. J. Knowling, D.D. 1905 | 1910
Bp. of Jarrow .....1914 | A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. 1914

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D., *Durham*.....1880
Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A., *Auckland* 1914

Beneficed Clergy, 245; *Curates, &c.*, 254.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.

Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.

Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham

London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (*cons.* 1895). (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Edw. Winton].....1911

Bp. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. Jas. Macarthur, D.D. (*cons.* 1898) (Basset, Southampton) ...1903

Bp. Suff. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. T. G. Randolph, D.D. (Wonersh, Guildford) ... .1909

Dean, Very Rev. Wm. M. Furneaux, D.D. ...1903

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle, *St. Heliers.*

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. T. Bell, 9, Union Street, Guernsey.

Canons Res., each £450 to £500 (*nominally* £910).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. .....1901 | Vernon F. Storr, M.A. 1907
Archd. Fearon, D.D. 1906 | Archd. Robinson, M.A. 1908
J. Vaughan, M.A. ... 1909

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Wm. Andrewes Fearon, D.D., *Winchester* 1903
Bishop of Southampton, *Isle of Wight* 1906
Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A., *Surrey* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 571; *Curates, &c.*, 450.
Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, K.C.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Regist. A. W. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C
Secretaries, F. H. Lee, H. T. A. Dashwood, and C. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D. (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge) 1899
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (1903) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Morgan, M.A. 1902 | E. T. Davies, B.A. 1906
Arch. Ll. Jones, M.A. 1906 | R. T. Jones, B.A.... 1910
Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus.Doc., £120.
Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).
Ven. John Morgan, M.A., *Bangor* 1902
Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A., *Merioneth* 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. ...1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (*cons.* 1882). (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath: & Well:] 1894
Bishop Suffragan of Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., *Wells* .....
Dean, Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. (1911) £1,000
Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).
T. S. Holmes, D.D. 1899 | J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915
Bp. Stirling, D.D.... 1901 | Bishop of Taunton 1915
Organist, Rev. Preb. T. H. Davies, Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Frederick A. Brymer, M.A., *Wells*..... 1899
Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A., *Bath* 1909
The Bishop of Taunton, D.D., *Taunton* 1911
Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.
Chancellor, Francis H. E. Errington.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Birmingham. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham) 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* .....
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. (vacant) *Birmingham* ... .
Ven. George L. H. Gardner, M.A., *Aston*..... 1913
Beneficed Clergy, 145; *Curates, &c.*, 186.
Organist, E. Stephenson.
Chancellor, John S. Dugdale, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

Bristol. £2,036 (*reconstituted* 1897).

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol) 1914
Dean, Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D. (1891) £1,400
Canons Residentiary (each £650).
Archdn. Tetley..... 1892 | Reg. T. Talbot, D.D. 1906
Archdn. Stewart... 1904 | J. G. Alford, M.A. 1912
Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. R. Stewart, M.A., *North Wilts* 1904
Ven. J. C. Tetley, D.D., *Bristol* 1909
Beneficed Clergy, 180; *Curates, &c.*, 104.
Chancellor, Arthur Becher Ellicott, M.A. 1891
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Carlisle. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. W. Diggle, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs J. W. Carliol] 1905
Bp. Suff. of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell West-Watson, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle)... 1909
Dean, Very Rev. William Barker, D.D. (1908) £1,080
Canons Residentiary (each £530).
Archd. Prescott, D.D. '70 | Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1909
H. D. Rawnsley, M.A. 1909 | H. E. Campbell, M.A. 1912
Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.
Archdeacons.
Ven. John Eustace Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* ...1883
Bishop of Barrow, *Westmorland* (1915)..... £200
Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A., *Furness* (1912)... £200
Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates, &c.*, 95.
Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Chelmsford. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) 1914
Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt. Rev. T. Stevens, D.D. (Grove Cottage, Wanstead) .....
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H. Whitcombe, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester)
Archdeacons.
Bishop of Barking, *Essex* .....
Bishop of Colchester, *Colchester* .....
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.

*Chester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D. (The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr] 1889
Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886)... £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | W. H. L. Cogswell, D.D. 1914
W. H. Binney, D.D. 1913 | Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1914
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D., *Chester* 1914
Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A., *Macclesfield*..... 1904
Beneficed Clergy, 270; *Curates, &c.*, 197.
Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S.W.
Chapter Clerk, C. Coppack.

*Chichester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ridgeway, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs C. J. Cicestr]... 1908
Bishop Suff. of Lewes, Rt. Rev. H. E. Jones, D.D. (2 Eaton Gdns., Hove) 1914
Dean, Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. (1902) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
A. M. Deane, M.A. ...1897 | J. H. Masters, M.A. 1902
Hy. D. Jones, M.A. .....1900 | H. K. Southwell, M.A.
Organist, F. J. W. Crowe. [1911
Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of Lewes, *Chichester* 1914
Ven. H. K. Southwell, M.A., *Lewes* 1912
Ven. Theodore T. Churton, M.A., *Hastings*... 1912
Beneficed Clergy, 377; *Curates, &c.*, about 188.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe M.A., F.R.S.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, W. B. B. Freeland, Chichester.

*Ely. £4,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. (The Palace, Ely) 1905
Dean, Vy. Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906) £1,320

Canons Residentiary (each £620).

V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889 | B.W.Randolph,D.D.1910
R. H. Kennett,D.D. 1903 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. 1911
M.G.Glazebrook,D.D.'05 | G. Hodges, M.A. ...1912

Organist, Archibald Wayet Wilson, Mus.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Cunningham, D.D., *Ely* (1907) £600
Ven. Thomas Hodgson,M.A., *Hunts* (1915) £200
Ven. Colin A. F. Campbell, M.A. £200

Beneficed Clergy, 320; *Curates, &c.*, 109.

Chancellor, George J. Talbot, K.C
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs A. Exon:].....1903
Bishop Suff. of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (28 Wonford Road, Exeter)...1897
Dean, Bishop of Marlborough (A. Farle), D.D. (1900) £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop Trefusis.....1889 | Archd. Sanders ...1909
W. E. Pryke, M.A. 1907 | D. McLaren, M.A....1913

Organist, Daniel Joseph Wood, Mus.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1909) £50
Bishop Trefusis, D.D., *Barnstaple* (1909).....£200
Ven. A. H. Simms, M.A., *Totnes* (1910) £200
Benefices, 521; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.
Chanc., Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C.B., K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, A. J. Mackey, M.A., Exeter.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Gloucester. £4,300.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D. (Palace, Gloucester) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D. (1886) £1,050

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Bp. Mitchinson, D.C.L. 1899 | W. Hobhouse, M.A. 1913
Archd. Scobell .....1912 | Rt. Rev. G. H. Frodsham, D.D. 1914
C. H. Ridsdale, M.A., 1909 (*Canon Missioner*).

Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edward C. Scobell, M.A., *Gloucester*.....1903
Ven. John Stewart Sinclair, M.A. *Cirencester* 1908

Benefices Clergy, 320; *Curates, &c.*, 90.

Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A. 1891
Regist. & Sec., F. Hannam-Clark, N.P. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D. (The Palace, Hereford).....1895
Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D., F.S.A. (1894).....£1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £450).

A.T.Bannister,M.A.1909 | Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912
H. Rashdall, D.C.L. 1910 | B. H. Streeter 1915

Organist, George Robertson Sinclair, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. *Hereford* 1910
Ven. A. L. Lilley, *Ludlow* 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 352; *Curates, &c.*, 81.

Chancellor, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar (vacant).
Dep. do. and Sec., Charles B. Beddoe, Hereford.
Lond. Sec., F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield) 1913
Bishop Suff. of Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd (The Close, Lichfield) 1915
Dean Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. (1909) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Chas. Bodington ...1888 | Bishop of Stafford 1915
R. Hodgson, M.A....1907 | A. Moncrief, M.A.
Ven.C.E.Blakeway, D.D. .....1914 | (*Coaj.*) 1915

Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., *Salop*.....1896
Ven. John M. A.Graham, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* 1908
Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D., *Stafford* 1911

Beneficed Clergy, 451; *Curates, &c.*, 282.

Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., R. R. Redmayne, LL.B., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln).....1910
Bishop Suff. of Grantham, Right Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, D.D. (Rectory, Stoke Rochford)1905
Dean, Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. (1910) ...£2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E. T. Leeke, M.A....1877 | Archd.Jeudwine ...1912
Archd. Wakeford,B.D. 1912 | J. O. Johnston, D.D. 1913

Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A., *Lincoln* 1913
Ven. John Wakeford, M.A., *Stow* (£200) 1913

Benefices, 581; *Curates, &c.*, 122.

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, K.C.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. (Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool) 1900
Organist, F. H. Burstall, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Thos. John Madden, *Liverpool* 1906
Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, *Warrington* 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 222; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates, &c.*, 220
Chancellor, H. Chaloner Dowdall.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (1913) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

T. J. Jones, M.A....1913 | Archdn. Green 1914
Archdn. Buckley 1913 | D. Davies, M.A. 1914

Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).

Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D., *Llandaff* 1913
Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D., *Monmouth* 1914

Beneficed Clergy, 275; *Curates, &c.*, 256.

Chancellor, John Sankey, M.A., K.C., Cardiff 1909
Secretary, Registrar, and Apparitor-General, Frederick J. Smith.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D.D. (*cons.* 1894).....1903
(Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)
Bishop Suff. of Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) ... (1909) £1,900
Bishop Suff. of Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Craston Rectory, Preston).....1909
Dean, Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1906) £1,500

Canons Residentiary (†each £850).
J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903 | P. Green, M.A.....1911
E.S.Richardson,M.A.1909 | D. S. Johnson,M.A.1912
Organist, S. H. Nicholson, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. R. C. Fletcher, M.A., *Blackburn*.....1901
Ven. W. C. Allen, M.A., *Manchester* 1909
Ven. Phipps John Hornby, M.A., *Lancaster*...1909
Ven. A. F. Clarke, M.A., *Rochdale* 1910
Beneficed Clergy, 564 ; *Curates*, &c., about 360.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Edward P.Charlewood, M.A.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop Designate, Venerable Herbert Louis Wild (*cons.*) 1915
(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D., *b.* 1843 (*cons.* 1893).....1912
Archdeacons.
Ven. J. Henderson, D.D., *Northumberland* ...1905
Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D. (£200), *Lindisfarne* 1914
Canons Residentiary.
E. J. Gough, D.D. (£300) 1900 | J. M. Lister, D.D. (£316) 1906
Archd. Henderson (£500).....1906 | E. H. Kempson, M.A. (£500) 1912
Organist, John E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 182 ; *Chaplains*, 9 ; *Curates*, 130.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Norwich. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903
Dean, Very Rev. H. C. Beeching, D.D. (1911) £1,450
Canons Residentiary (each £725).
W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A.....1900 | C. H. W. Johns, D.Litt. 1909
Archd. Westcott, D.D. 1909 | Bp. of Thetford ...1910
Organist, F. Bates, Mus.Doc., £200.
Archdeacons.
Ven. F. B. Westcott, D.D., *Norwich* (1910)...£200
Ven. Sidney Pelham, M.A., *Norfolk* (1901) ...£200
Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 580 ; *Curates*, &c., 88.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., *cons.* 1902 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs C. Oxon.] 1911
Bishop Suffr. of Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Edward D. Shaw, D.D. 1913
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, D.D. (1901) £3,000
Canons Residentiary (£1,200—£1,500).
W. Sanday, D.D. 1895 | E. W. Watson, D.D. ...1908
Archd. Houblon 1903 | H.Scott Holland, D.D.1910
R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903 | G. A. Cooke, D.D. ...1914
Organist, H. G. Ley, B.Mus., £300.
Archdeacons.
Ven. T. H. Archer Houblon, D.D., *Oxford* (1903)
Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., *Berks* (1903).....£200
Bishop of Buckingham, D.D., *Buckingham* (1910) £300

† Together with Rectories attached to each Canonry.

Beneficed Clergy, 637 ; *Curates*, &c., 317.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Philip Frank Eliot, D.D., K.C.V.O.....1891
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A. 1885 | E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1907
C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A. 1902 | Hon.L.F.Tyrwhitt, M.V.O. 1910
Chapter Clerk, H. F. Deane.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.D.

*Peterborough. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1897 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. C. Petriburg.]
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Clayton, D.D. (Canonry House, Peterborough).
Bishop Suffr. of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. (Aylestone Rectory, Leicester) 1913
Dean, Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1908) ...£800
Canons Residentiary (each £400).
Bishop Thicknesse 1875 | Wm. Bury, M.A.....1908
Bishop Clayton ... 1887 | Archd. Hutton, B.D.1911
Organist, Haydn Keeton, Mus.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, D.D., *Leicester* (1899) £200
Ven. E. Marsham Moore, M.A., *Oakham* (1906) £200
Ven. Wm. Holden Hutton, B.D., *Northampton* (1911) £50
Beneficed Clergy, 582 ; *Curates*, &c., 152.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1907
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Diocesan Sec., H. Flude, M.A.

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D. (*cons.* 1897). (The Palace, Ripon) 1911
Bishop Suffr. of Richmond, Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kilner D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Co. Durham) '13
Bishop Suffr. of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence, Ripon) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, M.A. (1915) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
A. T. Waugh, M.A....1891 | G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907
Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905 | J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911
Organist, Charles H. Moody, £200.
Archdeacons.
Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D., *Ripon* 1905
Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A., *Craven* (£200) 1913
Ven. Henry A. Hall, M.A., *Richmond* (£200) 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 347 ; *Curates*, 192.
Chancellor, A. P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911) £250
Regist. and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.

*Rochester. £4,000.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) 1905
(Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
Dean, Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. (1913) £1,200
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910 | C. F. Burney, D.Litt. 1914
J. Wood, M.V.O., D.D. 1910 | Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915
Organist, B. Luard Selby.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A., *Tonbridge* (£200) 1906
Ven. Donald Tait, M.A., *Rochester* 1915
Beneficed Clergy, 200 ; *Curates*, &c., 209.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

St. Albans. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (*cons.* 1896). (Verulam House, St. Albans). [Signs Edgar Alban :] 1903
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. 1914
Dean, Very Rev. George W. Blenkin, M.A. ... 1914
Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A., *St. Albans* (1909) £200
Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D., *Bedford* (1914) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 308 ; *Curates*, 113.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1891
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Asaph.] 1886
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (1910) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Archd. Thomas..... 1886 | Archd. Lloyd..... 1910
Archd. Fletcher ... 1910 | Daniel Dane 1915
Organist, W. E. Belcher, M.A., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Thomas Lloyd, M.A., *St. Asaph* 1910
Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., *Montgomery* 1886
Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A., *Wrexham* 1910
Beneficed Clergy, 207 ; *Curates*, &c., 106.
Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrar, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, John Pryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

St. Davids. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen) 1897
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. E. Latham Bevan, M.A. 1915
Dean, Very Rev. J. Allan Smith, D.D. (1903) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
W. Williams, B.A. 1893 | Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
Robert Camber-Williams, M.A. ... 1899 | C. G. Brown, B.A. 1908
Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £279
Ven. R. Williams, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1914) £200
Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) ... £200
Bishop of Swansea, *Brecon* (1915) £400
Beneficed Clergy, 373 ; *Curates*, &c., 145.
Chancellor, Marlay Samson, M.A. (1909).
Registrar, Griffith E. Owen.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Bernard Hodgson, D.D. (Parklands, Ipswich) 1914
Archdeacons.
Ven. C. D. Lawrence, M.A., *Suffolk* .....
Ven. G. Hodges, M.A., *Sudbury* .....
Beneficed Clergy, 452 ; *Curates*, 59.
Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

*Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Frederic E. Ridgeway, D.D., *cons.* 1901 (The Palace, Salisbury). [Signs F. E. Sarum] 1911
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Page Roberts, D.D. (1907) £650
Canons Residentiary (each £325).
F. Sowter, M.A. ..... 1910 | Chas. Myers, M.A. 1915
Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913 | Archd. Carpenter 1915
Organist, Charles F. South (1883).
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset*..... 1902
Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A., *Wilts* 1913
Ven. H. W. Carpenter, *Sarum* 1914
Beneficed Clergy, 490 ; *Curates*, &c., 227.
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).

Sheffield. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D. (*cons.* 1909). (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield] 1914
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons (each £).
Ven. H. Gresford Jones, M.A., *Sheffield* 1912
Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A., *Doncaster* 1913
Beneficed Clergy, 165 ; *Curates*, 90.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, 1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

Sodor and Man. Net £1,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) 1911
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (1912) £546
Beneficed Clergy, 28 ; *Curates*, &c., 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Montague Barlow, LL.D.

Southwark. £3,000.

Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.) ... 1911
Bishop Suffr. of Woolwich, Rt. Rev. J. C. Leeke, D.D. (Woolwich House, Sydenham, S.E.) 1905
Bishop Suffr. of Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. S. M. Taylor, D.D. (Kingston House, Clapham Common, S.W.) 1914
Canons Residentiary.
Allen Edwards, M.A. 1905 | C. L. Woodward, M.A. 1913
Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames ..... 1905 | Bishop Hook, D.D. 1914
Oswald Craig, M.A. 1914
F. B. Macnutt, M.A. 1909
Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of Kingston, *Southwark* 1904
Ven. C. F. Escreet, M.A., *Lewisham* 1906
Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.

Southwell. £3,180.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., *cons.* 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) 1904
Bishop Suffr. of Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (The Vicarage, Bakewell) 1909
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D., *Derby* ... 1909
Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A., *Chesterfield* 1910
Ven. E. Hacking, M.A., *Newark* 1912
Ven. (*vacant*), *Nottingham* .....
Beneficed Clergy, 487 ; *Curates*, &c., 240.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrars, John Borough ; D'Oyley S. Ransom.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro). [Signs Winfrid : O. : Truron :] 1912
Bishop Suffragan, Rt. Rev. J. Rundle Cornish, D.D. (Kenwyn Vicarage, Truro), *Bishop of St. Germans* 1905
Canons Residentiary.
A. J. Worlledge, M.A. 1887 | R. S. Hassard, M.A. 1907 (£300)
E. C. Corfe, M.A. ... 1904 (Each of above £400.)
Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop Cornish, *Cornwall* 1888

Ven. Henry H. H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* 1892
Organist, M. J. Monk, Mus.D.
Beneficed Clergy, 232; *Curates*, 71; *other Clergy*, 44.
Chancellor, Robert Macleane Paul, M.A. (1888).
Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowlard, Principal Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Wakefield. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.* 1890 (Bishopgarth, Wakefield) 1897
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. William Foxley Norris, M.A., *Halifax*... 1906
Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A., *Huddersfield* ... 1914
Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.
Beneficed Clergy, 179; *Curates*, &c., 103.
Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

Worcester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Huyshe Yeatman-Biggs, D.D., *cons.* 1891 (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster). [Signs Huyshe Worcester] 1905
Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D.D. (1908)
Canons (each £800). [£1,450
W. Knox-Little, M.A. '81 | H. B. Southwell, M.A. 1912
J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905
Organist, Ivor Atkins, Mus.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A., *Coventry* 1908
Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A., *Warwick* 1909
Ven. John H. Greig, M.A., *Worcester* 1911
Beneficed Clergy, 381; *Curates*, &c., 275.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, C. T. Clarke.
Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
Laurance F. D. Blair, *b.* 1869	*Falklands*	1910	1914
George F. Browne, *b.* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
W. Boyd-Carpenter, *b.* 1841	*Ripon*	1884	1911
Lewis Clayton, *b.* 1838	*Leicester*	1903	1913
Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
Regd. S. Copleston, *b.* 1845	*Calcutta*	1875	1912
Charles J. Corfe, *b.* 1843	*Korea*	1889	1904
Frederick Courtney, *b.* 1837	*Nova Scotia*	1888	1904
Owen T. L. Crossley, *b.* 1861	*Auckland*	1911	1913
Alfred Earle, *b.* 1827	*Marlborough*	1888	1904
Walter Farrar, *b.* 1865	*Honduras*	1905	1915
George Carnac Fisher, *b.* 1844	*Ipswich*	1896	1905
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.* 1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1912
Philip K. Fyson, *b.* 1846	*Hokkaido*	1896	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul, *b.* 1844	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
A. G. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1856	*Cape Town*	1894	1906
John Grisdale, *b.* 1845	*Qu'Appelle*	1897	1911
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1864	*Accra*	1894	1910
Wm. T. Harrison, *b.* 1837	*Glasgow*	1888	1903
John E. Hine, *b.* 1857	*N. Rhodesia*	1896	1914
Ernest N. Hodges, *b.* 1849	*Travancore*	1890	1905
George F. Hose, *b.* 1838	*Singapore*	1881	1909
Ernest G. Ingham, *b.* 1851	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1897
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
Herbert Mather, *b.* 1840	*Antigua*	1897	1904
John Mitchinson, *b.* 1833	*Barbados*	1873	1881
H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
Samuel Morley, *b.* 1841	*Tinnevelly*	1896	1903
Charles O. Mules, *b.* 1837	*Nelson, N.Z.*	1892	1912
Louis Geo. Mylne, *b.* 1843	*Bombay*	1876	1897
M. R. Neligan, *b.* 1863	*Auckland*	1903	1910
G. Albert Ormsby, *b.* 1843	*Honduras*	1893	1907
James O'Sullivan, *b.* 1834	*Tuam*	1890	1913
E. N. Powell, *b.* 1860	*Mashonaland*	1908	1910
James L. Randall, *b.* 1828	*Reading*	1889	1908
Wm. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844	*Mackenzie R.*	1891	1907
Herbt. E. Ryle, C.V.O., *b.* 1856	*Winchester*	1901	1911
C. Perry Scott, *b.* 1847	*N. China*	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b.* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
Waite H. Stirling, *b.* 1829	*Falklands*	1869	1901
N. D. J. Straton, *b.* 1840	*Newcastle*	1892	1915
Fras. H. Thicknesse, *b.* 1829	*Leicester*	1888	1902
Samuel Thornton, *b.* 1835	*Ballarat*	1875	1900
Fredk. Wallis, *b.* 1853	*Wellington*	1895	1911
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
Gilbert White, *b.* 1859	*Carpentaria*	1900	1915
M. J. Stone-Wigg, *b.* 1861	*New Guinea*	1898	1908
Wm. L. Williams, *b.* 1829	*Waiapu*	1895	1909
Alfred Willis, *b.* 1836	*Honolulu*	1872	1902
Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1860	*Melanesia*	1894	1911

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy: there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London; Winchester; Bangor; Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Chichester; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. Davids; Truro; Worcester; Chelmsford; St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich.
Apparitor-General (vacant).

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Ven. J. E. Stocks, D.D.
The Very Rev. the Deans; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Actuary, K. J. Muir Mackenzie.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Chester; Newcastle; Wakefield; Liverpool; Manchester; Carlisle; Sodor and Man; Sheffield.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson.

THE HOUSES OF LAYMEN.

The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, as also for that of York, consists of members elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who are themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. The members are elected with every fresh Parliament.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
PROVINCE OF CANADA.		
Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Nova Scotia, C. Lamb Worrell, *b.* 1853, *Archbp. & Met.* (1915)	1904	140
Quebec, W. L. Williams	1915	84
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		
Toronto { J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857 ; W. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844, *Asst.*	1909 ; 1907	237
Huron, D. Williams, *b.* 1856	1905	65
Ontario { W. Mills, *b.* 1846 ; E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866, *Coadj.* Bishop of Kingston	1901 ; 1913	78
Algoma, George Thornelœ, *b.* 1848, *Archbp. of Province of Ontario & Met.*	1897	55
Niagara, Wm. Reid Clark, *b.* 1851	1911	86
Ottawa, J. C. Roper (*cons.* 1912)	1915	74
PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND.		
Athabasca, F. E. Robins, *b.* 1870	1912	9
Calgary, W. Cyprian Pinkham, *b.* 1844	1887	85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray	1914	31
Keewatin, Joseph Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	1902	17
Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas, *b.* 1867	1913	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Rupert's Land, S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852, *Archbp. of Rupert's Land* (1905) *and Primate of Canada* (1909. *cons.* 1903)	1905	110
Saskatchewan, J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852 (*cons.* 1893)	1903	74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866	1905	8
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Caledonia, F. H. Du Vernet, *b.* 1860, *Archbp. & Met.*, 1915	1904	21
Columbia, A. Scriven	1915	44
New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1867	1910	63
Kootenay, A. J. Doull	1915	41
Cariboo (vacant)		12
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		
Assam, H. Pakenham Walsh	1915	6
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869	1908	94
Calcutta, G. A. Lefroy, *b.* '54 (*c.* '99), *Met.*	1913	120
Chota Nagpur, F. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1905	50
Colombo, Ernest A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	1903	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah	1913	
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871	1913	110
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1910	96
Madras, Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	1899	162
Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	1903	40
Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	1910	49
Tinnevelly, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 18—	1915	86
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, *b.* 1861	1905	50
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910)	1913	114
Christchurch, Churchill Julius, *b.* 1847	1890	81
Dunedin, S. T. Nevill, *b.* 1837 ; *Primate*, 1904	1871	45
Melanesia, Cecil John Wood, *b.* 1873	1912	36
Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	32
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick	1914	72
Wellington, Thomas Henry Sprott, *b.* 1856	1911	75
PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Bathurst, George Merrick Long, *b.* 1876	1911	56
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 18—	1915	52
Grafton, C. H. Druitt (*cons.* 1911)	1914	77
Armidale, H. E. Cooper (*cons.* 1895)	1900	77
Newcastle, J. F. Stretch, *b.* 1855 (*cons.* 1895)	1906	64
Riverina, Ernest A. Anderson, *b.* 1859	1895	20
Sydney, John Chas. Wright, *b.* 1862 ; *Archbp. & Metrop. N.S.W.* ; *Primate*, 1910	1909	249
PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.		
Ballarat (vacant)		85
Bendigo, J. D. Langley, *b.* 1836	1907	36
Gippsland, Arthur Wellesley Pain, *b.* 1841	1902	31
Melbourne, Henry Lowther Clarke, *b.* 1850, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1905	1902	200
Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857	1902	28
PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.		
Brisbane, St. Clair G. A. Donaldson, *b.* 1863, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1905	1904	99
H. F. Le Fanu (*Bp. coadj.*), 1915		

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Carpentaria, Henry Newton, *b.* 18—	1915	9
New Guinea, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1863	1910	9
N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, *b.* 1856	1913	21
Rockhampton, George D. Halford, *b.* 1865	1909	23
PROVINCE OF WEST AUSTRALIA.		
Bunbury, Fredk. Goldsmith, *b.* 1853	1904	25
Kalgoorlie, C. H. Golding-Bird	1914	
Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, *b.* 1854, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1914	1894	78
INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.		
Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	109
N.W. Australia, G. Trower, *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1902)	1909	6
Polynesia, T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866	1908	7
Tasmania, Reginald Stephen	1914	52
Willochra, Gilbert White (*cons.* 1900)	1915	
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
Bloemfontein, Arthur Chandler, *b.* 1860 ; *Asst.*, F. R. T. Balfour, *b.* 1846	1902 ; 1911	57
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891), *Archbp.* ; *coadj.*	1909	99
George, H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1863	1911	26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps	1915	96
Kimberley and Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne, *b.* 1859	1912	27
Lebombo, Jno. L. Fuller, *b.* 1870	1913	13
S. Rhodesia, Fredc. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	1911	29
Natal, Fredk. Saml. Baines, *b.* 1858 ; *Assist*, F. Roach	1901 ; 1913	61
Pretoria, Michael B. Furse, *b.* 1872	1909	104
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1850	1905	4
St. John's, J. W. Williams, *b.* 1857	1901	60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861	1903	33
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.		
Antigua, Edward Hutson, *b.* 1873	1911	34
Barbados, W. P. Swaby, *b.* 1844 (*cons.* 1893)	1900	73
Guiana, E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860	1900	38
Honduras (vacant)		
Jamaica, E. Nuttall, *b.* 1842 ; *Primate*, 1893 ; *Archbp.*, 1897 ; *Asst. Bp.*, G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866	1880 ; 1913	90
Nassau, W. B. Hornby, *b.* 1851 (*cons.* 1892)	1904	23
Trinidad, John F. Welsh, *b.* 1856	1904	39
Windward Islands.—With *Barbados.*		
UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.		
Accra, M. S. O'Rorke, *b.* 1879	1913	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons.* 1902)	1910	29
Chek Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, *b.* 1865	1908	42
China, North, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	17
" West, W. Wharton Cassels, *b.* 1858	1895	30
Equatorial Africa, H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854 ; *Assists.*, I. Oluwole (1893) ; J. Johnson (1900).	1894	84
Falklands, (vacant).		
Fuh-Kien, Horace M. E. Price, *b.* 1863	1906	41
Gibraltar, Hy. J. C. Knight, *b.* 1862	1911	—
Hokkaido, Walter Andrews, *b.* 1854	1909	10
Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873	1909	8
Kwangsi and Hunan, W. Banister, *b.* 1855	1909	7
Jerusalem, R. MacInnes ; *Asst.* (*Khartoum*), Llyn. H.Gwynne, *b.* 1863	1914 ; 1908	61 —
Kiushiu (*S. Japan*), A. Lea, *b.* 1868	1909	8
Korea, Mark N. Trollope, *b.* 1862	1911	15
Labuan and Sarawak, W. R. Mounsey, *b.* 1867	1909	12
Madagascar, G. Lanchester Kitt, *b.* 1860	1899	45
Mauritius, Fras. A. Gregory, *b.* 1848	1904	29
Mid-Japan, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864	1912	9
Mombasa, Wm. George Peel, *b.* 1854	1899	25
Newfoundland, Ll. Jones, *b.* 1840	1878	79
N. Rhodesia, A. J. W. May	1914	5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, *b.* 1872	1910	18
Osaka, Hugh Jas. Foss, *b.* 1848	1899	31
Persia, (vacant)		
Shantung, Geoffrey D. Iliff, *b.* 1867	1903	19
Sierra Leone, John Walmsley, *b.* 1867	1910	15
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872	1909	22
South Tokyo, C. H. Boutflower, *b.* 1863 (*cons.* 1905)	1908	27
Uganda, John J. Willis, *b.* 1872	1912	68
Victoria, Hong Kong, G. H. Lander, *b.* 1861	1907	20
Zanzibar, Frank Weston, *b.* 1871	1908	31

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. J. B. Crozier, D.D., *b.* 1853 (*cons.* 1897)	1911	55,359	90	19	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D., *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1911)	1915	98,796	147	78	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D., *b.* 1849	1897	10,205	68	14	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D., *b.* 1843	1900	9,691	55	18	1,462
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. Maurice Day, D.D., *b.* 1843	1908	37,183	65	10	1,273
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., *b.* 1862	1912	31,935	100	35	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D., *b.* 1840	1896	50,741	105	18	2,140
Down.....	Rt. Rev. Chas. F. D'Arcy, D.D., *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1903)	1911	204,773	165	56	1,750
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D., *b.* 1854	1913	9,222	58	10	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., *b.* 1858	1915	31,210	97	26	1,542
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Raymond d'A. Orpen, D.D., *b.* 1837	1907	9,805	53	11	1,408
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., *b.* 1872	1915	22,446	101	34	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., *b.* 1870	1918	9,723	60	10	1,493

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Charles Thomas Ovenden, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. Wm. Colquhoun, B.D. ; Ven. I. K. Latham, D.D. ; Capt. R. Wade Thompson ; J. A. Macouchy.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz. :—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on 31 Dec., 1913, was only £251,944, charged with annuities to 68 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £9,469,763, made up of *Commutation* £251,944, *Parochial Sustentation* £6,025,208, *Episcopal Sustentation* £563,674, *Glebes capital* £482,347, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £2,710,265.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £7,718,419. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £217,497. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1913, was £97,192, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £281,029.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 524,375, or 12·0 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Anthony Mitchell, D.D.	1912	...53	£*906
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	...21	... 638
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904	...36	*1,124
Edinburgh	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	...83	£*1,111
Glasgow ...	A. E. Campbell, D.D.	1904	.. 93	... *979
Moray.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	...26	... *847
St. Andrews	C. E. Plumb, D.D.	1908	...42	*1,090

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 419. Parsonages, 195. Clergy, 354. Communicants, 55,897.

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of 1914 was 718,719. The sum of £543,604 was raised in 1914 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 476 chapels, at a cost of £1,757,700, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,460. There are in addition 287 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts; but at the Revolution in 1688 Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Marquess of Aberdeen.

MODERATOR, 1915, Right Rev. David Paul, D.D. University of Edinburgh.

Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.

Depute Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, D.D., Edinburgh.

Procurator, Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D.

Agent, A.L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1914, there were 1,529 congregations and 36 preaching stations. The total membership was 512,003, and there were 2,224 Sunday Schools, with 223,599 scholars and 24,055 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 377 European Mission Agents and 5,093 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,119,592.—*Moderator*, Rev. A. R. MacEwen, D.D.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 650 ministers, 563 congregations, with 104,077 communicants, 86,206 families, 7,785 Sabbath-school teachers, and 105,441 scholars. During the year 1914-1915 this branch contributed by congregational effort £226,016 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £292,955. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 14 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 35 ministerial with 4 medical missionaries in foreign parts.—*General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 356 congregations, 6 preaching stations, and 88,166 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 95 missionaries abroad, including 40 women. In 1914 the amount raised for all purposes was £267,782.—*Church Offices:* 7 E. India Avenue, E.C. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A. *Financial Sec.*, John Leggat. *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Welsh Calvinistic Church.

The WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is Presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, *q.v.* At the present time the body numbers—churches, 1,473; chapels and places of worship, 1,664; ministers and preachers, 1,327; deacons, 6,584; communicants, 183,854; on probation, 2,465; Sunday-school teachers, 28,243; scholars and teachers, 213,946; number belonging to the congregations (including communicants), 337,294. A sum amounting to £287,416 8s. 4d. was collected for various religious purposes in 1912. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 339 English chapels and preaching stations with 29,095 communicants; all the rest are Welsh.—*Moderator of General Assembly*, Rev. John Williams. *Secs.*, Revs. E. P. Jones, B.A., Cardiff, and T. Charles Williams, M.A., Menai Bridge. *Statistical Sec.*, Rev. E. Jones Evans, Walton, Liverpool.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. Membership of the Society is through connexion with a "class meeting," in which religious experience is narrated, suitable advice or instruction being given by the "class-leader." The question of some modification of the present terms of membership was discussed by the Conference of 1911, and a scheme was remitted to the various Synods for consideration and report in 1912, but no change was made. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that about 18,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world.—*Pres.*, Rev. Dr. R. Waddy Moss; *Sec.*, Rev. S. Johnson.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings" the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. J. D. Thompson.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists, which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev. J. B. Stedeford; *Secretary*, J. A. Loram.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. —*President*, J. W. Johnson.

FINANCES.

Finances.—The *Wesleyans* raised in 1914–15 £215,764 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £39,456; and £16,815 was expended on the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 245 in the four theological colleges. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £21,881 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £15,990 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Pro-bation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,820	20,064	506,535	24,264	8,493	922,773
Primitive Methodists	1,149	15,537	206,812	...	4,598	447,056
United Methodist Church	848	5,119	142,230	7,099	2,315	234,039
Independent Methodists	411	...	9,215	199	163	26,677
Wesleyan Reformers	25	437	8,101	282	198	23,172

In *England* there are 3 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 23 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 35 Archiepiscopal and 109 Episcopal Sees, with 47 Vicariates and 11 Prefectures Apostolic, as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Archbishops.	Cons.	Clergy.
Westminster	Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903) 1896 *Bishops Auxiliary:*— Patrick Fenton ..... 1904 Joseph Butt 1911		571
Birmingham	Edward Ilsley	1911	313
Liverpool ...	Thomas Whiteside ...	1911	457
	Bishops.		
Clifton	George A. Burton ...	1902	131
Hexham and Newcastle	Richard Collins	1905	257
Leeds	J. R. Cowgill.....	1905	192
Menevia, Wales	Francis Mostyn	1895	87
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacy.....	1879	112
Newport	(vacant)		92
Northampton	Fredk. Wm. Keating	1908	86
Nottingham .	(vacant)		135
Plymouth ...	John Keily.....	1911	126
Portsmouth .	Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	298*
Salford	Louis Chas. Casartelli John S. Vaughan, Aux.	1903} 1909}	331
Shrewsbury ..	Hugh Singleton	1908	91
Southwark ...	Peter E. Amigo	1904	593*
	SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*		
St.-Andrews & Edinburgh	James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890	93
Glasgow	John Maguire ..... 1894} D. A. Mackintosh, Archbp. Coadj..... 1912}		292
	Bishops.		
Aberdeen.....	Aeneas Chisholm.....	1899	75
Argyll & Isles	George J. Smith	1893	26
Dunkeld	John Toner	1914	55
Galloway.....	James McCarthy	1914	33
	IRELAND.—*Archbishops.*		
Armagh	Michael Card. Logue (*succeeded* 1887).....	1879	188
Dublin	William J. Walsh ... 1885} N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux. 1883}		614
Cashel	John Harty	1913	134
Tuam	J. Healy (*tr.* 1903) ... 1884} M. Higgins, Bp. Aux. 1912}		150
	Bishops.		
Achonry	Patrick Morrisroe ...	1911	51
Ardagh	Joseph Hoare	1895	105
Clogher	P. McKenna	1909	115
Clonfert	T. P. Gilmartin	1910	74
Cloyne	Robert Browne.....	1894	139
Cork	Thomas O'Callaghan. 1884} Daniel Cohalan, Aux. 1914}		204
Derry	Charles MacHugh ...	1907	114
Down & Connor	Joseph MacRory.....	1915	171
Dromore	.....		55
Elphin	Bernard Coyne	1913	104
Ferns	James Browne	1884	133
Galway and Kilmacduagh	Thomas O'Dea	1903	80
Kerry	John Mangan	1904	132
Kildare and Leighlin	Patrick Foley	1896	151
Killala	James Naughton.....	1912	39
Killaloe	Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore	Patrick Finegan	1910	104
Limerick	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886	169
Meath	Laurence Gaughran..	1906	167
Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg.	1884	119
Raphoe.....	Patrick O'Donnell ...	1888	80
Ross	Denis Kelly	1897	28
Waterford & Lismore,	.....		161

* Including many French exiles.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

EUROPE. *Bishops:*—	Cons.
Malta ..... Maurus Caruana, Archbp. ... 1915 A. Portelli, Bishop Aux..... 1915	
Gozo ..... John Camilleri	1889
Gibraltar ... H. Gregory Thompson	1910
AMERICA.	
Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Stagni.	
Archbishops.	Cons.
Edmonton ... Emile Joseph Légal	1897
Halifax ..... Edward MacCarthy	1906
Kingston..... Michael J. Spratt	1911
Montreal..... Paul N. Bruchesi ..... 1897 George Gauthier, Bp. Aux.... 1912	
Ottawa ..... Charles Gauthier	1898
Port of Spain John Pius Dowling	1909
Quebec ..... Louis Nazaire Bégin, Card... 1888 Paul Eugene Roy, Abp. Aux. 1908	
St. Boniface... (vacant) Arthur Béliveau, Bp. Aux.	1913
St. John's, Newfoundland, E. P. Roche, Abp.	1915
Toronto ..... Neil MacNeil	1895
Vancouver, B.C. Timothy Casey	1900
Bishops.	
Alexandria . William A. MacDonnell	1906
Antigonish... James Morrison	1912
Athabasca ... Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.... 1891 Celestine Joussard, Coad. ... 1909	
Calgary ..... John McNally	1913
Charlottetown Henry O'Leary	1913
Chatham, N.B. Thomas F. Barry ..... Louis O'Leary, Bp. Aux.	1900
Chicoutimi... Michael Labrecque	1892
Demerara ... Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gustave Blanche, Vic. Ap.	1905
Hamilton ... Thomas Joseph Dowling.....	1887
Harbour-Grace, John March	1906
Honduras ... Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1899
Jamaica ..... John J. Collins, Vic. Ap. ...	1907
Joliette ..... John William Forbes	1913
Keewatin ... Ovide Charlebois	1910
London ..... F. Fallon	1910
Mackenzie ... Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap. .	1902
Mont Laurier Francis Xavier Brunet	1913
Nicolet..... Joseph S. Brunault	1899
Pembroke ... N. Z. Lorrain ..... Patrick Ryan, Bp. Aux.	1882 1912
Peterboro' ... Michael O'Brien.....	1913
Prince Albert Albert Pascal	1891
Regina..... Olivier Mathieu	1911
Rimouski ... Andrew Blais	1899
Roseau..... Philip Schelfhaut	1902
St. George's, N.F., Michael P. Power	1911
St. Hyacinth Alexis Bernard	1906
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc	1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke ... Paul Stanislas La Rocque ... 1893 Hubert Chalifoux, Bp. Aux. 1915	
Temiskaming Elias A. Latulipe, V.A.	1908
Three Rivers F. X. Cloutier	1899
Valleyfield ... Joseph Emard	1892
Victoria, B.C. Alex. Macdonald	1908
(Bp. for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, *res.* Winnipeg)	1912
AFRICA. *Bishops:*—	
Bangweolo ... Stephen Larue, V.A.	1913
Basutoland. Julius J. Cénez, V.A.....	1909
Cape Colony *East*...Hugh MacSherry, V. A. 1896 *West*...John Rooney, Vic. Ap.. 1886	
Gold Coast... Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap....	1906
Kenia ..... Philip Perlo, V.A.	1909
Khartum ... Francis Geyer, V.A.	1903

AFRICA. *Bishops—continued.*		Cons.
Lagos	Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap.	1912
Natal	Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Nyasa	Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap.	1911
Orange R. Colony,	Charles Cox, Adm. Ap....	1914
Orange River,	J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis ...	James R. Bilsborrow	1911
Port Victoria, Seychelles	(vacant).....	
Shiré	Louis Anneau, Vic. Ap.	1910
Sierra Leone	John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Togo	Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap.	1914
Transvaal...	Charles Cox, Vic. Ap.	1914
Upper Nile	John Biermans, Vic. Ap.	1912
Victoria Nyanza, North,	H. Streicher, V. A.	1897
Zanzibar ...	John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap.	1913

ASIA.

Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Zaleski.

Archbishops.

Agra	Charles Gentili	1897
Bombay	Hermann Jürgens	1907
Calcutta	Brice Meuleman.....	1902
Colombo	Antony Coudert.....	1898
Cyprus	Paul Aouad	1911
Madras	John Aelen	1902
Simla	Anselm John Kenealy.....	1911
Verapoly.....	Bernard Arguinzonis	1896

Bishops.

Ajmere	Henry Caumont.....	1913
Allahabad ...	Peter Gramigna	1904
Arabia (Aden)	Philip R. Presutti, V. Ap. ...	1910
Burma, East	Victor Emml. Segrada, V. A.	1908
Burma, North	Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893
Changanacherry,	Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap..	1896
Cochin	José Ribeiro	1909
Coimbatore...	Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca	(vacant).....	
Ernakulam .	Aloysius Pareparambil, V.A.	1896
Galle.....	Joseph van Reeth	1895
Hong Kong...	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap....	1905
Hyderabad...	Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna	Henry Joulain.....	1893
Kandy.....	Bede Beekmeyer.....	1912
Kottayam ...	Alexander Chulaparambil ...	1914
Krishnagur .	Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbaconam	Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911
Lahore.....	Fabian A. Eestermans.....	1905
Malacca	Emile Barillon	1904
Mangalore ...	P. Perini	1910

ASIA. *Bishops—continued.*		Cons.
Meliapur ...	T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro ...	1899
Mysore.....	Eugene Louis Kleiner	1890
Nagpur	Francis S. Coppel	1907
Poona	Henry Doering	1907
Quilon	A. M. Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly	A. Faisandier	1909
Trichur	John Menachery, Vic. Ap....	1896
Trincomalee	(vacant).....	
Vizagapatam	John Mary Clerc	1891

AUSTRALASIA.

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cerretti.

Archbishops.

Adelaide.....	Robt. W. Spence	1914
Brisbane.....	Robert Dunne.....	1882
	James Duhig, Abp.-Coadj....	1905
Hobart..... ..	Patrick Delany	1893
Melbourne ...	Thomas Carr	1883
	Daniel Mannix, Abp.-Coadj.	1912
Perth	Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
Sydney	Michael Kelly	1901
Wellington	Francis Redwood	1874
	Thomas O'Shea, Abp.-Coadj	1913

Bishops.

Armidale ...	Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Auckland ...	Henry William Cleary.....	1910
Ballarat	.....	
Bathurst.....	John Dunne	1901
Caroline Islands,	Peter Walleser, Vic. Ap..	1912
Central Oceania,	Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap. ...	1912
Christchurch	.....	
Cooktown.....	John Heavey	1914
Dunedin.....	Michael Verdon	1886
Fiji	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost. ...	1887
Geraldton ...	William Kelly.....	1898
Gilbert Islands	Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1889
Goulburn ...	John Gallagher	1895
Kimberley ...	(vacant).....	
Lismore	John Carroll	1910
Maitland ...	Patrick Dwyer	1897
Navigators' Islands	Peter Broyer, Vic. Ap.	1896
New Guinea	A. G. de Boismenu	1899
New Pomerania,	Louis Couppé.....	1889
Port Augusta	John Norton	1906
Rockhampton	Joseph Shiel.....	1912
Sale	Patrick Phelan	1913
Sandhurst ...	Stephen Reville.....	1885
South Solomon Islands,	John E. Bertreux, V.A.	1912
Wilcannia ...	John Dunne	1887

The Independents and the Baptists.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,713 churches and preaching stations containing 1,723,143 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,125. Of these 204 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 96 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 38 are occupied in secretarial work, and 407 by reason of age or ill-heath have retired from pastoral duty. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1915–1916, Sir Arthur A. Haworth, Bart. 1916–17, D. Burford Hooke, D.D. *Secretary*, Rev. Richard J. Wells. *Office*, 16, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 40 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Sec.*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1914, 4,208 chapels and 2,113 pastors. The members numbered 415,125, Sunday-school teachers 59,850, and Sunday scholars 561,844. In the U.S. the "members" alone number over 6,000,000. Special attention is now being given to Baptist advance in the East of Europe.—*President of the Baptist Union*, 1915–16, Rev. J. T. Forbes, M.A. *Sec.*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. *Office*, Baptist Church House Southampton Row, London, W.C.

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses :—
Barking (*Chelmsford*); *Barrow-in-F.* (*Carlisle*); *Beverley* (*York*); *Birmingham* (*Birmingham*); *Buckingham* (*Oxford*); *Burnley* (*Manchester*); *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*); *Crediton* (*Exeter*); *Croydon* (*Canterbury*); *Derby* (*Southwell*); *Dover* (*Canterbury*); *Europe, N. & C.* (*London*); *Grantham* (*Lincoln*); *Guildford* (*Winchester*); *Hull* (*York*); *Islington* (*London*); *Jarrow* (*Durham*); *Kensington* (*London*); *Kingston* (*Southwark*); *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*); *Leicester* (*Peterborough*); *Lewes* (*Chichester*); *Marlborough* (*Exeter*); *Newcastle* (*Newcastle*); *Peterborough* (*Peterborough*); *Richmond* (*Ripon*); *St. Albans* (*St. Albans*); *St. Germans* (*Truro*); *Southampton* (*Winchester*); *Stafford* (*Lichfield*); *Stepney* (*London*); *Swansea* (*St. David's*); *Taunton* (*B. & Wells*); *Thetford* (*Norwich*); *Wells* (*B. & Wells*); *Whalley* (*Manchester*); *Willesden* (*London*); *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the **Unitarians**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels, and other places of worship. The **Society of Friends**, which consists of 19,962 members and about 10,000 other adherents in Great Britain and Australasia, and 2,308 in Ireland, has 355 recorded ministers, including over 130 women; their places of worship, in 1915, numbered 438. *Central Offices for Great Britain*, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. Ireland has a separate organisation, with *Office*, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Moravians** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) have in the U.K. 46 congregations and preaching stations with 3,959 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** have above 80 churches; the New Church (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. The Brethren, or **Plymouth Brethren**, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 245,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office (*pro tem.*), Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at thirteen millions. The **Greeks** have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have churches in London and Manchester; the **French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss** in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems**.

The Salvation Army.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912), and is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Dec., 1913, the number of *Officers, Cadets* and *Employés* was 22,152, of *Corps* and *Outposts* 9,516, *Local Officers* 55,250. The number of countries occupied was 53, and of languages used 35. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 116 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 25 Maternity Homes and 49 Children's Homes, 149 Slum Posts, 17 Prison-Gate Homes, 272 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 195 Workshops and Factories, 112 Labour Bureaux, 28 Farms, &c. 33,498 open-air meetings are held weekly, and a still larger number in the various halls of the organisation. At a large number of police courts, many gaols, and some convict establishments, Salvation Army officers are constantly in touch with prisoners, both of the first-offender class and confirmed criminals. In many instances men and women of both classes are taken into the care of the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army instead of to prison. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

Moral Training for the Young.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

THE senior boys' organisation; founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of military and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. The total strength throughout the world is 2,300 Companies with 120,000 officers and boys. *Secretary*, Roger S. Peacock, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An appendage of the religious influence of the Parish Church; was founded in 1891, and combines a military organisation with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 300,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are 1,200 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C. *Secretary*, W. M. Gee.

BOY SCOUTS.

A Movement, now Incorporated by Royal Charter, initiated and organised by Lt.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Chief Scout. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene. During the War the utility of the Movement has been demonstrated by the employment of 50,000 of the Boy Scouts on war work, 15,000 of whom have joined the Colours, and 1,900 of whom have been continuously employed on coastguard work under the Admiralty. The Movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, while all the Allies, together with Spain, Holland, and the United States, have adopted it.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., *All Souls* ..... Elect. 1907
High Steward, The Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton* 1896
Vice-Chancellor, Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D., Dean of *Ch. Ch.* 1913
Proctors, E. Hilliard, M.A., *Balliol*; J. D. Beazley, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* .....
Burgesses, R. E. Prothero, M.A., *All Souls*, 1914; Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford* 1910
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1910
Deputy Steward, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Fellow of *All Souls*..... 1905
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, M.A., *Magdalen* 1910
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter* 1899
Bodley's Librarian, Falconer Madan, M.A., *Brasenose* 1912
Sub-Librarians, A. E. Cowley, D.Litt., *Magdalen*, 1899; H. H. E. Craster, M.A., *All Souls* 1912
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.* 1909
Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., *New Coll.* 1900
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, M.A., *Magdalen* 1909
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen*..... 1909
Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke* 1906
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Univ.*..... 1907
Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dublin), *Queen's* 1897
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest and Board of Finance, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter* 1873
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, Rev. C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., *Worcester* ...
Acting Curator of Schools, Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, M.A., *Queen's* 1910
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's* 1908
University Counsel, George J. Talbot, K.C., M.A., *All Souls* 1913
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908
Bedels, H. M. Lodge, *Divinity*; (vacant), *Medicine*; E. Parker, *Law*; W. Moon, *Arts* .....
Organist, F. Iliffe, D.Mus., *St. John's* 1900
Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy..... 1900
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, P. E. Matheson, M.A., *New Coll.*; R. H. Owen, M.A., *Worcester Coll.*
Extension of Teaching, J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., *New Coll.*
Local Examinations, H. T. Gerrans, M.A., *Worcester.*
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magdalen.*
University Press, C. Cannan, M.A., *Trinity.*
Women Students, R. W. Jeffery, M.A., *Brasenose* 1911
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments, N. Waterfield, M.A., *New Coll.*
The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *Brasenose.*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magdalen*, 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W.
Association for Education of Women, Miss Rogers, Old Clarendon Building.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
Heads of Houses, The President of *Magdalen*; Warden of *New Coll.*; Warden of *Wadham*; Warden of *All Souls*; President of *St. John's*; Principal of *St. Edmund Hall.*
Professors, The Professor of Exegesis; the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics; the Vinerian Professor of English Law; the Waynflete Professor of Physiology; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Reader in Indian Law.
Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; G. B. Cronshaw, M.A.; C. G. Robertson, M.A.; A. D. Godley, M.A.; E. Barker, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

	Elect.
Arabic (*Laud's*), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt., *New Coll.*	1888
Archæology (*Linc.*), P. Gardner, M.A., *Linc.*	1887
Archæology (*Prehistoric*), Sir A. J. Evans, M.A., D.Litt., *B.N.C.*	1909
Assyriology, A. H. Sayce, D.Litt., *Queen's*...	1891
Astronomy (*Savilian*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1893
Botany (*Sherard*), S. H. Vines, M.A., *Magd.*	1888
Celtic, Rt. Hon. Sir John Rhys, D.Litt., Principal of *Jesus*.....	1877
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), W. H. Perkin, M.A., Hon. Sc.D. (*Camb.*), F.R.S.	1913
Chinese (vacant).....	
Civil Law (*Regius*), H. Goudy, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1893
Colonial History (*Beit*), H. E. Egerton, M.A., *All Souls*	1905
Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., *Merton*	1906
Comparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*	1901
Divinity (*Regius*), H. Scott Holland, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1910
Divin. (*Margaret*), W. Sanday, D.D., *Ch.Ch.*	1895
Eccles. Hist. (*Reg.*), E. W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1908
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., *New Coll.*	1908
English Language and Anglo-Saxon, Arthur S. Napier, D.Litt., *Merton*	1885
English Literature, Sir W. A. Raleigh, M.A., *Magdalen*	1904
Exegesis (*Ireland*), W. Lock, D.D., Warden of *Keble*	1895
Exp. Phil. (vacant)	
Fine Art (*Slade*), S. Image, M.A., *New Coll.*	1910
Forestry, Sir W. Schlich, M.A., *S. John's*...	1910
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *University*.....	1897
Geometry (*Savilian*), W. Esson, M.A., *New Coll.*	1897
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.A., *Queen's*	1909
Greek (*Regius*), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.*	1908
Hebrew (*Regius*), S. A. Cooke, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1914
History, Ancient (*Camden*), F. Haverfield, M.A., *Brasenose*	1907

	Elect.
History, Ancient (*Wykeham*), J. L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll.*	1910
Human Anatomy, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter*	1893
International Law (*Chichele*), Sir H. E. Richards, K.C.S.I., B.C.L.	1911
Interpretation of Holy Scripture (*Oriel*), C. F. Burney, M.A., D.Litt., *St. John's*	1914
Jurisprudence (*C.C.C.*), P. Vinogradoff, Hon D.C.L., *C.C.C.*	1903
Latin Literat. (*C.C.C.*), A. C. Clark, M.A., *C.C.C.*	1914
Law (*Vinerian*), W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L., *All Souls*	1910
Logic (*Wykeham*) (vacant)	
Medicine (*Reg.*), Sir W. Osler, Bart., Hon. B.Sc., F.R.S., *Ch. Ch.*	1904
Military History (*Chichele*), H. Spenser Wilkinson, M.A., *All Souls*	1914
Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1909
Modern History (*Chichele*), C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls*	1905
Modern History (*Reg.*), C. H. Firth, M.A., *Oriel*	1904
Moral Philosophy (*Waynflete*), J. A. Smith, M.A., *Magdalen*	1910
Moral Philosophy (*Whyte*), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *C.C.C.*	1897
Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.A., D.Mus., *Magd.*	1908
Natural Philosophy (*Sedleian*), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*	1899
Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., *Queen's*	1913
Pastoral Theology (*Reg.*), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., *Lincoln*	1907
Physics (*Wykeham Prof.*), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.*	1900
Physiology (*Waynflete*), Charles S. Sherrington, D.Sc., F.R.S.	1913
Poetry, Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O., Hon. D.C.L., *Magdalen*	1911
Political Econ., F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., *All Souls*	1891
Political Theory & Instit., W. G. S. Adams, M.A., *All Souls*	1913
Pure Mathematics (*Waynflete*), E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Queen's*	1892
Romance Languages, P. Studer, M.A.	1913
Rural Economy (*Sibthorp*), W. Somerville, M.A., *St. John's*	1906
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Balliol*	1899
Zend Philology, L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A.	1898
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., *Jesus*	1893
READERS.	
Anatomy (*Lees*), J. Barclay, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1869
Anthropology, Social, R. R. Marett, D.Sc., *Exeter*	1910
Assyriology, S. Langdon, Hon., M.A., *Jesus*	1911
Economic History, L. L. Price, M.A., *Oriel*	1909
Education, W. M. Keatinge, M.A., *Exeter*	1903
Egyptology, F. Ll. Griffith, M.A., *Queen's*	1901
English (*Goldsmith's*), D. Nichol Smith, M.A., *Worcester*	1908
English Law, W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L., *St. John's*	1910
Greek, T. W. Allen, M.A., *Queen's*	1914
Indian History, Ven. W. H. Hutton, B.D., *St. John's*	1913
Indian Law, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1900
Mental Philosophy (*Wilde*), W. McDougall, M.A., *Exeter*	1903
Ophthalmology, T. E. H. Adams, B.M.	1913
Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., *Queen's*	1912
Physics (*Less*), R. E. Baynes, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1873
Physiology, J. S. Haldane, M.A., *New Coll.*	1893
Roman Law, F. de Zulueta, M.A., *New Coll.*	1912
Russian, N. Forbes, M.A., *Balliol*	1910

Ended.	Colleges, &c.	HEADS. * Many undergraduates on active service.	Elect.	Gross Income	Contribn. to Univer purposes.	Undergrad nates.	Members of Convocation.
				£	£	*	
1437	*All Souls*	F. W. Pember, M.A., *Warden*	1914	32,629	9,431	8	91
1262	*Balliol*	J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A., *Master*	1907	18,972	357	224	467
1509	*Brasenose*	C. B. Heberden, D.C.L., *Principal*	1889	25,578	1,951	121	301
1532	*Ch. Ch.*	T. B. Strong, D.D., *Dean*	1901	72,717	7,750	280	727
1516	*CorpusChristi*	Thomas Case, M.A., *President*	1904	21,781	2,713	82	251
1314	*Exeter*	L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector*	1913	15,598	122	181	453
1874	*Hertford*	H. Boyd, D.D., *Principal*	1877	7,179	17	95	147
1571	*Jesus*	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt., *Principal*	1895	20,655	1,130	155	184
1427	*Lincoln*	W. W. Merry, D.D., *Rector*	1884	10,583	528	105	219
1456	*Magdalen*	Sir Herbt. Warren, K.C.V.O., D.C.L., *Pres*	1885	79,561	11,047	168	413
1270	*Merton*	T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden*	1903	35,991	3,349	107	307
1386	*New Coll.*	W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden*	1903	45,049	4,926	254	517
1326	*Oriel*	L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost*	1914	18,864	1,065	133	241
1624	*Pembroke*	Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., *Master*	1899	9,284	78	93	189
1340	*Queen's*	J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost*	1878	39,834	2,7[illegible]	174	282
1555	*St. John's*	H. A. James, D.D., *President*	1909	38,258	3,2[illegible]	216	326
1554	*Trinity*	H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *President*	1907	13,377	2,0[illegible]	13	448
1249	*University*	R. W. Macan, D.Litt., *Master*	1906	18,415	4[illegible]3	184	347
1613	*Wadham*	J. Wells, M.A., *Warden*	1913	11,380	191	101	200
1714	*Worcester*	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., *Provost*	1903	9,596	47	92	250
1269	*St. Edm. Hall*	H. H. Williams, M.A., *Principal*	1913	—	—	56	44
1869	*Keble*	W. Lock, D.D., *Warden*	1897	—	—	218	322
1868	*Non-Coll. Stu.*	R. Wm. M. Pope, D.D., *Censor*	1890	—	—	176	117
	Marcon's Hall	C. Abdy Marcon, M.A.		—	—	27	7
	Pope's Hall	J. O'F. Pope, M.A.		—	—	9	9
	Parker's Hall	E. S. Parker, M.A.		—	—	6	4
		Total				3,418	6,863

LECTURERS. Elect.

Agricultural Chemistry, C. G. T. Morison, M.A., *Balliol* 1914
Anatomy, Applied, A. P. Dodds Parker, B.M., M.A., *Magdalen* 1914
Anatomy, Morbid, A. G. Gibson, D.M., *Ch. Ch.* 1915
Archæology, Class., G. Dickins, M.A., *St. John's* 1914
Bengali, J. F. Blumhardt, M.A. 1894
Biblical Studies (Speakers), G. B. Gray, M.A., D.Litt., *Non-Coll.* .....
Botany, A. H. Church, M.A., *Jesus* 1908
Burmese, J. E. Bridges, M.A. 1906
Church History, C. H. Turner, M.A., *Mag.* 1914
Classical Archæology & Art, G. Dickins, M.A. 1915
Colonial History, R. Coupland, M.A. 1913
Criminal Law, A. E. W. Hazel, B.Ch., M.A. 1915
Crystallography, Chemical, I. V. Barker, M.A. 1915
Diplomatic, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magdalen*... 1896
Embryology (vacant) .....
English, R. J. E. Tiddy, M.A.; P. Simpson, M.A. 1911
English History (Ford), A. G. Little, M.A., *Ball.* 1914
Foreign History (Chichele), G. W. Prothero, M.A., *King's Coll., Cambridge* 1915
Geology, A. Vaughan, M.A., *Univ.* 1910
Greek Epigraphy, M. N. Tod, M.A., *Oriel*... 1907
Hindustani, W. Hoey, M.A., *Jesus*..... 1906
International Law, Private, M. L. Gwyer, B.C.L., M.A., *All Souls*..... 1914
Mahrathi, C. H. Keith Jopp, M.A., *New Coll.* 1908
Natural & Comparative Religion, J. E. Carpenter, M.A., D.Litt., *Corpus Christi*. 1914
Palæography, E. A. Loew, Ph.D. 1915
Pathology, E. W. A. Walker, D.M., *Univ.* 1907
Persian, G. S. A. Ranking, M.A., *Balliol* ... 1905
Physiology (Chemical), H. M. Vernon, D.M. 1915
Roman Epigraphy, J. G. C. Anderson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1914
Scandinavian Languages, W. A. Craigie, M.A., *Oriel* 1912
Septuagint, H. S. J. Thackeray 1915
Surgery (Lichfield), A. P. Dodds Parker, B.M., M.A., *Magd.* 1914
Syriac, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Wadh.* 1913
Tamil and Telegu, M. de L. Wickremasinghe, Hon. M.A., *Jesus* 1908

PRIZEMEN, &c., 1915.

The Chancellor's.
English Essay—R. Green, *Queen's.*
Latin Verse—L. C. St. A. Lewis, *St. John's.*
Latin Essay—P. J. Williams, *C.C.C. Gaisford.*
Greek Verse—R. Cohen, *Wadham.*
Greek Prose—R. W. T. Gordon, *Oriel. Newdigate.*
English Verse—No award. *Cobden.*
G. L. Haggen, *Queen's. Other Prizemen.*
Welsh Prize—G. K. Stone, *Trinity.*
Arnold—G. D. Brooks, M.A., *Worcester.*
Lothian—Not awarded.
Stanhope—Not awarded.
Conington—M. N. Tod, M.A., *Oriel.*
Ellerton—G. L. Marriott, M.A., *Exeter.*
Rolleston—A. V. Hill, M.A., *Cambridge.*
Greek Testament (senior)—No candidates.
Greek Testament (junior)—P. Hartell, *New.*
Septuagint (senior)—No candidates.
Septuagint (junior)—A. L. Squire, *Wadham.*
Syriac—H. H. Rowley, *Non-Coll.*
Gladstone Memorial—J. Sever, *St. John's.*
M. Arnold Memorial—F. A. Rose, *Ch. Ch.*
English Poem—W. S. Senior, M.A., *Balliol.*
Barclay Head—Not awarded.
Green—A. G. Heath, M.A., *New College.*
Johnson Memorial—R. J. Pocock, *Queen's.*
Herbert Memorial—R. S. T. Chorley, *Queen's.*
Radcliffe—M. W. Flack, B.M., M.A., *Univ.*
Beit—E. M. Wrong, B.A., *Magd.*
Oldham—H. M. Chaplin, *Balliol.*
Weldon Memorial, C. Goring, B.Sc., M.D. Lond.

SCHOLARS, &c., 1915.

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship—E. L. Pearce Gould, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
Craven (Fellow)—R. M. Heath, B.A., *Oriel.*
Vinerian—J. D. I. Hughes, *Magd.*
Hertford—F. Norris, *C.C.C.*
Ireland—E. R. Dodds, *Univ.*
Craven—C. R. Holloway, *Balliol*; I. Mackenzie, *Balliol*; V. L. S. Bedwell, *Exeter.*
Derby—No candidate.
Abbott—R. N. L. Buckmaster.
John Locke—A. Raisman, B.A., *Pembroke.*
Chinese—N. J. Whymant, *Non-Coll.*
Burdett-Coutts—D. E. Isaacs Innes, B.A., *Univ.*
Kennicott (senior)—E. F. Morison, B.A., *Linc.*
Kennicott (junior)—(No candidate).
Pusey and Ellerton—(No election).
Boden Sanskrit—C. H. Carruthers, *C.C.C.*
Denyer and Johnson (senior)—R. N. Flew, M.A., *Merton.*
,, *(junior)* — G. L. Marriott, B.A., *Worcester.*
Eldon, Law—C. Asquith, *Magd.*; C. K. Allen, B.A., *New Coll.*
Mathematics (senior)—Not awarded.
,, *(junior)*—H. Turner, *Merton.*
,, *(exhibition)*—W. P. Taylor, *Queen's.*
Geography—J. Bygott, *Worc.*
Squire—T. G. Jalland; F. D. H. Narborough; R. M. Barton, *Worcester.*
Pelham Student—D. Atkinson, B.A., *B.N.C.*
Philip Walker Student—W. Ray, B.Sc., *Magd.*
Theodore Williams—K. F. B. Waters, *Keble*; H. St. H. Vertue, B.A., *University.*
Charles Oldham—No candidate.
Passmore Edwards—No candidate.

Recognised Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL.

Chairman of Council, Warden of Wadham Coll.
Principal, Miss H. Jex Blake.
Vice-Principal, Miss Lodge.
Hon. Sec., Miss Edith Argles, Spinney Piece, Bagley Wood, Oxford.
Resident Librarian, Miss E. Jamison.
Bursar, Miss Deneke.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss E. Penrose, M.A
Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
Bursar, Miss H. Walton.
Librarian, Miss V. Farnell.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Eleanor Jourdain.
Vice-Principal, Miss Cecilia M. Ady.
Librarian, Miss Thomas.

ST. HILDA'S HALL.

Principal, Miss Burrows.
Vice-Principal and History Tutor, Miss A. E. Levett.
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME STUDENTS.

Chairman, Prof. W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L.
Prin. Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5 South Parks Rd., Oxford.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Chancellor, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.* ..... Elect. 1908
Vice-Chancellor, T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., President of *Queens'* 1915
High Steward, The Lord Walsingham, LL.D., *Trin.* 1891
Deputy High Steward, The Rt. Hon. Lord Parker of Waddington, M.A., *King's* 1915
Representatives in Parliament, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.*, 1910; Professor Sir J. Larmor, M.A., *St. John's* ... 1911
Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.* 1900
Public Orator, Sir J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., *St. John's* 1876
Registrary, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., *Pemb.* 1910
Assistant Registrary, B. Benham, M.A., *King's* 1889
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.* 1889
Sec. to the Library, H. G. Aldis, M.A., *Pet.* 1915
Counsel, J. A. Foote, K.C., M.A., *St. John's*, 1915; M. L. Romer, K.C., M.A., *Trin. H.* 1915
Esquire Bedells, A. H. Evans, M.A., *Clare*, 1900; R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.* 1913
Proctors, A. Munro, M.A., *Queen's*; F. M. Rushmore, M.A., *St. Cath.* 1915
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), Mus.D. (*Oxf.*) .....
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor F. H. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A., *Jesus* .....
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, M.A., *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queen's* .....
Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch, Hon. M.A. .....
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.* .....
Representative on General Medical Council, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., *Caius*
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, C. S. Myers, M.D., Sc.D., *Caius* .....
Director of Military Studies, Lt.-Col. W. K. Shirley .....

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The Provost of *King's*; The Master of *St. John's*; The President of *Queens'*.
Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor, *St. John's*; Professor Hobson; Professor Sorley; Professor Seward.
Other Members of the Senate, Dr. F. H. A. Marshall (*Christ's*); Dr Parry (*Trin.*); Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), *Sec.*; Dr. Tanner (*St. John's*); W. Durnford, M.A. (*King's*); W. L. Mollison, M.A. (*Clare*); J. H. Gray, M.A. (*Qu.*); H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*).

PROFESSORS.

Agricultural Botany, R. H. Biffen, M.A., *Cath.* ..... Elect. 1908
Agriculture (*Drapers*) T. B. Wood, M.A., *Cai.* 1907
Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., *St. John's*... 1883
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, Litt.D., *Caius* 1899
Anglo-Saxon, H. M. Chadwick, M.A., *Clare* 1912
Arabic (*Sir T. Adams*), E. G. Browne, M.A. *Pem.* 1902
,, (*Lord Almoner's, Reader in*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.* 1893
Archæology (*Disney*), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., *Caius* 1913
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *St. John's* 1914
Astronomy (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* 1913
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* ... 1909
Bio-Chemistry, F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.*
Biology (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Magd.* 1912
Botany, A. C. Seward, M.A., *Down* 1906
Chemistry, W. J. Pope, M.A., *Sid.* 1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.* 1897
Civil Law (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, M.A., *Caius* 1914
Divinity (*Regius*) (vacant).
,, (*Lady Margaret*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., *Pemb.* 1911
,, (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.*... 1901
,, (*Norrisian*), F. C. Burkitt, M.A., *Trin.* 1905
,, (*Ely*), V. H. Stanton, D.D., *Trin.* 1889
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*) Henry Melville Gwatkin, M.A., *Emmanuel* 1891
English Literature (*King Edward VII.*) Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., *Jesus* 1912
Experimental Physics, Sir J. J Thomson, O.M., M.A., *Trin.* 1884
Fine Art (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, A.R.A., *Caius* 1915
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius* 1912
Geology (*Woodwardian*), T. McK. Hughes, M.A., *Clare* 1873
German (*Schröder*), K. H. Breul, Litt.D., *King's* 1910
Greek (*Regius*), H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D., *Trin.* 1906
Hebrew (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D., *Queens'* 1903
International Law (*Whewell*), L. Oppenheim, M.A., *Trin.* 1908
Latin (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A., *Trin.* 1911
Law (*Downing*), C. S. Kenny, LL.D., *Down.* 1907
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, M.P., M.A., *St. John's* 1903
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Bertram Hopkinson, M.A., *Trin.* 1903
Medicine (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down.* 1894
Mental Philosophy & Logic, J. Ward, Sc.D., *Trin.* 1897
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trinity* ... 1881
Mod. Hist. (*Regius*), J. B. Bury, M.A., *King's* 1902
Moral Philosophy (*Knightbridge*), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's* 1900
Music, Sir Charles V. Stanford, Mus.D., *Trin.* 1887
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), Sir James Dewar, M.A., *Peterhouse* 1875
Pathology, G. S. Woodhead, M.A., *Trin. H.* 1899
Physic (*Regius*), Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., *Caius* 1892
Physiology, J. N. Langley, Sc.D., *Trin.*..... 1903
Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's* 1908
Pure Mathematics (*Sadlerian*), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D., *Christ's* 1910
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *St. John's* ... 1906
Surgery (vacant).
Zoology, &c., J. S. Gardiner, M.A., *Caius* ... 1909
Hulsean Lecturer, The Rev. H. A. Watson, D.D., *Pet.* 1915
Lady Margaret's Preacher, The Rt. Rev. Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., *St. Cath.* 1915

Emeritus Professor of Civil Law, E. C. Clark, LL.D., *St. John's* ..... Elect. 1913
Emeritus Professor of Divinity, H. B. Swete, D.D., *Caius* 1915

READERS.

Agriculture, K. J. Mackenzie, M.A., *Christ's* 1915
Botany, F. F. Blackman, M.A., *St. John's*... 1904
Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'* 1907
Classics (Brereton), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., *Cai.* 1911
Comparative Philology, P. Giles, Litt.D., *Emm.* 1891
English Law, H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., *Emm.* 1907
Ethnology, A. C. Haddon, Sc.D., *Christ's* ... 1909
Forestry, W. Dawson, M.A., *Caius* 1913
Talmudic, Israel Abrahams, M.A., *Chr.* ... 1902
Sandars in Bibliography, A. W. Pollard, M.A., *Oxford* 1915
Romance, E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., *King's* 1900
Chemical Physiology, F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.* 1902
Zoology, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D., *Christ's* 1908
Metallurgy (Goldsmiths), C. T. Heycock, M.A., *King's*... 1908
Modern History, J. H. Rose, Litt.D., *Christ's* 1911

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Classics (Epigraphy & Dialects), S. G. Campbell, M.A., *Christ's*.
Ancient History, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's*.
Mathematics, H. W. Richmond, M.A., *King's*; R. A. Herman, M.A., *Trin.*; T. J. I'A. Bromwich, Sc.D., *St. John's*; J. H. Grace, M.A., *Pet.*; A. Berry, M.A., *King's*.
Mathematics (Cayley Lecturer), G. H. Hardy, M.A., *Trin.*
Experimental Physics, G. F. C. Searle, Sc.D., *Pet.*; C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., *Sid.*
Botany, A. G. Tansley, M.A., *Trin.*
,, R. P. Gregory, M.A., *St. John's*.
Chemistry, Dr. Fenton, *Christ's*.
Organic Chemistry (vacant).
Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*.
Zoology, L. A. Borradaile, M.A., *H. Selw.*; L. Doncaster, Sc.D., *King's*.
Advanced Physiology, L. E. Shore, M.D., *St. John's*.
Agricultural Physiology, F. H. A. Marshall, Sc.D., *Christ's*.
Physiology, W. B. Hardy, M.A., *Caius*.
Physiology of the Senses, W. H. R. Rivers, M.A., *St. John's*.
Experimental Psychology, C.S. Myers, Sc.D., *Caius*.
Advanced Human Anatomy (vacant).
Medical Jurisprudence, B. Anningson, M.D., *Caius*.
Geology, J. E. Marr, Sc.D., *St. John's*.
Moral Science, G. E. Moore, Litt.D., *Trin.*
Moral Science (Sidgwick Lecturer), W. E. Johnson, M.A., *King's*.
Hygiene, G. S. Graham-Smith, M.D., *Pembroke*.
Pathology, L. Cobbett, M.D, *Trin.*
Special Pathology (Huddersfield Lecturer), T. S. P. Strangeways, M.A., *St. John's*.
Harmony & Counterpoint, C. Wood, Mus.D., *Caius*.
Persian, R. A. Nicholson, Litt.D., *Trin.*
Palæography, E. H. Minns, M.A., *Pemb.*
Aramaic, N. McLean, M.A., *Christ's*.
English (vacant).
Physical Anthropology, W. L. H. Duckworth, Sc.D., *Jesus*.
Agriculture (Gilbey), C. R. Fay, M.A., *Christ's*.
Palæozoology, H. Woods, M.A., *Joh.*
Petrology, A. Harker, M.A., *Joh.*
Electrical Engineering, C. G. Lamb, M.A., *Clare*.
Mechanical Engineering, C. E. Inglis, M.A., *King's*.
Philosophy of Religion, J. W. Oman, M.A., *Queens'*.
Economics (Girdlers'), J. M. Keynes, M.A., *King's*.
Economics, W. T. Layton, M.A., *Caius*.
Russian, A. P. Goudy, M.A.
Geography, Historical and Economic, H. Y. Oldham, M.A., *King's*.
Geography, Regional & Physical (Royal Geographical Society Lecturer), P. Lake, M.A., *St. John's*.
Surveying and Cartography (Royal Geographical Society Lecturer), C. S. Wright, B.A., *Caius*.
Pharmacology, W. E. Dixon, M.A., *Downing*.
Education, Theory, History, & Practice, S. S. F. Fletcher, M.A., *King's*.
Sir Robert Rede's, Bishop G. F. Browne, D.D.
Leslie Stephen, Dr. W. Macneile Dixon, *Glasgow*.
Norman Maccoll (vacant).
Chemistry and Physics in their application to

Founded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS. * Many undergraduates on active service.	Elected.	Gross income of Coll. 1914.	Contribn. to Univer. Purposes 1915.	Undergrads.	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards
				£	£	*		
1473	*St. Catharine's*	Claude H. W. Johns, Litt.D., *Master*	1909	6,144	666	121	118	265
1505	*Christ's*	Arthur Everett Shipley, Sc.D., *Master*	1910	15,822	1,295	163	423	814
1326	*Clare*	Wm. Loudon Mollison, M.A., *Master*	1915	17,576	1,407	189	323	683
1352	*Corpus Christi.*	Edmund Courtenay Pearce, M.A., *Mast.*	1914	12,541	1,226	84	230	357
1800	*Downing*.....	Albert Charles Seward, M.A., *Master*	1915	9,974	678	91	111	275
1584	*Emmanuel* ...	Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master*	1911	19,253	1,882	235	382	866
1348	*Gonville & Caius*	Hugh Kerr Anderson, M.D., *Master*	1912	30,018	2,715	341	483	1,132
1496	*Jesus*	Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master*	1912	14,204	1,473	158	222	452
1441	*King's*	Montague R James, Litt.D., *Provost*	1905	37,916	2,807	141	518	989
1519	*Magdalene*	Arthur C. Benson, M.A., C.V.O., *Mast.*	1904	7,305	719	101	93	269
1347	*Pembroke*	William Sheldon Hadley, M.A., *Master*	1912	15,078	1,419	271	457	998
1257	*Peterhouse*	Adolphus W. Ward, Litt.D., *Master*	1900	8,722	819	88	225	410
1448	*Queens'*	Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., *Pres.*...	1906	8,731	753	162	161	448
1595	*Sidney-Sussex.*	Charles Smith, M.A., *Master*	1890	15,255	1,240	115	162	368
1511	*St. John's*	Robert Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master*	1908	45,123	3,883	237	921	1,462
1546	*Trinity*	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., *Master*	1886	84,993	6,219	590	2,096	3,549
1350	*Trinity Hall*...	Edward Anthony Beck, M.A., *Master*	1902	8,923	838	102	237	500
	HOSTELS.							
1882	*Selwyn College*	J. O. Farquhar Murray, D.D., *Master*	1909	...	...	113	72	258
1869	*Non-Coll. Stdts.*	W. F. Reddaway, M.A., *Censor*	1907	...	...	147	4	178
		Not on College Boards	...	...	...	...	144	144
		Total (1915).....	...	...	...	3,449	7,382	14,417

Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, J. E. Purvis, M.A., *St. John's.*
Agriculture (vacant).
German, E. C. Quiggin, M.A., *Caius.*
Statistics, G. U. Yule, M.A., *St. John's.*
Pastoral Theology, J. H. Greig, B.D., *Pemb.*
Astrophysics. F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., *Caius.*
Form and Analysis in Music, C. B. Rootham, Mus.D., *St. John's.*
Animal Embryology, R. Assheton, Sc.D., *Trin.*
Forestry (vacant).
Physical Chemistry (*Humphrey Owen Jones Lecturer*), A. V. Hill, M.A., *Trin.*

MATRICULATIONS.

1903-1904	936	1907-1908	1,164	1911-1912	1,156
1904-1905	933	1908-1909	1,163	1912-1913	1,200
1905-1906	1,067	1909-1910	1,218	1913-1914	1,178
1906-1907	1,083	1910-1911	1,191	1914-1915	727

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Allen, B. Dickins, B.A., *Magd.* 1915
Barnes, W. H. Levi, *Trin.*; H. W. Swift, *St. John's* 1915
Bell, M. P. Charlesworth, *Jes.* 1915
Charles Oldham (*Classical*), H. R. Carter, B.A., *St. John's* 1915
Craven, E. H. Carr, *Trin.* 1915
Crosse, not awarded 1914
Harkness, W. H. Wilcockson, B.A., *Caius* 1915
Lightfoot, B. L. Manning, *Jes.* 1915
Porson, R. A. L. Fell, *Trin.* 1915
Squire in Law (*Ja. Will.*), W.W. Hitching 1915
Do. (*Rebecca Flower*), P. G. Hutton 1915
Stewart of Rannoch, (*Greek and Latin, restricted*) not awarded; (*Sacred Music, open*), (1) H. W. Hussey, *Selwyn*; (2) H. S. Hand, *St. John's*; (*Hebrew, open*), (1) E. J. Leon, *Clare*; (2) not awarded... 1914
Tancks (*German*). no application received 1915
Tyrwhitt (*Hebrew*), not awarded 1915
Waddington, R. D. Whitehorn, *Trin.* 1913
Whewell International Law, (1) W. R. O. Moulton, B.A., *King's*; (2) C. Ll. Bullock, B.A., *Trin.* 1914
Re-elected, R. F. Roxburgh, B.A., *Trin.*; C. M. Picciotto, B.A., *Trin.* 1914

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.

Arnold Gerstenberg, not awarded 1915
Benn W. Levy, H. H. Farmer, B.A., *Pet.*... 1915
Burney, H. M. Spiers, B.A., *Caius* 1914
Craven, not awarded 1915
Isaac Newton, H. M. Garner, B.A., *St. John's*; *Additional Student*, H. W. Unthank, B.A., *King's*..... 1915

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Adam Smith, C. W. Guilleband, B.A., *St. John's* 1915
Bhaonagar Medal, Cyril Edgar Jones, B.A., *Jesus* 1915
Browne (*Sir Wm.*) *Medals*, (*Greek Epigram*) A. G. Patton, *St. John's*; (*Latin Epigram*) J. H. L. Lambart, *King's*; (*Latin Ode*) R. B. H. Thomas, *St. John's*; (*Greek Ode*) no exercise sent in 1915
Burney,
Carus, (*Bachelors*) G. H. Harris, B.A., *Non-Coll.*; (*Undergraduates*) W. G. Baynham, B.A. desig., *Jes.* 1914
Chancellor's Medals: Classics, (1) not awarded (2) J. O. Thomson, B.A., *Trin.* 1915
English Verse, P. Carrington, *Selwyn* 1915
English Law, not awarded 1915
Evans, no candidate.
Frank Smart, E. J. Maskell, *Emman.* (Botany); L. T. Hogben, *Trin.* (Zoology) 1915
Gedge, not awarded 1915
George Long, not awarded 1915
George Williams, not awarded 1914
Gladstone Mem., not awarded 1915
Hare, J. Brennan, B.A., *Christ's* 1914
Hebrew, J. B. Calkin, B.A., *Jesus* 1915
Hebrew (*Mason*), not awarded 1915
Hulsean, no essays sent in 1915
Jeremie, (1) not awarded, (2) F. P. Cheetham, B.A., *St. John's* 1914
Le Bas, not awarded 1915
Members (*Latin Essay*), not awarded; (*English Essay*), E. A. Peers, B.A., *Christ's* 1915
Montagu Butler, not awarded 1915
Porson, E. H. Carr, *Trin.* 1915
Prince Consort Prize, not awarded.
Rayleigh, H. Glanert, B.A., *Trin.* 1915
Raymond Horton Smith,
Scholfield Prize, not awarded 1915
Seatonian, J. M. V. Hope, M.A., *Clare* 1915
Smith, (1) H. Jeffreys, B.A., *St. John's*; (2) J. Proudman, B.A., *Trin.* 1915
Thirlwall, no essays sent in 1915
Tyson (*Medal*), not awarded 1915
Wiltshire, D. B. Briggs, *Jesus* 1915
Winbolt Prize, no essay sent in 1915
Winchester, (1) H. F. Fielden, *Cains*; (2) H. S. Hand, *St. John's*; G. Hoyland, *St. John's*, Eq. 1915
Yorke, not awarded 1914
Bendall Sanskrit Exhibition, W. H. Bruford, *St. John's* 1915

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1914, £50,118 12 8

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1914.

Total payments	£45,613 12 11
Balance due to Chest	4,504 19 9
	£50,118 12 8

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss K. Jex-Blake.
Directors of Studies.—Classics, Miss K. Jex-Blake. *Mathematics*, Miss Meyer. *Moral Sciences*, Miss E. E. C. Jones. *Natural Sciences*, Miss M. B. Thomas. *Mediæval and Modern Languages*, Miss H. M. R. Murray. *History and Economics*, Miss E. Power.
Resident Lecturers.—Mathematics, Miss F. E. Cave-Browne-Cave. *Mediæval and Modern Languages*, Miss M. E. Seaton; Miss K. T. B. Butler.
Bursar, and Assistant Vice Mistress, Miss E. M. Allen.
Junior Bursar, Miss D. Martin Leake.
Librarian, Miss J. Scott.
Secretary, Miss M. Clover, Coleby, Grange Road, Cambridge.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Katharine Stephen.
Vice-Principals, Miss B. A. Clough; Miss A. B. Collier; Miss E. M. Sharpley; Miss J. P. Strachey.
Treasurer, Mrs. H. Sidgwick.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, South Kensington, S.W. 1836 and 1900.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A.
Principal Officer (vacant).
Registrars: (*Academic Council*) P. J. Hartog, M.A.; (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M.A.
Secretary to the Senate, P. M. Wallace, M.A.
Sec. to Finance Committee, W. K. Hill, B.A.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, B.Sc.
Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, F. D. Acland, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Prof. A. Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation—*(*Divinity*), Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, Prof. S. L. Loney, Lord Moulton, Sir Albert Rollit, Rev. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), Lord Cozens-Hardy; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Prof. Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*), Dr. M. O. Forster, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. T. Moody, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Sir Seymour J. Sharkey, Dr. F. Taylor. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, Prof. Sir Rickman Godlee, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. R. M. Burrows. *By King's College* (*Theological Department*), T. B. Saunders. *By Lincoln's Inn*, N. Micklem. *By Inner Temple*, Lord Justice Swinfen Eady. *By Middle Temple*, R. A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Mr. Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, J. W. Budd, Sir Henry Johnson. *By Corporation of London*, Alderman Sir Thomas B. Crosby. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. Collins, Cyril Jackson. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, R. C. Palmer. *By the Faculties—*(*Theology*), Rev. Prof. S. W. Green; (*Arts*), Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Prof. W. P. Ker, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), G. H. J. Hurst; (*Music*), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (*Medicine*), H. L. Eason, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham, H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. A. W. Crossley, J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. A. D. Waller, Prof. W. W. Watts; (*Engineering*), Prof. W. E. Dalby; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, but is divided into two separate institutions, viz.: (*a*) "King's College" (in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics) and (*b*) "King's College for Women" (in the Faculties of Arts and Science). The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, and the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C.
Chairman of Committee, Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.
Provost, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, R. M. Burrows, D.Litt.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Household and Social Department, Campden Hill Road, W.
Warden, Miss F. R. Shields, M.A.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.
Warden, William Loring, M.A.

TEACHING STAFF.

PROFESSORS.

Accounting and Business Organisation, L. R. Dicksee, M.Com.
Agricultural Zoology, F. V. Theobald, M.A.
Anatomy, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; F. W. Jones, D.Sc.; F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; G. D. Thane, LL.D.; William Wright, D.Sc.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Applied Physics, S. P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Archæology (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.
Do., Assyrian and Babylonian, L. W. King, Litt.D
Architecture, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.
Bacteriology, William Bulloch, M.D.; R. T. Hewlett, M.D.
Bio-chemistry, Arthur Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, Miss M. J. Benson, D.Sc.; W. B. Bottomley, Ph.D.
Botany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. T. Hewitt, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. M. Lowry, D.Sc., F.R.S.; R. Meldola, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. S. Moore, M.A.
Chemistry (*Daniell*), H. Jackson, F.I.C.
Chemistry, General, F. G. Donnan, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, Organic, J. Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S.
Civil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc.
Civil & Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Coker, D.Sc.; E. H. Lamb, M.Sc.
Classical Literature, W. C. F. Walters, M.A.
Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Comparative Law (*Quain*), Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., LL.D., F.B.A.
Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A.
Education, John Adams, LL.D.; J. W. Adamson, B.A.; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.
Egyptology (*Edwards*), W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. (*William Siemens*), Ernest Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.
Engineering, D. S. Capper, M.A.; W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S.; H. M. Waynforth, M.I.Mech.E.
English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D.
English Lang. and Lit., Israel Gollancz, Litt.D., F.B.A.; Sir Sidney Lee, D.Litt., F.B.A.
English Lang. and Lit. (*Quain*), W. P. Ker, LL.D.
English Literature, Miss C. F. E. Spurgeon.

Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Eugenics (*Galton*), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Experimental Pathology, C. J. Martin, D.Sc., F.R.S. ; Sir Almroth E. Wright, C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Fine Art (*Slade*), Frederick Brown.
French & Romance Philology (*Fielden*), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
French Literature, G. Rudler, D.-ès-L.
Geology (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, Sc.D., F.R.S.
German, R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D. ; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
Hygiene (*Chadwick*), H. R. Kenwood, C.M.
Do. and Public Health, W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D.
Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A. ; D. A. Slater, M.A.
Mathematics (*Astor*), M. J. M. Hill, LL.D., F.R.S.
Mathematics, Harold Hilton, D.Sc. ; J. W. Nicholson, D.Sc. ; S. A. F. White, M.A.
Mediæval History, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.
Metallurgy, A. K. Huntington, A.R.S.M.
Modern French History and Institutions, P. J. Mantoux, D.-ès-L.
Modern History (vacant).
Morbid Anatomy, S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S.
Municipal Engineering (*Chadwick*), E. R. Matthews, A.M.Inst.C.E.
Music (*King Edward*), Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Pathology, F. W. Andrewes, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, F.I.C.
Pharmacology, A. R. Cushny, LL.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (*Grote*), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D.
Physics, F. Horton, Sc.D. ; C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. (*Quain*), W. H. Bragg, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. (*Wheatstone*), O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology, F. A. Bainbridge, M.D. ; E. P. Cathcart, M.D. ; W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology (*Jodrell*), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology (*and Director of the Physiological Laboratory*), A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, General, W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Political Economy, Edwin Cannan, LL.D. ; H. S. Foxwell, M.A.
Political Science, Graham Wallas, M.A.
Protozoology (vacant).
Public Administration, S. J. Webb, LL.B.
Sculpture, J. H. Thomas, M.A.
Sociology (*Martin White*), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt. ; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D.
Town Planning, S. D. Adshead, M.A.
Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John McFadyean, LL.D.
Zoology, Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. & Comparative Anatomy (*Jodrell*), J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.

READERS.

Anatomy, John Cameron, M.D.
Ancient History, M. O. B. Caspari, M.A. ; J. K. Fotheringham, D.Litt.
Applied Physiology, G. A. Buckmaster, M.D.
Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D. ; J. C. G. Ledingham, M.A. ; J. H. Smith, M.B.
Biochemistry, Otto Rosenheim, Ph.D.
Botany, Miss E. N. Thomas, B.Sc.
Chemistry, H. Crompton, F.C.S. ; H. R. Le Sueur, D.Sc. ; F. G. Pope, D.Sc. ; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.
Economic History, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.
Education, Miss Sara Melhuish, M.A.
English Lang. & Lit., R. W. Chambers, D.Litt. ; P. G. Thomas, M.A.
English Law, G. H. J. Hurst, M.A.
Geography, H. J. Mackinder, M.A., M.P.
German, H. G. Atkins, M.A. ; W. Perrett, Ph.D. ; J. Steppat, Ph.D.
Graphics, W. H. Eccles, D.Sc.
Greek, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.
Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc.
History, Miss H. Johnstone, M.A.
Logic and Ethics, Abraham Wolf, D.Lit.
Medical Statistics, Maj. Greenwood, M.R.C.S.
Meteorology, Sir Napier Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Morbid Anatomy, R. G. Hebb, M.D. ; H. M. Turnbull, D.M.
Mycology, E. S. Salmon.
Palæography and Economic History, Hubert Hall, F.S.A.
Pathology, L. S. Dudgeon, F.R.C.P. ; W. Hunter, M.D.
Pharmacology, Fred Ransome, M.D.
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M.A.
Physical Chemistry, D. F. Spencer, D.Sc.
Physiological Chemistry, J. A. Gardner, M.A. ; R. H. A. Plimmer, D.Sc.
Physiology, Miss W. C. Cullis, D.Sc. ; J. S. Edkins, Sc.D. ; F. S. Locke, M.D. ; M. S. Pembrey, M.D. ; H. E. Roaf, D.Sc.
Plant Physiology, T. G. Hill, A.R.C.S.
Psychology, W. Brown, D.Sc. ; Miss B. Edgell, Ph.D.
Surveying, M. T. M. Ormsby, A.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Heat Engines, W. J. Goudie, B.Sc.
Thermodynamics, A. W. Porter, B.Sc., F.R.S.
Tibetan Language, F. W. Thomas, Ph.D.
Veterinary Hygiene, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.
Zoology, W. G. Ridewood, D.Sc. ; H. W. M. Tims, M.D.

RECOGNISED TEACHERS.

The number of "Recognised Teachers" in the several Faculties is as follows :—

Theology, 24 ; *Arts*, 151 ; *Laws*, 15 ; *Music*, 22 ; *Medicine*, 351 ; *Science*, 216 ; *Engineering*, 70 ; *Economics*, 10.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1914–16.

Theology, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D.
Arts, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.
Laws, Prof. A. F. Murison, LL.D.
Music, F. J. Read, Mus. Doc.
Medicine, Sir A. P. Gould, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Science, Prof. W. W. Watts, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Engineering, Prof. Ernest Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.
Economics, Prof. A. J. Sargent, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology :—

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.
Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.
Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. G. P. Gould, D.D.
King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. (Church of England).
Dean, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.
Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. W. T. Davison. D.D.
St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

Arts, Science, and Engineering :—

East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science :—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Arts :—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.
Principal, Miss A. de Sélincourt.

Arts—in Pedagogy only :—

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C.
Principal, Prof. J. Adams, LL.D.

Medicine :—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* p. 303.)

Science and Engineering :—

Imperial College of Science and Technology.
(*See* p. 307.)

Science :—

Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D.

Engineering :—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.

Science—in Agriculture only :—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.

Economics and Political Science :—

London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.
Director, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1831.

Chancellor, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Rev. H. Gee, D.D., F.S.A.
Proctors, P. P. Bedson, D.Sc.; A. Robinson, D.C.L.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Observer, F. C. H. Carpenter, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.

Master, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.

HATFIELD HALL, Durham.

Principal, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.

ST. CHAD'S HALL, Durham.

Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, M.A.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, Durham.

Principal, Rev. D. Walker, D.D.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL, Durham.

Principal, R. E. D. Donaldson.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

Censor, Rev. V. K. Cooper, M.A.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).

Censor, E. M. Ellershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.

President, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.

Principal, W. H. Hadow, D.Mus.

DURHAM COLLEGES.

Divinity, Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D.
Greek, Rev. A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.
Mathematics, Percy John Heawood, M.A.
Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
Church History, Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A.
Philosophy, Frank Byron Jevons, D. Litt.
Biblical Exegesis, Rev. Dawson Walker, D.D.
English Language and Literature, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.
Latin, Rev. John Hall How, M.A.
Logic and Psychology, Arthur Robinson, D.C.L.
Modern History, Very Rev. H. H. Henson, D.D. (Hon.)
Modern Languages, Chas. Fredk. Herdener, M.A.
Music, Joseph Cox Bridge, D.Mus.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle, 1832.

Medicine, (*Principles and Practice*), Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.; D. Drummond, D.C.L.; Sir T. Oliver, LL.D.
Do. (*Psychological*), T. W. McDowall, M.D.
Surgery, J. R. Morison, M.D.; H. B. Angus, M.S.
Ophthalmology, J. D. Wardale, B.S.
Midwifery, R. P. R. Lyle, M.D.
Pathology, S. McDonald, M.D.
Med. Jurisprudence, R. A. Bolam, M.D.
Public Health, T. E. Hill, B.Sc.
Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B.
Physiology, J. A. Menzies, M.D.
Materia Medica, W. E. Hume, M.D.
Therapeutics, Thomas Beattie, M.D.
Comparative Pathology, H. J. Hutchens. M.A.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle, 1871.

Mathematics, C. M. Jessop, M.A.
Do., Applied, T. H. Havelock, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.
Geology, G. A. Lebour, D.Sc.
Zoology, A. Meek, M.Sc.
Botany, M. C. Potter, Sc.D.
Agriculture & Rural Econ., D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.
Classics, J. W. Duff, D.Litt.
Eng. Lang. & Literature, Allen Mawer, M.A.
Engineering, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.
Naval Architecture, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.
Mining & Surveying, Henry Louis, D.Sc.
Modern History, K. H. Vickers, M.A.
Mental and Moral Phils., Thomas Loveday, M.A.
Modern Languages, A. G. Latham, M.A.
Economics, H. M. Hallsworth, M.A., M.Com.
Education, Mark R. Wright, M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.
Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Treasurer, A. E. Steinthal, B.Sc.
Registrar and Senior Tutor (*Men*), Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Senior Tutor (*Women*), Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Lit.
Clerk of Convocation, W. Fletcher Shaw, M.D.

Faculty of Arts.

Greek, W. M. Calder, M.A.
Hellenistic Greek, J. H. Moulton, D.Lit.
Latin, R. S. Conway, Litt.D.; W. B. Anderson, M.A.
English Lit. & Language, C. H. Herford, Litt.D.; W. J. Sedgefield, D.Litt.
French, L. E. Kastner, M.A.
German, Arwid Johannson, M.A.
Semitic Languages, Maurice A. Canney, M.A.
Chinese, E. H. Parker, M.A.
Mediæval & Ecclesiastical History, T. F. Tout, M.A., F.B.A.
Ancient & Mediæval History, J. Tait, M.A.
Economic History, George Unwin, M.A.
Modern History, J. R. B. Muir, M.A.
Philosophy, S. Alexander, LL.D., F.B.A.
Education, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas Smith, M.A.
Economics, S. J. Chapman, M.A.
Architecture, A. C. Dickie, M.A., F.S.A.

Faculty of Science.

Mathematics, Horace Lamb, LL.D., F.R.S.
Physics, Sir Ernest Rutherford, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Arthur Schuster, Sc.D., F.R.S. (*hon.*).
Electro-Technics, Robert Beattie, D.Sc.
Engineering, J. E. Petavel, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, Ph.D., F.R.S.; A. Lapworth, D.Sc.
Metallurgy, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc.
Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Botany, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.
Do., Cryptogamic, W. H. Lang, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Geology, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*hon.*).
Chrystalography, Sir H. A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Faculty of Law.

Professor, J. S. Seaton, B.C.L.

Faculty of Commerce.

Professors, S. J. Chapman, M.A.; and George Unwin, M.A.

Faculty of Music.

Dean, Thomas Keighley, Mus.D.

Faculty of Theology.

Biblical Criticism, A. S. Peake, D.D.; Maurice A. Canney, M.A.

Faculty of Technology.

Dean, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, M.A.
Electrical Engineering, Miles Walker, M.A.
Mechanical do., Allan B. Field, B.Sc.
Chemistry, E. Knecht, Ph.D.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, Grafton Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D.
Materia Medica, R. B. Wild, M.D.
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D.
Medicine, Clinical, E. S. Reynolds, M.D.
Do., Systematic, George R. Murray, M.D.
Clinical Surgery William Thorburn, F.R.C.S.
Systematic Surgery, J. W. Smith, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics & Gynæcology, A. Donald, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, William Sellers, M.D.
Public Health & Bacteriology, A. S. Delépine, M.B.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professors, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

Chancellor (vacant).
Vice-Chancellor, Gilbert Barling, F.R.C.S.
Principal, Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal & Registrar, Robert S. Heath, D.Sc.
Secretary, George H. Morley, M.Com.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce.

Mathematics, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.
Physics (vacant).
Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, G. S. West. D.Sc.
Geology & Physiography, Wm. S. Boulton, D.Sc.
Mechanical Engineering, F. W. Burstall, M.A.
Civil Engineering, F. C. Lea, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, Gisbert Kapp, M.Sc.
Brewing, Adrian J. Brown, M.Sc., F.R.S.
Metallurgy, T. Turner, M.Sc.
Mining, J. Cadman, D.Sc.
Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt.
English Lang. & Lit., E. de Sélincourt, D.Litt.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.
French (vacant).
German, Karl Wichmann, Ph.D.
History, C. R. Beazley, D.Litt.
Education, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Music, Granville Bantock, M.A.
Commerce, W. J. Ashley, Ph.D.
Accounting, C. E. Martineau, M.A.
Finance, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Com.
Commercial Law, F. Tillyard, M.Com.

Faculty of Medicine.

Medicine, R. Saundby, M.D.; O. J. Kauffmann, M.D.
Surgery, W. F. Haslam, F.R.C.S.; G. A. Leedham Green, F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, P. Thompson, M.D.
Physiology, E. W. Wace Carlier, M.D.
Therapeutics, Douglas Stanley, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene and Public Health, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.
Midwifery, Thomas Wilson, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, R. F. C. Leith, F.R.C.P.
Dental School, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (*Hon. Sec.*).

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Head Mistress (*Women*), Miss M. S. Lilley, M.A.
Head Master (*Men*), R. A. Jones, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Dale, LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, John Sampson, D.Litt.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Engineering.

Greek (vacant).
Latin, J. P. Postgate, F.B.A.
English Lang. & Philol., H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt.
English Literature, Oliver Elton, M.A.
French, L. A. Terracher, Litt.D.
Spanish, J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, F.B.A.
German, W. E. Collinson, M.A.
Russian History, Language and Literature, Bernard Pares, M.A.
Economic Science, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
Bacteriology, J. M. Beattie, M.D.
Ancient History, W. R. Halliday, B.Litt.
Modern History, C. K. Webster, M.A.
Philosophy, Alexander Mair, M.A.
Education, E. T. Campagnac, M.A.
Classical Archæology, R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.
Methods & Practice of Archæol., J. Garstang, D.Sc.
Egyptian Archæology, Percy E. Newberry, M.A.
Social Anthropology, Sir J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.
Law, G. H. Emmott, LL.M.
Commercial Law (vacant).
International Law, His Hon. Judge Thomas, LL.D.
Architecture, C. H. Reilly, M.A.
Civic Design, L. P. Abercrombie, M.A.
Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.
,, *Philos. Hist.*, W. H. Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.
Inorganic Chemistry, E. C. C. Baly, F.I.C., F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, R. Robinson, D.Sc.
Physical Chemistry, W. C. McC. Lewis, D.Sc.
Natural History, William A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, R. J. Harvey-Gibson, M.A.
Physiology, J. S. Macdonald, B.A.
Anatomy, A. Melville Paterson, M.D.
Therapeutics, J. Hill Abram, M.D.
Pathology, E. E. Glynn, M.D.
Medicine, T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.
Regional Surgery, W. Thelwall Thomas, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery and Gynæcology, H. Briggs, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene, E. W. Hope, D.Sc
Forensic Medicine, R. J. M. Buchanan, M.D.
Bio-chemistry, Walter Ramsden, M.D.
Tropical Sanitation, Sir R. Ross K.C.B., F.R.S.
Tropical Medicine, J. W. W. Stephens, M.D.
Entomology, R. Newstead, M.Sc.
Engineering, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.
Electrical Engineering, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.
Civil Engineering, S. W. Perrott, M.A.I.
Naval Architecture, T. B. Abell, M.Inst.N.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).

Principal, J. H. Gettins, B.A.
Warden, Kenneth Forbes, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.
Leeds, 1904. (£2,000.)
Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, Arthur G. Lupton, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Michael E. Sadler, C.B., LL.D.
Accountant, G. R. Brench.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Secretary, A. E. Wheeler.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts (including Commerce & Law), Science & Technology.
Classics, W. Rhys Roberts, Litt.D.; B. M. Connal, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit., G. S. Gordon, M.A.
English Lang., F. W. Moorman, Ph.D.
French, Paul Barbier fils, M.A.
German, A. W. Schüddekopf, Ph.D.
History, Arthur J. Grant, M.A.
Philosophy, C. M. Gillespie, M.A.
Economics, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.
Education (vacant).
Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.
Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.
Physics (vacant).
Chemistry, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology, W. Garstang, D.Sc.
Botany, J. H. Priestley, B.Sc.
Geology, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.
Engineering, J. Goodman, M.Sc.
Mining, E. L. Hummel, B.Sc.
Textile Industries, A. F. Barker, M.Sc.
Dyeing, A. G. Green, M.Sc., F.R.S.
Leather Industries, H. R. Procter, D.Sc.
Coal Gas and Fuel Industries, with Metallurgy, J. W. Cobb, B.Sc.
Agriculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.
Agricultural Chemistry, C. Crowther, Ph.D.

School of Medicine.
Anatomy, J. Kay Jamieson, M.B.
Physiology and Histology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Pathology, A. S. Leyton, M.D.
Medicine, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, A. G. Barrs, M.D.
Surgery, R. Lawford Knaggs, M.D.
Clinical Surgery, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics, J. B. Hellier, M.D.
Therapeutics, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica, H. J. Campbell, M.D.
Public Health (vacant).
Forensic Medicine, F. W. Eurich, M.D.
Mental Diseases, J. Shaw Bolton, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905. (£2,000.)
Chancellor, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.
Pro-Chancellors, G. Franklin, Litt.D.; H. K. Stephenson.
Vice-Chancellor, H. A. L. Fisher, LL.D., F.B.A.
Treasurer, A. J. Hobson.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, A. H. Leahy, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss M. J. Sorby.

PROFESSORS, &C.

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Applied Science, and Law.
English Lang. & Lit., G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.
History, H. W. Appleton, M.A.
Greek, E. S. Forster, M.A.
Latin, W. C. Summers, M.A.
French, A. T. Baker, Ph.D.
German, Julius Freund, Ph.D.
Philosophy (vacant).
Economics, D. Knoop, M.A.
Accounting, T. E. Shuttleworth, B.A.
Education, J. A. Green, M.A.
Architecture, W. S. Purchon, A.R.I.B.A.
Music, H. Coward, Mus. Doc.
Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A.
Physics, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology, Alfred Denny, M.Sc.
Botany, B. H. Bentley, M.A.
Geology, W. G. Fearnsides, M.A.
Geography, R. N. Rudmose Brown, D.Sc.
Anatomy, C. J. Patten, M.D.
Physiology, J. B. Leathes, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.
Medicine, D. Burgess, F.R.C.P.; A. J. Hall, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, A. E. Naish, M.B.
Materia Medica, &c., A. E. Barnes, M.B.
Surgery, Sinclair White, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, J. S. C. Douglas, D.M.
Midwifery, P. E. Barber, M.R.C.S.
Diseases of Women, M. H. Phillips, F.R.C.S.
Public Health, H. Scurfield, M.D.
Ophthalmology, G. H. Pooley, F.R.C.S.
Engineering, W. Ripper, D.Eng.
Mining, F. E. Armstrong, M.Sc.
Applied Chemistry, L. T. O'Shea, M.Sc.
Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold, D.Met., F.R.S.
Law, W. F. Trotter, LL.M.; E. Bramley, M.A.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Master of Method, C. Birchenough, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss N. G. R. Taylor, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909. (£2,000.)
Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L.
Treasurer, George A. Wills, LL.D.
Registrar, James Rafter, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Agriculture, Drysdale Turner, F.A.S.I.
Agricultural Biology, Bertie T. P. Barker, M.A.
Anatomy, Edward Fawcett, M.D.
Applied Chemistry, Julius Wertheimer, D.Sc.
Applied Mathematics, Edmund S. Boulton, M.A.
Chemistry, Francis Francis, D.Sc.
Civil Engineering, Robert M. Ferrier, M.Sc.
Classics, Francis Brooks, M.A.
Electrical Engineering, David Robertson, D.Sc.
English, Arthur R. Skemp, Ph.D.
Geology, Sidney H. Reynolds, M.A.
Greek, John F. Dobson, M.A.
Mathematics, Frank R. Barrell, M.A.
Mechanical and Mining Engineering, John Munro, M.Sc.
Medicine, J. Michell Clarke, M.D.; Francis H. Edgeworth, M.D.
Modern History, George H. Leonard, M.A.
Motor-Car Engineering, William Morgan, B.Sc.
Natural History, J. R. Ainsworth-Davis, M.A.
Obstetrics, Walter C. Swayne, M.D.
Pathology, I. Walker Hall, M.D.
Physiology, A. F. Stanley Kent, M.A.
Psychology and Ethics, C. Lloyd Morgan, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Surgery, Charles A. Morton, F.R.C.S.; James Swain, M.D.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.
Director, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.

Secondary Training Department.
Lecturer in Education, Miss G. E. Hodgson, D.Litt.

Elementary Training Department.
Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss A. Mullock, M.Sc.

Hall of Residence for Women.
Warden, Miss M. C. Staveley, M.A.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, A. W. Clayden, M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, A. Woodbridge.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).—
Prof. of Education, A. E. Dean, M.A.
Lady Tutor, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Manchester.

Principal, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, M.A.
Registrar, H. Williams.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE — ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.

Principal, W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Registrar, T. P. Black, Ph.D.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Head of Department, Prof. Henderson, B.A.
Normal Mistress, Miss Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (£5,800.)

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLL.

Principal, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D.
Registrar, D. Kiddle.

Wales.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES. 1893. (£5,500.)

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

Chancellor, H.M. The King.
Senior Deputy do., The Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal E. H. Griffiths, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Treas., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, *V.C.*, G.C.B.
Registrar, J. M. Angus (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Treas., Guild of Graduates, J. G. Davies, M.A.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872). (£9,000.)

Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.
Registrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, J. W. Marshall, M.A.
Latin, E. Bensly, M.A.
German and Oriental Lang. (vacant).
English Lang. and Lit., J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.
History, E. Edwards, M.A.
Do., Colonial, T. S. Roberts, M.A.
Math., Nat. Philos., & Astron., R. W. Genese, M.A.
Applied Mathematics, G. A. Schott, D.Sc.
Logic and Philosophy, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.
Political Science, E. A. Lewis, D.Sc.
Chemistry, Alex. Findlay, D.Sc.
Physics, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
Zoology, H. J. Fleure, D.Sc.
Geology, O. T. Jones, D.Sc.
Botany, J. Lloyd Williams, D.Sc.
Welsh & Comparative Philology (vacant).
French, J. L. André Barbier, L. ès L.
Education, C. R. Chapple, M.A.; Foster Watson, D.Litt. (*Emeritus*).
Law, T. Arthur Levi, B.C.L.
Music, David Jenkins, Mus.Bac.
Agriculture, C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Warden, H. H. Paine, B.Sc.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884). (£9,500.)

Principal, Sir Harry R. Reichel, LL.D.
Secretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Constitutional History, The Principal.
History, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
Greek, T. Hudson Williams, D.Litt.
Latin, E. V. Arnold, Litt.D.
French, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.
German, E. L. Milner-Barry, M.A.
English Language & Lit., W. Lewis Jones, M.A.
Semitic Languages, T. Witton Davies, Ph.D.
Logic, Philosophy and Pol. Econ., J. Gibson, M.A.
Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Physics, E. Taylor Jones, D.Sc.
Chemistry, K. J. P. Orton, Ph.D.
Botany, R. W. Phillips, D.Sc.
Welsh, J. Morris Jones, M.A.
Agriculture, Robert G. White, M.Sc.
Zoology, P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.
Education, R. L. Archer, M.A.
Forestry, Fraser Story, F.R.S.E.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Warden, Prof. R. L. Archer, M.A.
Women—Warden, Miss M. O. Davis.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883). (£9,500.)

Principal, Ernest Howard Griffiths, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, D. J. A. Brown.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, G. Norwood, M.A.
Latin, O. L. Richmond, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A.
Economics and Polit. Science, W. J. Roberts, M.A.
English Lang. & Literature, H. Littledale, M.A.
French Lang. & Literature, Paul Barbier.
Education, W. Phillips, M.A.; Barbara Foxley, M.A.
Applied Mathematics, R. H. Pinkerton, M.A
Celtic, Thomas Powel, M.A.
Experimental Philosophy, The Principal.
Physics, A. L. Selby, M.A.
Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.
Engineering, F. Bacon, M.A.
Zoology, W. N. Parker, Ph.D.
Botany, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Geology, T. F. Sibly, D.Sc.
History, H. Bruce, M.A.
Metallurgy, A. A. Read, D.Met.
Music, D. Evans, Mus.Doc.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, David Hepburn, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Physiology, J. B. Haycraft, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Pathology and Bacteriology, E. Emrys-Roberts, M.D.

ABERDARE HALL.

Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).

Principal & Bursar, Rev. Ll. J. M. Bebb, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Theology and Greek, The Principal.
Math. & Phys. Science, A. W. Scott, M.A.
Latin, G. W. Wade, D.D., *Librarian*.
English & Philos., H. Walker, LL.D.
Theology and Hebrew, E. T. Green, M.A.
Welsh (vacant).

Theology (Lect.), Rev. R. H. Richards, M.A.
History (Lect.) (vacant).
Mathematics (Lect.), E. H. D. Whitfield, B.A.
Classics (Lect.), H. J. Maidment, M.A.

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.

(£16,800.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal John Herkless, D.D.
Rector, The Marquess of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L.
Principal, John Herkless, D.D.
Representative in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C., LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, J. M. Anderson, LL.D. *Factor*, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, John Herkless, D.D. £1,875

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, Wallace M. Lindsay, M.A.	£750
Logic & Metaphysics, G. F. Stout, LL.D.	750
Greek, John Burnet, M.A.	750
Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A.	750
Moral Philosophy, Alfred E. Taylor, M.A.	750
Nat. Philos., A. S. Butler, M.A.	750
Natural History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D.	750
Chemistry, James C. Irvine, Ph.D.	750
Education, John Edgar, M.A.	750
Engl. Literature, A. Lawson, M.A.	750
Anatomy, David Waterston, M.A., M.D.	700
Physiology, Percy T. Herring, M.D.	750

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin., Very Rev. George Galloway, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Primarius Prof. of Divinity, The Principal	£750
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D.	650
Ecclesiastical Hist., Rev. Archibald Mair, D.Litt.	650
Oriental Languages, Rev. D. M. Kay, B.D.	750

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. £850

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A.	£600
Natural Philosophy, William Peddie, D.Sc.	600
Chemistry, Alexander Mackenzie, B.Sc.	600
Natural History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A.	600
Botany (White's), Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E.	229
Anatomy (Cox's), J. Yule Mackay, LL.D.	
Physiology, E. W. Reid, B.A.	600
Engin. and Drawing, A. H. Gibson, D.Sc.	600

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

PROFESSORS.

Pathology, L. R. Sutherland	£593
Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D.	400
Medicine, Alex. M. Stalker	371
Midwifery, Jno. A. C. Kynoch	400
Materia Medica, Chas. R. Marshall	650

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.

(£20,880.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector, M. Raymond Poincaré.
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., LL.D. *£2,000
Dean of Faculties, Emeritus Professor William Stewart, D.D.
Representative in Parliament, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity, Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D.	*£569
Chemistry (vacant)	1,300
Botany, Frederick O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S.	830
Civil Engineering, J. D. Cormack, D.Sc.	900
Conveyancing, James Moir, LL.D.	600
Naval Architecture (including Marine Engineering), Sir John H. Biles, LL.D.	800
Surgery, Sir William Macewen, D.Sc., F.R.S.	800
Astronomy, Ludwig Becker, Ph.D.	600
Midwifery, Murdoch Cameron, M.D.	700
Moral Philosophy, Sir Henry Jones, LL.D.	*800
Political Economy, W. R. Scott, Litt.D.	600
Materia Medica, R. Stockman, M.D.	700
Forensic Medicine, John Glaister, M.D.	600
Church History, Rev. James Cooper, D.D.	*442
Pathology, Robert Muir, M.D., F.R.S.	1,100
Humanity, J. S. Phillimore, M.A.	*1,000
Natural Philosophy, A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S.	1,000
History, Dudley J. Medley, M.A.	900
Practice of Medicine, T. K. Monro, M.D.	*800
Logic & Rhetoric, Robert Latta, D.Ph.	*800
Zoology, John G. Kerr, M.A., F.R.S.	800
English Lang. & Lit., Wm. M. Dixon, Litt.D.	900
Geology, John W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.	600
Law, William M. Gloag, K.C., B.A.	*800
Greek, Gilbert A. Davies, M.A.	*1,000
Physiology, D. Noel Paton, M.D., F.R.S.	1,100
Mining, Chas. Latham, M.Inst.M.E.	600
Hebrew & Semitic Lang., W. B. Stevenson, B.D.	*700
Anatomy, Thomas H. Bryce, M.D.	*1,200
Mathematics, George A. Gibson, LL.D.	*1,000
Biblical Criticism, Rev. G. Milligan, D.D.	584
Obstetrics (Muirhead), J. M. Munro Kerr, M.D.	500
Surgery (St. Mungo), Robert Kennedy, M.D.	500
Pathology (St. Mungo-Notman), J. H. Teacher, M.D.	600
Medicine (Muirhead), W. K. Hunter, M.D.	500
Scottish History and Literature, R. S. Rait, M.A.	700

Sec. to Univ. Court, A. E. Clapperton, LL.D.
Clerk of Senatus, Professor G. Milligan, D.D.
Registrar, Albert Morrison.
Librarian, James L. Galbraith.
Clerk to Gen. Council, Archibald Craig, LL.B.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).

Mistress, Frances H. Melville, B.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.

(£23,400.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L. 1914
Rector, Rt. Hn. Winston L.S.-Churchill, M.P. 1914
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. George Adam Smith, D.D. *£1,500
Represent. in Parlt., Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.
Secretary of the University, Donaldson R. Thom, M.A.
Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D.
Librarian and Clerk of the General Council, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the Normal Salaries received in the year 1914-1915. Each of those marked * has an official residence in addition to his salary.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, John Harrower, M.A., LL.D. *£900
Humanity, Alex. Souter, D.Litt. *800
English Literature, Adolphus A. Jack, M.A. 700
Hist. & Archæology, Chas. Sanford Terry, M.A. 666
Logic, William Leslie Davidson, LL.D. 700
Moral Philosophy, Jas. Black Baillie, D.Ph. 700
Mathematics, Hector M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S. *800
Nat. Philosophy, Charles Niven, D.Sc., F.R.S. 1,000
Systematic Theology, Rev. Wm. Fulton, B.D. *463
Church History, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D.... *526
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D. *460
Heb. & Sem. Lang., Rev. James Gilroy, D.D. 600
Law, James Mercer Irvine, K.C., LL.B..... 700
Physiology, John Alex. McWilliam, M.D.... †900
Medicine, Ashley W. Mackintosh, M.D. ... 600
Chemistry, Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S.... †900
Anatomy, Robert William Reid, F.R.C.S.,.. †1,300
Surgery, John Marnoch, C.V.O., M.B., C.M. 600
Materia Medica, Jno. Theod. Cash, M.D., F.R.S. 700
Midwifery, Robert G. McKerron, M.D. 600
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D. ... 600
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. ... †750
Pathology, Theodore Shennan, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. ..... †900
Natural History, J. Arthur Thomson, LL.D. 700
Agriculture, James Hendrick, B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1582.
(£25,920.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.
Rector, Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G., K.P., O.M., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L.
Representative in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Sec. of Univ. Court, Emer. Professor Taylor, D.D.
Sec. of Senatus, Professor Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.
Clerk of Senatus, James Dowie.
Secretary and Registrar of General Council, Thomas F. Harley.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, W. R. Hardie, LL.D. £1,100
Greek, Alexander W. Mair, Litt.D. 1,100
Mathematics, E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D..... 1,100
Logic & Metaphysics, A. S. Pringle Pattison, LL.D. 900
Moral Philosophy, James Seth, M.A. 900
Natural Philos., Chas. G. Barkla, D.Sc. ... 1,100
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., H. J. C. Grierson, LL.D. 900
Astronomy, Ralph A. Sampson, D.Sc. 400
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace 600
Music, Donald F. Tovey, B.A. 652
Sanskrit & Comp. Phil., A. B. Keith, D.Litt. 600
Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc. 800
Geology, Thomas J. Jehu, M.A., M.D. 800
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.Sc.... 800
Education, Alexander Darroch, M.A..... 700
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A..... 600
Ancient History and Palæography, P. Hume Brown, LL.D. 750
Celtic Languages & Lit., William J. Watson, LL.D..... 600
Divinity, William P. Paterson, D.D. 634
Ecclesiastical Hist., Jas. Mackinnon, Ph.D. 394
Hebr. & Semitic Lang., A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D. 800
Biblical Criticism, W. A. Curtis, D.D. 754
Public Law, Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D..... 600
Civil Law, James Mackintosh, K.C., LL.D.... 700
Const. Law & Const. Hist., J. H. Millar, LL.B. £600
History, Richard Lodge, LL.D. 900
Scots Law, John Rankine, K.C., LL.D. 955
Conveyancing, J. L. Mounsey, W.S. 700
Materia Medica, Sir Thomas R. Fraser, M.D. 1,290
Forensic Med., H. Harvey Littlejohn, M.B. 800
Chemistry, James Walker, D.Sc. 1,400
Surgery, H. Alexis Thomson, M.D. 900
Medicine, E. L. Gulland, M.D. 900
Anatomy, Arthur Robinson, M.D. 1,600
Pathology, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D. 1,400
Midwifery, Sir John Halliday Croom, M.D. 800
Clinical Medicine, Profs. Sir Thomas R. Fraser, J. Wyllie, W. Russell, M.D.
Clinical Surgery, Francis M. Caird, M.B. ... 800
Botany, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D..... 1,515
Physiology, Sir Edward A. Schäfer, LL.D. 1,400
Zoology, James Cossar Ewart, M.D..... 1,615
Public Health, &c., C. Hunter Stewart, D.Sc. 600
Bacteriology, James Ritchie, M.D. 950

Ireland.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591.

	Elected.
Chancellor, The Viscount Iveagh, K.P.....	1909
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hn. D. H. Madden, LL.D.	1885
Provost, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., Mus.D.	
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., LL.D.	1892
James H. M. Campbell, K.C.	1903

SENIOR FELLOWS.

Vice-Provost, Francis A. Tarleton, Sc.D.
Senior Dean & Catechist, W. S. Burnside, Sc.D.
Senior Lecturer, W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
Senior Proctor, E. P. Culverwell, M.A.
Bursar, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.
Registrar, Thos. T. Gray, M.A.
Auditor, Louis C. Purser, Litt.D.

PROFESSORS.

	Elected.
Divinity (Regius), Rev. N. White *(actg.)* D.D.	1907
(Archbp. King's), Rev. J. A. F. Gregg, B.D.	1911
Pastoral Theology, C. B. Dowse, M.A.	1908
Law, Civil (Regius), C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1908
,, *Civil and General Jurisprudence*, (vacant)	
,, *Feudal and English (Regius)*, James S. Baxter, LL.B.	1909
,, *Crim. & Constitut.*, Jas. Anderson, LL.B.	1914
History, Erasmus Smith's, Edmund Curtis, M.A.	1914
,, *Modern (Lecky)*, W. A. Phillips, M.A.	1914
,, *Eccles.*, Rev. Hugh J. Lawlor, D.D.	1898
,, *Ancient*, W. G. Goligher, M.A. ...	1904
Arabic, Lucas White King, LL.D.	1905
German, Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A.	1915
Greek (Regius), J. G. Smyly, Litt.D.	1915
Greek, Biblical, Rev. Newport White, D.D.	1906
Hebrew, Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D.	1900
Irish, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.	1896
Latin (vacant)	
Romance Lang., T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt.	1909
Sanskrit & Comparative Philolog, Hugh Canning, M.A.....	1914
Royal Astronomer, H. C. Plummer, M.A. ...	1912
Math. (Erasmus Smith), S. B. Kelleher, M.A.	1914
Natural Philosophy, M. W. J. Fry, M.A. ...	1910
Natural & Experimental Philosophy (Erasmus Smith), W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Oratory and Eng. Lit., W. F. French, M.A.	1913
Political Economy, C. F. Bastable, LL.D....	1882
Moral Philosophy, H. Stewart Macran, M.A.	1901

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the Normal Salaries received in the year 1914-1915. Each of those marked * has an official residence in addition to his salary. The salaries marked † are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

Elected.

Anat. & Surg., And. F. Dixon, Sc.D. 1903
University Anatomist, Sir C. B. Ball, Bt., M.D. 1898
Physic (Regius), James Little, M.D. 1895
Practice of Medicine, James Craig, M.D. ... 1910
Institutes of Medicine, W. H. Thompson, Sc.D. 1902
Midwifery, T. H. Wilson, M.D. 1902
Surgery (Regius Prof.), Sir C. B. Ball, Bt., M.D. 1895
Surgery, Edward H. Taylor, M.D. 1906
Botany, Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D. 1904
Chemistry, Sydney Young, D.Sc. 1903
Applied Chemistry, E. A. Werner 1904
Engineering, Thos. Alexander, M.E. 1887
Geology & Mineralogy, John Joly, Sc.D. ... 1897
Music, Percy C. Buck, Mus. Doc. 1910
Comp. Anat. & Zool., H. W. Mackintosh, M.A. 1879
Education, E. P. Culverwell, M.A. 1905
Agriculture (vacant)
Public Orator, R. W. Tate, M.A. 1904
Librarian, J. G. Smyly, Litt.D.

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Law, Robert Russell, M.A. 1892
Physic, Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A. 1879
Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A. 1901
Indian & Civil Service, E. H. Alton, M.A. 1907
Music, H. S. Macran, M.A. 1900
Agriculture, W. G. Hodson, M.A. 1910
Army School, J. Joly, Sc.D. 1915
Education, E. P. Culverwell, M.A. 1912
Lady Registrar, Miss Lucy P. Gwynn 1905

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.

Secretary, W. G. Hodson, M.A.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. 1908.

Chancellor, His Grace the Most Revd. William J. Walsh, D.D. (Archbishop of Dublin).
Vice-Chancellor, Alexander Anderson, D.Sc.
Registrar, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845

President, Sir Bertram Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrar, J. P. Molohan, M.A.
Bursar and Secretary, Joseph Downey.
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Archæology, The President.
English, William F. P. Stockley, M.A.
German, Miss M. W. Swertz, M.A.
Greek Language, Charles H. Keene, M.A.
History; Patrick J. Merriman, M.A.
Irish, Rev. R. Henebry, Ph.D.
Latin, John P. Molohan, M.A.
Mathematics, M. J. Conran, M.A.
Mathematical Physics, E. H. Harper, M.A.
Methods of Education, Miss E. M. O'Sullivan, M.A.
Music, F. St. J. Lacy, F.R.A.M.
Philosophy and Jurisprudence, G. J. Stokes, M.A.
Philosophy, Rev. T. E. Fitzgibbon, Ph.D.
Romance Languages, Miss Mary Ryan, M.A.
Botany & Agric., Maj. H. A. Cummins, M.D., C.M.G.
Chemistry, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
Geology and Geography, Isaac Swain, B.A.
Physics, William Bergin, M.A.
Zoology, Marcus M. Hartog, D.Sc.
Law of Real Property, H. J. Moloney, B.L.
Law of Contracts, W. J. Dunlea, LL.D.
Anatomy, D. P. Fitzgerald, M.B.
Forensic Medicine, P. T. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Hygiene, Denis D. Donovan, L.R.C.P.
Materia Medica, John Dundon, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Medicine, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Henry Corby, M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otology, A. W. Sandford, M.D.
Pathology, A. E. Moore, M.B.
Physiology, D. T. Barry, F.R.C.S.
Surgery, C. Yelverton Pearson, F.R.C.S.
Engineering, Col. W. O'D. L. Alexander, M.Sc.
Economics and Commerce, Timothy Smiddy, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845.

President, Alexander Anderson, LL.D
Registrar, J. P. Pye, M.D., D.Sc.
Bursar, T. Walsh, M.D.

PROFESSORS.

English Language & Literature, Max Drennan, M.A.
History, Miss M. J. Donovan, M.A.
Greek, Robert K. McElderry, M.A.
Latin, Charles Exon, M.A.
Mathematics, Michael Power, B.Sc.
Natural Philosophy, The President.
Chemistry, Alfred Senier, Ph.D.
Natural Hist., &c., Joseph Mangan, M.A.
Modern Languages, V. Steinberger, M.A.
English Law, R. J. Sheehy, LL.B.
Anatomy & Physiology, Joseph P. Pye, M.D.
Medicine, Ralph B. Mahon, M.D.
Surgery, W. Westropp Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.
Midwifery, Richard John Kinkead, M.D.
Civil Engineering, Frank S. Rishworth, B.A.
Irish Language & Literature, T. O'Maille, Ph.D.
Pathology, T. Walsh, M.D.
Jurisprudence & Polit. Economy, James Anderson, LL.B.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909.

President, Denis J. Coffey, LL.D.
Registrar, Professor Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc.
Secretary & Bursar, John W. Bacon, M.A.
Librarian, David D. O'Donoghue.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, Rev. Henry Browne, S.J., M.A.
Latin, Patrick Semple, M.A.
Mathematics, Henry C. McWeeney, M.A.
English Literature, Robert Donovan, B.A.
Eng. Lang. & Philol., Rev. G. O'Neill, S.J., M.A.
French and Romance do. (vacant).
History, John M. O'Sullivan, Ph.D.
Education, Rev. Timothy Corcoran, B.A.
Ethics and Politics, Rev. Michael Cronin, D.D.
Logic and Psychology, Rev. John Shine, M.A.
Metaphysics, William Magennis, M.A.
Celtic Archæology, R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A.
Early and Mediæval Irish, Osborn Bergin, Ph.D.
Modern Irish Lang. and Lit., Douglas Hyde, LL.D.
Early Irish History, John MacNeill, B.A.
Chemistry, Hugh Ryan, D.Sc.
Geology, Henry J. Seymour, B.Sc., F.G.S.
Exper. Physics, J. A. McClelland, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Mathematical Physics, Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc.
Zoology, George Sigerson, M.D.
Anatomy, Edward P. McLoughlin, M.B.
Physiol. and Histol., Bertram J. Collingwood, M.D.
Pathol. and Bacteriol., E. J. McWeeney, M.D.
Hygiene and Med. Jurisp., James N. Meenan, M.B.
Materia Medica and Therap., Martin Dempsey, M.D.
Medicine, Joseph F. O'Canoll, M.D.
Midwifery and Gynæcology, Alfred Smith, M.B.
Surgery, John S. McArdle, M.Ch.
Jurisp. and Roman Law, J. A. Murnaghan, LL.D.
Constitutional Law, J. G. Swift McNeill, K.C., M.P.
Law of Property, Arthur E. Cleary, LL.D.
Civil Engineering, Pierce F. Purcell, M.A.
Economics of Ireland, T. M. Kettle, B.A.
Political Economy, Rev. Thomas A. Finlay, M.A.
Architecture, W. A. Scott, A.R.I.B.A.
Commerce, Charles H. Oldham, B.A.
German, Mrs. Mary M. Macken, M.A.
Botany, J. Bayley Butler, M.A.
Modern Irish History, Mary T. Hayden, M.A.

Ophthalmology, Louis Werner, B.A.
Dental Mechanics, John I. Potter, L.D.S.
Dental Surgery, Edward Sheridan, L.D.S.
Italian and Spanish, Maria Degani.
Eastern Languages, Rev. P. Boylan, M.A.
Welsh, J. Lloyd Jones, M.A.
Music, Rev. H. Bewerunge.
Do., Dublin Corp. Professorship, R. O'Dwyer.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST.
1909.

Chancellor, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
President, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D.
Secretary, J. M. Finnegan, B.Sc.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, Sir Samuel Dill, Litt.D.
Latin, Robert Mitchell Henry, M.A.
Mathematics, Alfred Cardew Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Physics, William Blair Morton, M.A.
English Literature, G. Gregory Smith, M.A.
History, F. M. Powicke, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics, John Laird, M.A.
Chemistry, Edmund A. Letts, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Zoology, Gregg Wilson, D.Sc.
German, R. A. Williams, Ph.D.
French, D. L. Savory, M.A.
Jurisprudence, J. A. Strahan, M.A.
English Law, Jas. Sinclair Baxter, LL.B.
Anatomy, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, T. Hugh Milroy, M.D.
Medicine, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.
Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, Sir William Whitla, M.D.
Midwifery, Sir John W. Byers, M.D.
Pathology (*Musgrave*), W. St. C. Symmers, M.B.
Botany, R. H. Yapp, M.A.
Engineering, F. H. Hummel, M.Sc.
Economics, H. O. Meredith, M.A.

Professional Education.

AGRICULTURE.

ALBERT AGRIC. COLL., Glasnevin, Ireland.—*Principal*, G. Stephenson.
ASPATRIA AGRIC. COLL. (near Carlisle).—*Principal*, J. Smith Hill, B.Sc.
BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
CHELMSFORD (East Anglian Institute of Agriculture).—*Principal*, R. M. Wilson, B.Sc.
DAUNTSEY AGRIC. SCH. (West Lavington, Wilts).—*Headmaster*, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v.*).
EDINBURGH (and East of Scotland Coll. of Agric.), 13, George Sq.—*Director*, Alex. McCallum, LL.B.
GLASGOW (West of Scotland Agric. Coll.).—*Sec.*, J. Cuthbertson, F.R.S.E.
HARPER ADAMS AGRIC. COLL. (Newport, Salop).—*Principal*, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.
HOLMES CHAPEL, Cheshire (Coll. of Agric.).—*Principal*, T. J. Young, M.Sc.
IPSWICH (Eastern Counties Dairy Institute).—*Principal*, J. A. Smith.
LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
LONG ASHTON, Bristol (National Fruit and Cider Institute).—*Principal*, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
MERTON, Surrey (John Innes's Institution).—*Principal*, William Bateson, M.A., F.R.S.
MIDLAND AGRIC. AND DAIRY COLL. (Kingston-on-Soar, Derby).—*Principal*, W. Goodwin, M.Sc.
NEWTON ABBOT, Devon (Seale-Hayne Coll.).—*Principal*, B. N. Wale, B.Sc.
NEWTON RIGG, Penrith (Farm School).—*Principal*, William T. Lawrence.
PRESTON, Lancs. (Harris Institute).—*Principal*, Lieut.-Col. Jolly.
READING UNIVERSITY COLL. (*q.v.*).
ROTHAMSTED, Harpenden, Herts (Experimental Station of the Lawes Agric. Trust).—*Director*, E. J. Russell, D.Sc.
S.E. AGRIC. COLL. (*see* University of London).
SWANLEY, Kent (School of Horticulture for Women).—*Principal*, Miss F. R. Wilkinson.
TAMWORTH (Agric. Coll.).—*Sec.*, William Sillito.
TRURO (Central Tech. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. Borlase.
UCKFIELD (Agric. and Hortic. College and Training Farm).—*Principal*, S. A. Woodhead, M.Sc.
USK (Monmouthshire Agric. Inst.).—*Principal*, John Clark Newsham.
WISLEY SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Ripley, Surrey).—*Principal*, F. J. Chittenden, F.L.S.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

The examination of Architects is conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects in London and at various Provincial centres. The diplomas granted are **A.R.I.B.A.** and **F.R.I.B.A.**

BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Architecture.—*Director*, J. L. Ball; *Sec.*, A. Oxley.
BRADFORD (CITY OF), School of Art.—*Principal*, C. Stephenson, A.R.C.A.
BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, W. H. Bond.
BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).
" Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).
DERRY, Technical College.—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.
DOVER, School of Art.—*Art Director*, W. H. East, A.R.C.A.
DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.—*Headmaster*, James Ward, A.R.C.A.; *Registrar*, B. I. Tilly.
EDINBURGH, College of Art.—*Director*, F. Morley Fletcher. *Secretary*, Allan Sutherland. *Professors*, R. Burns, A.R.S.A.; P. Portsmouth, A.R.S.A.; G. W. Browne, R.S.A.; W. S. Black. *Supt. of Evening Classes*, J. C. Mitchell, A.R.S.A.
GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Pres.*, Patrick S. Dunn. *Director*, F. H. Newbery. *Professors*, Maurice Greiffenhagen; R. Anning Bell, A.R.A.; F. Caley Robinson, R.W.S.; G. Baltus; E. Bourdon, B.A.; A. McGibbon, F.R.I.B.A.; Paul Wayland Bartlett.
GLASGOW, Technical College (*q.v.*).
HUDDERSFIELD, Technical College (*q.v.*).
LEEDS, Institute of Science, Art, and Literature.—*Sec.*, Arthur Tait.
LIVERPOOL, University (*q.v.*).
LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.—*Keeper and Librarian*, A. C. Gow, R.A.; *Sec.*, W. R. M. Lamb, M.A.; *Regr.*, E. F. Dixon.
LONDON.—Architectural Association, 18 Tufton St., S.W.—*Secretary*, F. R. Yerbury.
LONDON.—University College (*q.v.*).
LONDON.—King's College (*q.v.*).
MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, R. Glazier, A.R.I.B.A.
NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College.—*Director of School of Art*, R. G. Hatton, A.R.C.A.
NOTTINGHAM, University College (*q.v.*).

DENTAL.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.—*Dean*, W. H. Dolamore, L.R.C.P., L.D.S.
(See also under Hospitals, p. 335).

DRAMA.

ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H. B. Tree, 1904), 62–64 Gower St., W.C.—*President*, Sir Squire Bancroft; *Administrator*, Kenneth R. Barnes, M.A.

LEGAL.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR.

(2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.)

[The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

Chairman, P. Ogden Lawrence, K.C.
Vice-Chairman, J. Alderson Foote, K.C.
Hon. Treasurer, T. T. Methold.
Secretary, H. C. A. Bingley.
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INNS OF COURT BAR LIBRARY.

(Royal Courts of Justice.)

Secretary and Librarian, R. Riches.

THE LAW SOCIETY.

(100–113 Chancery Lane, W.C.)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, the admission of solicitors, and the discipline of the profession. Number of members, 8,972.]

President, 1915–16, R. S. Taylor.
Vice-President, T. Eggar.
Secretary, Edmund Ralph Cook.

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE (containing Representatives of the Council, of Provincial Law Societies, and of Law Students).—*Chairman*, J. W. Budd. *Principal and Director of Legal Studies*, Edward Jenks. *Reader*, A. B. Langridge. *Tutors*, N. H. Baynes; E. Leslie Burgin; W. Cleveland Stevens; H. O. Danckwerts; L. R. Dicksee; F. D. Livingstone; A. D. McNair. *Commercial Law*, A. D. McNair.

The Society's system provides a complete scheme of education for articled clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all male students on payment of the prescribed fees.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

(15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar.]

Chairman, Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.
Vice-Chairman, The Hon. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady.
Chairman of the Board of Studies, J. G. Lewis Coward, K.C.
Clerk of the Council, Frederick Dapp.

READERS.

Jurisprudence, &c., J. Pawley Bate, LL.D.
Assistant, S. H. Leonard, B.C.L.
Constitutional Law, A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L.
Procedure, Civ. & Crim., W. B. Odgers, K.C., D.C.L.
Real and Personal Property, A. F. Topham, LL.M.
Assistant, W. J. Whittaker, LL.B.
Common Law, Hugh Fraser, LL.D.
Assistant, J. Gerald Pease, B.A.
Equity, J. Andrew Strahan, LL.B.
Assistant, G. M. T. Hildyard, B.A.
Hindu & Muhammadan Law (*Lecturer*), Sir Fred A. Robertson.

LIBRARIANSHIP.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.—*President*, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A. *Hon. Sec., Education Committee*, E. A. Baker, D.Lit.

MEDICAL.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 to 46 Hallam St., W.—*President*, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. *Registrars: England*, Norman C. King; *Scotland*, J. Robertson, 54 George Sq., Edinburgh; *Ireland*, Richard J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson St., Dublin.

Any unqualified person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1815. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognised by law, is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858.

There is a similar penalty in regard to Dentistry.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD, Caxton House, S.W.—*Chairman*, Sir F. Champneys, Bart., M.D. *Secretary*, G. W. Duncan.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—Clinical practice comprises a service of 674 beds, besides 70 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley, in Kent. 34 resident appointments, and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c., are chosen from the students without fee; scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually; a college attached where students may reside. *Dean of the Medical School*, T. W. Shore, M.D.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL.—The largest general hospital in England; 922 beds; in-patients 1914, 18,310; out-patients, 170,491; 141 qualified appointments annually, and numerous clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c. Resident appointments carry board and residence. 34 prizes and scholarships awarded annually.—*Dean*, Prof. William Wright, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, E. J. Burdon.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 644. The various appointments and offices are filled by students, selected according to merit. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually.—*Dean*, L. Bromley.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228.)—460 civilian, 530 military beds; numerous prizes and scholarships; over 30 house appointments open to qualified students; clinical clerkships and dresserships are held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London.—*Medical Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH.—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships, &c., and 2 registrarships value £200 per annum.—*Dean*, R. Salusbury Trevor, M.B.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 440. Three entrance scholarships, value £100, £50, and £25, also one of £50 for students of Oxford or Cambridge, awarded annually. — *Dean*, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 305. In-patients 1914, 4,068. Out-patients 1914, 18,471. Five entrance scholarships, value £100 to £25, awarded annually in Sept.—*Dean*, Sir John Broadbent, Bart.; *Sec.*, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Number of beds, 300.—*Dean*, W. Hunter, F.R.C.P.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 213.—*Dean*, S. A. Kinnier, M.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower St., W.C.—Number of beds, 305.—*Dean*, J. H. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.—Number of beds, 350.—*Dean*, H. Willoughby Lyle, M.D.

LISTER INST. OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Bridge Rd., S.W.—*Director*, Dr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter St., Brunswick Sq., W.C.—Scholarships of £20, £30, and

£60 awarded annually. Bursaries for Dental students. Clinical work is carried out at the Royal Free Hospital. Resident and other appointments open to qualified students. Clincal posts at New Hospital for Women are also open to Women students.—*Dean*, Miss Aldrich Blake, M.D.; *Sec.*, Miss L. M. Brooks.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E.—Three sessions annually, commencing 15 January, 1 May, and 1 October. Fee, £16 16s.—*Sec.*, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Grosvenor Road, S.W.—*Commdt., Surg.-Gen.* Sir David Bruce, C.B., F.R.S., A.M.S.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL and London School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.—For qualified men only. Three months' Hospital Practice (including Lectures and Demonstrations), 6 guineas; one month, 3 guineas; or £30 perpetual. —*Dean*, Donald Armour.

LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, *Dreadnought* Hospital, Greenwich, S.E. (for Post Graduates only).—250 beds.—*Dean*, C. C. Choyce, M.D.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, University Coll. Hosp. Dental School, Gt. Portland St., W.—*Dean*, Sidney Spokes, M.R.C.S.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

Birmingham, General and Queen's Hospitals.
Birmingham University.
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
Bristol University.
Cambridge University.
Durham University.
Dublin University.
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School.
Leeds University.
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary.
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
Queen's University, Belfast.
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
Scotland, Universities of.
Sheffield University.
University Colleges of the National University of Ireland (Cork, Galway, and Dublin).
Wales, University of.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

[Officers who pass through the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.]

Commandant (vacant).

STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.

Commandant (vacant).

CAVALRY SCHOOL, Netheravon.

Commandant, Col. J. Vaughan, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Adjutant, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, Shoeburyness.
(Closed on Mobilisation.)

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR ROYAL HORSE AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. W. D. Sclater Booth, D.S.O., R.A.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE,
Red Barracks, Woolwich.

[Officers who pass through the advanced class of the college have the letters *p.a.c.*, and those passing the ordnance course the letter *o.*, after their names in Service Lists.]

Commandant, Lt.-Col. R. E. Home, D.S.O., R.A., *p.a.c.*
Adjutant, Capt. W. H. R. Prewer, R.A.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING, Chatham.

Commandant, Br.-Gen. F. Rainsford-Hannay, C.B.
Brigade Major and Sec., Maj. J. J. H. Nation, R.E.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, Hythe.

Acting Commandant, Lt.-Col. H.E. Gogarty.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, S. AFRICA.
Bloemfontein.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. J. Carter, D.S.O.

SCHOOLS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING, Plymouth and Portsmouth.

Chief Instructors, Maj. J. R. Garwood, R.E., *Portsmouth*; Maj. C. F. Rundall, R.E., *Plymouth.*

WOOLWICH—ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (1741).
Course during Mobilisation, six months; entrance quarterly.

Commandant, Brig.-Gen. W. F. Cleeve.
Second in Command, Lt.-Col. H. Rowan-Robinson. R.A.
Adjutant, Maj. T. C. Sinclair, R.A.
Asst. Adjt., Maj. D. Smith, R.A.
Med. Off., Warner Lacey, M.D.
Chaplain, Rev. M. G. Archibald.

SANDHURST—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (1799).

Commandant, Brig.-Gen. C. P. Rolt, C.B.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. H. C. Warre, D.S.O.
Adjutant (actg.), Maj. N. A. B. Baillie-Hamilton.
Quarter-Master, Maj. J. C. Duff.
Riding Master, Maj. W. Sykes.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. C. B. Martin, C.B., R.A.M.C.
Asst. Surg., Tempy. Capt. G. P. Humphrey.
Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Woods.

HEADQUARTER GYMNASIUM, Aldershot.

Inspector of Gymnasia, Lt.-Col. W. Wright.
Asst. do., Maj. J. S. N. de Joux.
Officer Instructor, and Lieut. H. Olsson.
Quarter-Master, Hon. Lieut. W. Palmer.

ARMY SIGNALLING SCHOOL, Aldershot.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. J. S. Fowler, D.S.O., R.E.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, Aldershot.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. H. A. Jones.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Guston, near Dover.

Commandant (vacant).
Secretary, Maj. J. S. Dyke, M.V.O
Headmaster, Lieut. B. Dryer.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Commandant, Col. J. McDonnell, C.B. (temp.).
Adjutant and Sec., Capt. R. W. Smyth.
Headmaster, Lt. A. J. H. McCleesh

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland.

Commandant, Maj. G. S. Douglas.
Qr.-Mr. & Adjt., Capt. J. J. Scott.
Headmaster, Lt. H. G. R. Stevens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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All persons engaged in education who have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admissible as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P.

President, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P.
Dean, W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
Treasurer, G. Armitage Smith, D.Lit.
Secretary, G. Chalmers.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific and other subjects for artisans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects.

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[The income (£104,300) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]
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MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822), York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1915 was 542. There are 98 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 522 Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 6,389 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.), of whom 1 Fellow, 10 Associates, and 435 Licentiates were elected in 1915.]
President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Chairman of Committee, Sir Edward E. Cooper.
Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., F.R.A.M.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Russell, A.R.A.M.
Secretary, J. A. Creighton.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883), Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

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President, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Director, Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O., D.C.L., Mus.Doc.
Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley.
Registrar, Claude Aveling, B.A.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Westland Row, Dublin.

Secretary. C. E. Grahame-Harvey.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L.G.S.M.) and of Associateship (A.G.S.M.), open to students of eight terms' standing and over.]
Principal, Landon Ronald.
Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hemming.
Professors, 130 in number.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Gt. Marlborough Street, W.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.B.
Director of Examns., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, A. Gambier Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. (1875).

President, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, Mus.Bac.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872), Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.

Chairman of Board, Sir Fredk. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, Shelley Fisher.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, Kensington Gore, S.W.

President, Sir Alex. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D.
Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, Thomas Shindler, LL.B.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1893). Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

Patroness, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
President, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., LL.D.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Twickenham.

Commandant, Col. T. C. F. Somerville, M.V.O.
Adjutant & Qr.-Mr., Major J. M. Bett.
Director of Music, Major A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Superintendent, Lt.-Col. Herbert Slessor.
Musical Director, Capt. C. Franklin, R.M.L.I.
Quarter-Master, Lieut. H. E. Lideard, R.M.L.I.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 18 Berners Street, W.

Principal, J. H. Lewis, Mus.D.
Chairman, J. M. Bentley, Mus.Doc.
Secretary, H. Portman Lewis.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.

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Captain, Edmund P. E. Jervoise, R.N. (ret.).
Commander (vacant).
Director of Naval Education, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
Medical Officers, Fleet-Surg. W. A. Whitelegge, M.D., R.N.; C. H. Fernie, M.R.C.S.
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Staff-Paymaster George Whitcroft, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus.
Clerk, A. Wotton.
Civil Engineer, J. Young, A.M.I.C.E.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. J. T. Berry, R.N. (ret.).

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.

Rear-Adm. Commg., N. C. Palmer, C.V.O.
Commander, Bernard Long, R.N.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Osborne.

Captain, Hon. A. E. Holmes à Court, R.N. (ret.).
Commander, Capt. Hon. E. S. H. Boyle, R.N. (ret.).
Headmaster, C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.

Supt., Captain E. M. C. Cooper Key, M.V.O., R.N.
Headmaster, J. E. Evans, B.A.

Mechanical Training Establishment, R.N., Chatham.

Lieut.-Commander, R. R. Harrison, R.N.R.
For Mechanicians:—*Schoolmaster*, C. W. Willsteed, A.M.I.Mech.E. (Discontinued.)
For Boy Artificers:—*Schoolmasters*, W. H. T. Pain (*Portsmouth*); L. W. Mathieson (*Devonport*).

Training Ships for Royal Navy.

FOR MEN :—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut, Vestal, Vindictive, Niger, Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), and *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).

FOR BOYS :—*H.M.S. Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers), *Ganges, Impregnable* (2 ships), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers); and Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National Refuges Ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester* (see Societies).

Exmouth, moored off Grays, Essex (and seagoing tender *Exmouth II.*). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands. -*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.

Training Ships for Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe *Capt. Supt.*, D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Captain*, H. W. Broadbent, R.N.R.

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.*, Capt. H. W. Steele, R.N.; *Sec.*, W. Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C.

TRAINING SHIP *Clio*, Bangor (North Wales, Chester, and Border Counties Training Ship Society). *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Commander H. Butterworth, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants. For boys of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, C. B. Fry, Lieut. R.N.R.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester*, and *Sheffield; Wales; St. Andrews, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh; Dublin, National University of Ireland*, and the Queen's University of *Belfast*.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

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CALNE (County Sch.).—C. T. Apps, M.A.
§CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—T. H. Knight, M.A.
*§CAMBRIDGE (The Leys).—Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.
,, *§(Perse Gr.).—W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D.
,, §(County).—Rev. C. J. N. Child, M.A.
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*CANTERBURY (King's, 7th century & 1541).—Rev. C. R. L. McDowall, M.A.
,, *(St. Edmund's).—Rev. W. F. Burnside, M.A.
,, (Kent Coll.).—A. Brownscombe, M.A.
,, (Simon Langton Schs.).—J. H. Sharp, B.A.
CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S SCH. (Addison Rd.).—Rev. J. Driscoll, D.D.
*§CARLISLE.—C. F. C. Padel, B.A.
§CASTLEFORD (Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Dawes, M.A.
§CATERHAM (Congregat.).—A. P. Mottram, B.Sc.
§CATFORD, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—C. M. Stuart, M.A.
§CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper Street, City Road, E.C.—W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.
CHARD.—W. A. T. Jarrett, M.A.
*§CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611).—Frank Fletcher, M.A.
CHEADLE HULME (Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan School).—J. R. Purdy, M.A.
§CHELMSFORD.—Thomas Hay, M.A.
§CHELSEA (Sloane Sch.).—E. H. Pritchard, B.A.
*CHELTENHAM COLLEGE (1841).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon R. Waterfield, M.A.
,, *(Dean Close School). — Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
,, §(Gr. Sch.).—J. N. Frankland, M.A., D.Sc.
*CHESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A.
,, §(City and County).—J. K. Wilkins, B.Sc.
§CHESTERFIELD.—James Mansell, B.A.
,, (Mount St. Mary's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. D. O'Neill, S.J.
§CHESTER-LE-STREET (County Sch.).—
CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. Preb. W. F. Pearce, M.A.
*§CHIGWELL (Essex).—E. H. Stewart Walde, M.A.
CHIPPENHAM (County School).—E. N. Tuck.
§CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—W. Matthew Cox,
§CHIPPING SODBURY.—C. D. Waters, B.A. [M.A.
CHORLEY (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—G. B. Alcock, B.A.
*§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, West Horsham (1552).—Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D.
CHUDLEIGH (Pynsent's).—S. Urquhart Mackay.
CIRENCESTER.—A. C. Kelway Toms, M.A.
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CLAPHAM COMMON (*R.C.*).—Rev. C. J. Unwin.
§CLECKHEATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sec. Sch.).—H. Clayborn, B.Sc.
§CLEE (Grimsby, 1708).—T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
*§CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862).—J. E. King,
§CLITHEROE.—C. M. Henderson, M.A. [D.Litt.
COALVILLE (Sec. Sch.).—Ll. Storr-Best, M.A.
§COATHAM (Redcar).—Arthur Pryce, M.A. [M.A.
§COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—P. Shaw-Jeffrey,
COLEFORD (Bell's Gr. Sch.).—W. C. Watson, M.A.
§COLESHILL (Warwickshire).—Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
§COLNE (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—A. Wilmore, D.Sc.
§COLYTON.—Rev. John J. Jackson, M.A. [M.Sc.
§CONSETT (Tech. Inst. Sch.).—E. Cellan Jones,
COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).—John Lupton, M.A.
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§CRANBROOK (Kent).—Rev. C. F. Pierce, M.A.
§CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
§CREDITON.—Frank Clarke, M.A.

§CREWE (Secondary Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
§CREWKERNE.—W. V. P. Hexter, M.A.
*§CROSBY, Liverpool, (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
*§CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
,, §(Whitgift Middle Sch.). — Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A.
,, (Bor. Sec. Sch.).—A. H. Hillyer, B.A.
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§DARTFORD.—Charles Jodrell-Mansford, B.A.
§DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).—C. E. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A.
DARWEN (Sec. Sch.).—R. Roberts, B.Sc.
§DAVENTRY.—A. W. Priestley, M.A.
*§DENSTONE (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
§DERBY SCHOOL (1160).—Rev. A. C. Knight, M.A.
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DEVONPORT, (High Sch.).—A. F. Treseder, M.A.
§DEWSBURY (Endowed).—A. E. Holme, M.A.
§DISS.—E. E. Thompson, M.A.
§DONCASTER.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
DONINGTON.—J. N. Worman, B.A.
DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
§DORKING (High Sch.).—A. J. Rivett, B.Sc.
*§DOVER COLL.—William S. Lee, M.A.
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§DRONFIELD.—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
§DUDLEY.—H. Watson, B.A.
*§DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E. (1619).—G. Smith, M.A.
,, §(Alleyn's).—F. Collins, M.A.
§DUNSTABLE.—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
*§DURHAM SCHOOL.—Rev. R. D. Budworth, M.A.
§DURHAM (Johnston Schools).—S. Whalley, B.Sc.
§EALING (County Sec. Sch.).—L. Marsh, M.A.
,, (St. Benedict's, *R.C.*).—Rev. L. S. Cave.
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§EASINGWOLD (Grammar).—G. Sandham, B.A.
*§EASTBOURNE (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
,, §(Mun. Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Blackburn, B.Sc.
EAST HAM (Secondary Sch.).—W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
ECCLES (Sec. Sch.).—T. I. Cowlishaw, M.A.
§EDMONTON (Latymer).—R. Ashworth, B.A.
§ELLAND (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—P. Henderson, M.A.
,, §(Grace Ramsden Sch.).—I. Thorpe, M.A.
ELLESMERE.—Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
§ELTHAM (Eltham Coll.).—G. Robertson, M.A.
ELY (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
§ENFIELD (1557).—Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
EPSOM COLL.—Rev. W. J. Barton, M.A.
ERITH (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A.
*ETON COLLEGE (1441).—*Provost*, Rev. Edmond Warre, C.V.O., C.B., D.D. *Headmaster*, Rev. Hon. Edward Lyttelton, D.D.
EVESHAM (Pr. Henry's).—J. A. H. F. Blair, B.A.
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,, §(Hele's).—F. G. Snowball, M.A.
§EYE (Suffolk).—W. G. Watkins.
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§FAREHAM (Price's Sch.).—S. R. N. Bradly, M.A.
§FARNHAM (Surrey).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
§FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—J. McCarter, B.A.
FAVERSHAM.—H. Kitto, M.A.
,, §(Wreight's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A.
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§FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.)—J. T. Phillipson,
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§FLETTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. Davison, M.A.
§FOWEY (Cornwall).—J. H. Bunford, B.A.
§FRAMLINGHAM.—F. W. Stocks, M.A.
§FULNECK (nr. Leeds).—E. Walder, M.A.
§GAINSBOROUGH.—J. Hewetson, M.A.
§GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.).—W. Walton, B.A.
*§GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL (Yorks).—Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
§GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
§GLOSSOP.—R. H. Dickinson, B.A. [M.A.
GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. O. E. Hayden,
,, §(Crypt Gr. Sch.).—J. H. E. Crees, D.Lit.
,, (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
§GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Forth, B.Sc.
§GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—E. B. Cumberland, B.Sc.
§GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
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§GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
§GRAYS (Palmer's).—G. H. Silverwood, LL.B.
GREAT AYTON (Yorks: Friends').—H. Dennis, B.Sc.
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§GREENWICH (Roan).—
§GRIMSBY (Wintringham).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
§GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
§GUISBORO' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
§HACKNEY DOWNS.—W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
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§HALESOWEN.—R. Dickinson, B.A.
§HALIFAX (Heath).—W. Edwards, M.A.
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,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
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§HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers', Aske's, Westbere Road).—C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
§HAMPTON (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
§HANDSWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
,, §(Sheffield; Woodhouse S. Sch.). — J. Buckley, B.Sc.
HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh.).—F. Leeds, M.A.
HARLOW (St. Mary's).—E. P. Horsey, B.A.
HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
,, §(Secondary Sch.).—A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
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,, (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, L.C.P.
,, §(County Sch.).—E. Young, B.Sc.
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§HARTLEPOOL.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A. [M.A.
§HARWICH (County Sch.).—J. Valentine, M.A.
HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—T. Smirk, B.A.
§HASTINGS.—P. S. Barlow, M.A.
*§HATCHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers')—E. Basil Falkner, M.A.
§HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
§HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
§HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—R. S. Cahill.
§HELSTON (County School).—R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, M.A.
§HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
*§HEREFORD SCHOOL.—Rev. J. Henson, M.A.
,, (Sec. Sch.).—A. R. Allen, M.A., B.Sc.
§HERTFORD.—G. W. Kinman, M.A.
§HEVERSHAM.—Rev. F. B. Monneer, M.A.
HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.).—J. Rogerson, M.A.
HEYWOOD (Sec. Sch.).—A. Oldroyd, M.Sc.
*HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—J. A. H. Johnston,
§HINCKLEY.—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A. [D.Sc.
§HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs).—C. W. Edkins, LL.D.
§HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1530).—
§HITCHIN.—Jabez King, M.A.
§HOLBORN ESTATE GR. SCH. (St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.

§Holloway, N. (County Sec. Sch.).—F. R. Huristone-Jones, M.A.
§Holmfirth (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson Green. [M.A.
*Holt, Norfolk (Gresham's).—G. W. S. Howson,
Honiton (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
Horncastle (Dual).—A. N. Worman, B.A.
§Hornsey (Stationers').—J. Huck, M.A.
,, (County Sch.).—H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
,, (Tollington Sch.).—W. C. Brown, M.A.
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§Houghton-le-Spring.—F. L. Gaul, M.A.
Howden (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
§Huddersfield (Almondbury Gr. Sch.)—T. Dyson, M.A.
,, §(College Sch.).—H. E. Atkins, M.A.
,, (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
Hull.—*§(Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A.
,, §(Gr. School).—J. E. Forty, M.A.
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,, (Craven Street, Secondary).—H. Sheppard.
§Huntingdon.—J. H. Howgate, B.A.
Hurstpierpoint (Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes, M.A.
Hutton (Lancs).—Rev. T. G. Cunningham, M.A.
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§Ilford (County High Sch.).—A. E. Diggens, LL.B.
§Ilkeston (County Sec. Sch.).—F. P. C. Walker, M.A.
§Ilkley (Yorks).—C. W. Atkinson, M.A.
§Ilminster.—L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
*§Ipswich (1477).—A. K. Watson, M.A.
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§Isleworth (County Sch.)—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
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§Kendal.—S. A. Moor, M.A.
,, §(Stramongate Sch.).—W. Sessions, B.Sc.
§Keswick (Dual).—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
§Kettering (Gr. Sch.).—J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
Kibworth (Leices.).—C. L. Ryley, M.A.
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,, §(Tiffin's).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
§Kington (Lady Hawkins).—E. A. Mahir, B.A.
Kinver (Dual).—C. J. R. Marsh, B.A.
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Kirkby Ravensworth.—Rev. E. Fry, M.A.
Kirkham.—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
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Launceston (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
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Leeds §(Modern).—W. H. Barber, B.A.
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,, (Central High).—D. Forsyth, D.Sc.
,, §(Cockburn High).—F. G. Harmer. [S.J.
,, (Catholic Coll.).—Rev. A. Collingwood,
§Leek (High School).—T. C. Warrington, M.A.
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,, §(Newton's Found.).—J. W. Muston, M.A.
,, (Newarke Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Ryder, B.A.
§Leigh (Lancs).—W. H. Leek, B.A.
,, (Catholic Coll.).—Rev. J. Moran.
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§Leiston (Sec. Sch.).—A. W. Mason, B.A., B.Sc.
Leominster (Sec. Sch.).—W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
§Lewisham (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, B.Sc.
§Leyland (Lancs).—F. Jackson, M.A.
§Leyton (County High School).—H. Hills, B.Sc.
§Leytonstone (County High Sch.).—M. Gompertz, B.A.
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,, (St. Edward's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon Banks, B.A.
,, (Catholic Inst.).—Bro. Leahy.
,, (Oulton Sec. Sch.).—R. Nixon, B.A.
,, §(Holt Sec. Sch.).—C. W. Bailey, M.A.
Long Eaton (County Sec. Sch.).—S. Clegg.
Longwood (Huddersfield).—J. E. Bottom.
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Loughton (School).—W. Vincent.
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§Lowestoft (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
§Lucton (Herefordsh.).—Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
§Ludlow.—R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
§Luton (Modern Sch.).—T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
§Lutterworth.—S. M. Douglas, B.A.
§Lymm (Cheshire).—W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
§Lytham (King Edward VII.).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
Macclesfield.—F. D. Evans, M.A.
Madeley (County Sch.).—M. Jones, M.A.
§Maidenhead (County Sch.).—A. E. Brooks, M.A.
Maldon (County High Sch.).—S. G. Deed, M.A.
Malmesbury (County Sch.).—A. Cameron.
§Malton—Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
*Malvern (College).—F. S. Preston, M.A.
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§Manchester (Grammar Sch.).—J. L. Paton, M.A.
,, §(The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. A. Parker-Mason, M.A.
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,, Cath. Coll. Inst., *R.C.*).—Rev. Bro. Bernadine.
§Mansfield (Notts).—Arthur Jagger, M.A.
,, §(Brunt's).—C. E. Stacey, B.A.
§March (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Ford, B.A.
§Market Bosworth.—Rev. R. W. Clarke, M.A.
§Market Drayton (County Gr.).—J. Elliott, M.A.
§Market Harborough.—F. Hammond, M.A.
§Market Rasen.—P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
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,, §(Grammar Sch.).—S. Pontefract, B.A.

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§Mexborough (Sec. Sch.).—T. W. Ireland, M.A.
§Middlesbrough (High Sch.).—W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's Coll.).—Rev. J. A. Moran, B.A.
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§Midhurst (Sussex).—A. Cradock Maples, B.A.
*§Mill Hill School, N.W.—Sir John David McClure, LL.D.
Millom (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.Sc.
§Mirfield (Yorks).—William Todd, M.A.
*Monkton Combe (Bath).—Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
*Monmouth.—L. James, M.A.
§Morley (Sec. Sch.).—H. B. Browne, M.A.
§Morpeth (Edward VI., 1551).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
Moulton (Lincs).—A. S. Hatt.
§Nantwich & Acton (Mixed).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
Nelson (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—A. C. Patrick, M.A.
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§Newbury.—E. Sharwood Smith, M.A. [M.A.
*§Newcastle High Sch. (Staff.).—F. Harrison,
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*§Newcastle-on-Tyne (Royal).—J. Talbot, M.A.
,, §(Allan's Endowed).—F. W. Brewer, M.A.
,, (St. Cuthbert's, *R.C.*).—Rev. H. K. Mann, D.D.
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§New Mills (Sec. Sch.).—J. A. Nichols.
Newport (Essex).—Rev. F. J. S. Wyeth, B.D.
,, §(Mon.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.
,, §(Salop).—J. W. Shuker, M.A.
,, (Isle of Wight).—C. D. Vibert, B.A.
§Newquay (County Sch.).—H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
Newton Abbot.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
,, §(Newton Coll.).—Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
,, (Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
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§Northallerton (Mixed). J. W. Beardet, Ph.D.
§Northampton.—E. Reynolds, M.A.
North Walsham (Paston Gr. Sch.).—G. Hare.
§Northwich.—Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
*§Norwich.—Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
,, (City of Norwich Sch.).—W. R. Gurley, M.A.
*§Nottingham High School.—G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
,, (Mundella).—J. Jones.
,, (High Pavement).—E. Francis, F.C.S.
§Nuneaton (Edward VI.).—A. B. Holman, M.A.
Oakamoor (St. Wilfrid's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon E. B. Hymers.
*§Oakham (Rutland).—W. L. Sargant, M.A.
§Odiham (Hants, 1694).—C. H. S. Willson, M.Sc.
§Oldbury (Sec. Sch.).—G. H. Crisp, B.Sc.
§Oldham (Hulme School).—A. G. Pickford, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—G. M. Haudley, B.A.
§Ormskirk.—James R. Bate, B.Sc.
*Osborne (R.N. Coll.).—C. Godfrey, M.V.O., B.A.
§Ossett.—H. G. Mayo, B.A., B.Sc.
§Oswestry (Sch., 1407).—A. Cawood, B.Sc.
,, §(High Sch.).—W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
§Ottery St. Mary (Co-educ.).—F. Wyatt, B.A.
*§Oundle School (Northants).—F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
*Oxford (St. Edward's).—Rev. W. H. Ferguson,
,, *§(High School).—A. W. Cave, M.A. [M.A.
,, *§(Magdalen Coll. School).—Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
Parkstone (Sec. Sch.).—Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.
§Penistone (Yorks, 1392).—J. W. Fulford, M.A.
Penketh, Warrington (Friends').—W. E. Brown, B.A.
§Penrith (Qn. Eliz.).—W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
§Penzance (County Sch.).—G. L. Bradley, M.A.
Peterborough (King's Sch.).—Rev. H. Baxter,
,, §(Deacon's School).—J. H. Davis, B.Sc. [M.A.
§Petersfield (Churcher's).—Rev. W. H. Bond,
,, (Bedale).—J. H. Badley, M.A. [M.A.
Pickering.—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
§Pinner (Comm. Trav.). F. Adshead, M.A.
*§Plymouth (College).—Rev. H. J. Chaytor, M.A.
,, (Corp. Gr. Sch.).—C. W. Bracken, B.A.
,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Bro. Dominic.
§Pocklington (Yorks).—P. C. Sands, M.A.
§Pontefract (King's School).—Rev. T. Howey Nichols, M.A.
Poole (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A. [Ph.D.
§Poplar (George Green's: Dual).—T. R. Burnett,
*§Portsmouth.—J. C. Nicol, M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
§Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs. (Baines').—T. D. Whittington, B.A.
§Prescot.—C. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
§Preston.—Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Coll.).—Rev. J. Welsby, S.J.
§Pudsey (Secondary School).—S. Sawyer.
§Purley, Surrey (Warehousemen, Clerks and Drapers').—G. A. Roberts, M.A.
,, (County S. Sch.).—R. B. Wight, M.A.
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§Raine's (Arbour Sq., Stepney, E.).—R. S. Taylor.
Ramsey (Hunts).—F. T. Allen, M.Sc.
*Ramsgate (St. Lawrence Coll.).—Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.
,, (County Sec. Sch.).—H. C. Norman, B.A.
,, (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Right Rev. T. E. Abbot Egan, O.S.B.
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,, Woolhampton (*R.C.*).—Rev. W. I. Rice, M.A.
Redditch (Secondary School).—W. Rigby.
§Redhill (St. Anne's).—Rev. W. J. Perry, LL.D.
§Redruth (County School)—T. Shopland, B.A.
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§Reigate.—Francis S. Orme, M.A.
*§Repton School, Derbyshire (1557).—Rev. G. F. Rettford.—Rev. T. Gough, B.Sc. [Fisher, M.A.
§Richmond (Surrey County).—T. W. Beasley, M.A.
Richmond (Yorks, 1567).—H. Sharpley, M.A.
§Ripon.—C. C. S. Bland, M.A.
§Rishworth (Yorks).—R. H. Elliott, M.A.
§Rivington and Blackrod (Lancs).—E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
§Rochdale (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Brittain, B.Sc.
Rochester (King's).—Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
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§Ross (Sec. Sch.).—A. E. Barker, B.Sc.
*Rossall School, Fleetwood (1844).—Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
Rothbury (Sharp's).—E. H. Stevens, B.A.
§Rotherham.—Rev. Hargreaves Heap, B.Sc.
*§Rugby (1567).—Rev. A. A. David, D.D.
,, §(Lower School).—S. R. Hart, M.A.
§Rugeley.—A. Du Pré Denning.
Runcorn (County Sch.).—L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
Rye (Sussex).—J. Molyneux Jenkins.
§Ryhope (Sec. Sch.).—R. P. Williams, B.Sc.
Saffron Walden (Edward VI.).—H. Parrack,
,, (Friends').—J. E. Walker. [B.A.
*§St. Albans.—E. Montague-Jones, M.A.

§ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
*§ST. BEES (Cumb.).—Rev. H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
§ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Brother Nilus.
§ST. MARYLEBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W.)—C. I. Houseman, B.A.
*§ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E., 1571).—W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
*§ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., W. (1509).—Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
§SALFORD (Munic. Sec.).—H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
SALISBURY.—E. A. Philpots, M.A.
,, §(Bishop's School).—R. Bracher.
§SANDBACH.—S. W. Finn, M.A.
SANDOWN (County School).—J. H. Parkinson, Ph.D.
SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—Rev. W. W. Burton, M.A.
SCARBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—A. S. Tetley, M.A.
§SCORTON (Yorks).—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
*§SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—W. N. Weech, M.A.
§SEDGEBROOK (Lincs).—F. Upton, M.A.
SEVENOAKS.—G. H. Heslop, M.A.
§SHAFTESBURY.—C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
§SHEBBEAR (Devon).—J. Rounsefell, M.A.
§SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—J. H. Hichens,
,, §(Central School).—J. W. Iliffe, M.A. [M.A.
§SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—William Aldridge, B.Sc.
*§SHERBORNE SCHOOL, Dorset (1550).—Nowell Charles Smith, M.A.
,, §(Foster's).—T. L. Hutchins, B.Sc.
§SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—F. J. Fuller, M.A.
*SHREWSBURY (1551).—Rev. C. A. Alington, M.A.
,, §(Priory County Sch.).—A. R. Florian, M.A.
SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
§SKIPTON.—A. C. Powell, M.A.
§SLEAFORD (Carre's).—E. C. Watson, B.A.
SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—W. F. Smith, B.A.
§SOHAM (Cambs).—C. E. Harvey-Jacobs, B.Sc.
§SOLIHULL.—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
§SOUTHALL.—S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
§SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—J. Fewings, B.Sc.
,, §(Taunton's).—S. J. Gubb, B.A.
§SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—J. Hitchcock.
§SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—A. T. Warren, M.A.
SOUTHPORT (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
§SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—G. R. Kirwan, M.A.
,, §(Westoe S. Sch.).—T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.,
§SOUTHWELL.—Rev. J. S. Wright, M.A. [B.Sc.
SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Long, M.A.
§SPALDING (Lincs).—E. C. Chappell, LL.D.
SPILSBY (Lincs).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
§STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—E. O. Powell, B.A.
§STAMFORD.—Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.
STAMFORD HILL, N. (St. Ignatius, *R.C.*).—Rev. Charles Nicholson.
§STAND (Manchester).—G. Longman, M.A.
§STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
§STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—S. Elford, M.A.
STEVENAGE.—H. P. Thorne, M.A.
§STEYNING.—Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
§STOCKPORT.—A. E. Daniels, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. J. Brown. M.Sc.
§STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.).—R. T. B. Glasspool, B.A.
,, (Muni. S. Sch.).—J. J. Prest, B.Sc.
STOKESLEY (Preston Gr.).—T. J. Cozens.
§STOKE-ON-TRENT (Hanley Munic. Sch.).—W. M. Wilson, M.A.
,, §(Longton High School, Mixed).—Walter STONE.—J. F. A. Cutts, B.A. [Harris, Ph.D.
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§STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
§STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
§STRAND SCHOOL (Brixton).—R. B. Henderson, M.A.
§STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.). — Rev. Arthur C. Knight, M.A.
§STROUD (Marling Endowed).—R. R. Dobson, M.A.
§SUDBURY.—R. Stewart Smylie, M.A.
§SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—G. T. Ferguson, B.A., B.Sc.
§SUTTON (County School).—E. H. Hensley, M.A.
§SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
§SUTTON VALENCE (Kent).—Rev. W. W. Hold-
§SWAFFHAM.—W. Nash. [gate, M.A.
§SWINDON (S. Sch.).—G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
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§TAUNTON (King's Coll.).—Rev. F. H. George, M.A.
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,, *§(Taunton Sch.).—C. D. Whittaker, LL.D.
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TEWKESBURY.—J. E. Priestley, B.A.
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THETFORD.—Frederick G. Cole, M.A.
THORNBURY.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
§THORNE (Doncaster).—R. H. Albery, M.Sc.
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TODMORDEN (Secondary Sch.).—E. Farrar, B.A.,
*§TONBRIDGE SCH.—C. Lowry, M.A.
,, §(Judd Commercial Sch.).—John Evans, M.A.
§TOTNES (Edward VI.).—F. G. Hawks.
§TOTTENHAM.—J. T. Cohen, B.A.
,, §County School.—C. H. Peters, B.A. [gate.
,, (St. Ignatius Coll., *R.C.*)—Rev. C. A. Newdi-
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TROWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—J. W. Henson, B.A.
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,, §(College).—H. W. Vinter, M.A.
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§UCKFIELD.—J. Montgomery, B.A. [B.Sc.
UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
§ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.).—G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
*§UNIVERSITY COLL. SCH., Hampstead, N.W.—H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
§UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
*UPPINGHAM.—R. H. Owen, M.A.
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WALLSEND (Sec. Sch.)—W. McBretny, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Qn. Mary).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
WALSINGHAM.—H. Vaughan Hayler.
WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—A. H. Prowse (*actg.*).
,, (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Dicks, B.Sc.
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§WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
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§WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. Hollowell, M.A.
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,, §CITY (1633).—E. H. Stevens, Ph.D. [Litt.D.
,, (Cathedral Choir School, *R.C.*).—Rev. H. F. Hall. [bridge, B.A.
,, W.C. (Abp. Tenison's, 1685).—C. B. Rus-WEYBRIDGE (St. George's, *R.C.*).—Rev. L. McMurdie. [M.A.
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WHITBY (Secondary Sch.).—W. E. Bradley, B.Sc.,
WHITCHURCH (Salop).—J. H. Crofts, M.A. [Ph.D.
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§WHITEHAVEN (Sec. Sch.).—C. H. H. Walker, M.A.
§WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High Sch.).—H. B. Widdows, M.A.
WIDNES (Secondary Sch.).—J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
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§WIMBORNE.—Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
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§WINCHESTER (Peter Symonds).—Rev. T. Varley, M.A., B.Sc.
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§WINDSOR (County School).—G. H. Wade, M.A.
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§WOKING (County Sch.).—J. Holden, M.A. [B.Sc.
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*§WOLVERHAMPTON (1515).—W. Caldecott, M.A.
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§WOLVERTON (Bucks).—E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
WONERSH (Guildford, *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. A. Double-
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§WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
§WOOD GREEN (Cty. Sch.).—E. B. Forrest, M.A.
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§WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.).—G. W. Arnison, M.A.
§YALDING (Cleave's Endowed Sch.).—S. Williams.
§YARM (Yorks).—W. H. Hill, B.Sc.
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§YEADON (Sec. Sch.).—J. E. Dalton, B.A., B.Sc.
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*§YORK (St. Peter's).—S. M. Toyne, M.A.
,, §(Abp. Holgate's).—P. J. Vinter, M.A.
,, *§(Bootham, Friends').—A. Rowntree, B.A.
,, (Elmfield Coll.).—S. R. Slack, B.A.

WALES.

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ABERDARE (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
§ABERGELE (County School).—J. Williams, M.A.
ABERTILLERY (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.
ABERYSTWYTH (County Sch.).—D. Samuel, M.A.
AMMANFORD (Interm. Sch.).—G. O. Williams, M.A.
BALA (County School).—R. H. Williams, M.A.
BANGOR (Friars, 1557).—W. Glynn Williams, M.A.
BARMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
§BARRY (County School).—Edgar W. Jones, M.A.
BEAUMARIS.—E. Madoc Jones, M.A.
BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.
BOTTWNOG (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts, B.A., B.Sc.
*BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev. R. H. Chambers, M.A.
,, (County School).—P. Morton, M.A.
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BRYNMAWR (County Sch.).—T. L. Williams, B.A.
BUILTH WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.
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,, (Canton Sec. Sch.).—W. Brockington, B.A.
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DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
DEYTHEUR.—Rev. W. B. D. Lee, M.A.
DOLGELLEY (County School).—J. Griffith, B.Sc.
EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
FERNDALE (Sec. Day Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
FESTINIOG (County Sch.).—E. T. Jones, M.Sc.
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§HAWARDEN (County School).—A. Lyon, M.A.
HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—E. D. Evans, M.A.
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§LLANBERIS (County Sch.).—J. Rees Foster, B.Sc.
LLANDAFF (Cathed. Sch.).—G. L. Robathan, M.A., and R. B. Smith, M.A. (joint).
LLANDILO (County Sch.).—G. G. Jones, B.A. [M.A.
*LLANDOVERY COLL.—Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes,
§LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co. S.).—W. Saunders, B.A.
LLANDUDNO (John Bright).—C. Madoc Jones, B.Sc.
LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, M.A.
§LLANELLY (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, M.A.
LLANFAIR (County Sch.).—E. Thomas, B.A.
LLANFYLLIN (County Sch.).—E. H. Dawe, B.A., B.Sc.
LLANGEFNI (County Sch.).—S. J. Evans, M.A.
LLANGOLLEN (County Sch.).—H. R. Olley, B.A.
LLANIDLOES (County Sch.).—E. R. H. Turner, B.A.
LLANRWST (County Sch.).—Rev. J. I. Farr, M.A.
MACHYNLLETH (County Sch.).—H. H. Meyler, M.A.
MAESTEG (Secondary Sch.).—G. S. Griffiths, B.Sc.
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,, (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—G. Fleming, M.A.
MILFORD HAVEN (County).—F. L. Lowther, B.A.
§MOLD (County School).—W. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
MOUNTAIN ASH (County).—W. U. Williams, M.A.
NARBERTH (County Sch.).—J. Morgan, M.A.
§NEATH (County School).—J. G. Davies, M.A.
§NEWPORT (Interm. Sch.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.
NEWTOWN (County School).—D. V. Johnston, M.A.
PEMBROKE DOCK.—T. H. Jones, M.A.
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WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 24 Bishopsgate, E.C.—*Secs.*, Rev. M. Hartley; Rev. H. Haigh, D.D.; Rev. W. Goudie; Rev. C. W. Andrews, B.D. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. F. W. Macdonald. Income, 1914, £215,764.

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GENERAL.

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ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. In- and out-patients daily at 12 o'clock; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M. and W.; children under 12, W. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M., Tu., Th. and F., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., W. and F., 2; electrical, W., 3.30; physical exercise, M., W. and F., 1.30. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

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NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon. 1.30, Th. 9.30; dental cases, daily at 9.30 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 1.30; eye, Mon., Tu., Wed., and F., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and F., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu. and F., 1.30; Th., 8 p.m. Mental Diseases, Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. and Sat. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. No visits to children's ward. *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, Paddington. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 1 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear and nose, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; throat, F. at 2; orthopædic, Tu. and F. at 9.30; nervous diseases, Tu. and F. at 9.15; mental diseases, F. at 9.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, Thomas Ryan.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments:* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine* (*q.v.*); *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*, to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine* (*q.v.*). Dispensaries for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., and Gravesend. *Sec.*, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

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12.30, Sat. 9.15, other week-days, 12.30; eye, Th. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M. and Th. 9.30; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

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WEST END HOSP. FOR DIS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY, 73 Welbeck St., W. *Sec.*, D. D. Kirkaldy, B.A.

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BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, D. W. Jones, M.B.

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ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C. Open daily for admission of in- and out-patients; Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, A. T. Mays.

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South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.
Grove, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W.
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ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Putney Heath. *Offices*, 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, J. Halsey Morton.

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BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D. *Steward*, A. H. Martin.

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Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.
Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Littlejohn, L.R.C.P. (*acting*).
Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, R. Armstrong-Jones, F.R.C.P.
Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, M.B.
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KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D.
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Fountain, Tooting, S.W.—*Acting Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D., Ch.B.

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EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, A. W. Lacey.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSP., York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between 10 and 11, except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Watkins.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. Branches at Victoria Docks, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Pritchard.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Monthly nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes, and Training School for Midwives. *Secretary*, Maj. G. L. B. Killick, 31 Finsbury Square, E.C.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. *Sec.*, Miss FitzSimon.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., Bloomsbury. 160 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at 31*s.* 6*d.* per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: Th., and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, 73 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. Special wards for children. Out-patients, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. 5.30; F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Secretary*, D. D. Kirkaldy, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., Judd St., St. Pancras (28 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Out-patients daily at 8.30 and 1. *Sec.*, G. F. N. Tylor.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 to 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, Robt. J. Bland. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. L. Pollett.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William St., Strand, W.C. Attendance daily at 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. *Sec.*, John Hy. Johnson.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.; F. 5 p.m. *Hon. Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. From 21*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* weekly. *Secretary*, Cyril Cobb.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61, Weymouth St., W. *Hon. Sec*, Miss E. Underwood.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Albert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes. *Hon. Secs.*, Miss Hayward and U. P. Giles.

[*Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.*]

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1. Free and paying patients received. *Sec.*, Fredk. Hayter.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. Out-patients treated daily at 1.30 and 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 1.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*, James E. Hole.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester Square, W.C. (1863). Out-patients daily 2 to 3.30, and, except Sat., 6 to 7.30 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received at 262 Uxbridge Rd. (40 beds). *Secy.-Supt.*, G. A. Arnaudin.

ST. PAUL'S H. FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free), men, daily, 2 and 6.30 p.m.; Sat., 2 p.m. Women and children, daily (except Sat.) at 2 p.m., also Fri. at 6.30 p.m. In-patients, by arrangement. *Hon. Sec.*, A. W. Johnston.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44–46 Hampstead Road, N.W. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Arthur W. Adeney.

STONE.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily, 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30; Monday, 9 a.m. (for children only). *Sec.*, W. Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204 Gt. Portland St., W., and 72 Bolsover St., W. (Amalgamated with above). Free to the necessitous. Daily, 1.30 to 3; Tu. and Fri., 6 to 8 p.m. Visiting-days: Su. and Th., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, L. Hellis.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W. *Sec.*, J. Mackinna.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients daily (except Sat.), 2 to 3 and 6 to 7.30 p.m. In-patients admitted daily. *Sec.*, Arthur Barrenger.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1*s.* per weekly attendance; seen daily at 2.15 p.m.; Sat., 9.30 a.m. *Hon. Treas.*, S. H. Goldsmid. *Sec.*, H. H. Jennings.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Bromfield Rd., Jeffreys Road, S.W. Under Medical women. *Matron*, Miss Ellen Chippindale.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat. *Matron*, Miss H. G. Palin. *Sec.*, W. J. Davidson.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 10; all other days, 12.30 to 1.30. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 1*s.* at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, A. Hayward. *Matron*, Miss Squier.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 6*d.* or 1*s.* is made on entrance, and 2*d.* each visit afterwards. *Treasurer*, Mrs. Westlake. *Secretary*, Imogen H. Murphy.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2. Visiting-days: Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, D. S. Paterson. *Matron*, Miss Tice.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients (1914), 679; out-patients, 13,773.—*Matron*, Miss Kate L. Ray. *Sec.*, A. Ernest Wilkes.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.). Out-patients' department, 89–90 Newington Causeway, S.E. In-patient Hospital building at 103 South Side, Clapham Common. All physicians and surgeons are women. Out-patients, daily, 1.30; eye, Tu. 1.30.—*Hon. Treas.*, E. L. Somers Cocks. *Sec.*, Miss M. E. Ridler.

WAR FUNDS.

THE Prince of Wales, treasurer of the NATIONAL RELIEF FUND, issued his appeal to the Nation on Aug. 6, 1914. Total amount received on behalf of National Relief Fund to Nov. 26, including interest earned and amount paid over to Fund from Queen's Work for Women Fund, £5,627,364. Of this sum £2,395,000 has been allocated for distribution for relief at the end of November, 1915, leaving a balance in hand of £3,232,364.

QUEEN MARY'S FUND (Women) amounted on November 1, 1915, to £166,611.

The *Times* RED CROSS FUND exceeds (November 24, 1915) £2,171,572.

The OVERSEAS CLUB FUND, for providing sailors and soldiers with tobacco, cigarettes and matches, has reached a total of £78,041.

The OVERSEAS AIRCRAFT FUND now amounts to £72,938.

The *Daily Telegraph* BELGIAN SHILLING FUND has reached, on November 12, 1915, the sum of £150,083 1*s.* 2*d.*, representing 3,001,661$\frac{2}{12}$ shillings.

PRIZE MONEY.—On September 23 the Paymaster-General held for disposal the sum of £3,754,600.

BLUE CROSS FUND (for wounded horses at the front), £50,590.

Banks and Banking.

A List of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with their Head Offices and Offices in London. Banks with an asterisk are Clearing Bankers, and those with ‡ are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with no Office in London.*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Governor, The Right Hon. Lord Cunliffe—*Deputy Governor*, Brien Cokayne.

DIRECTORS.

Charles George Arbuthnot.
Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor.
George Macaulay Booth.
Herbert Brooks.
William Middleton Campbell.
Alfred Clayton Cole.
Edward Charles Grenfell.
Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.
Lionel Henry Hanbury.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare.
The Right Hon. Lord Hollenden.
Rt. Hon. Frederick H. Jackson.
Reginald Eden Johnston.
Robt. Molesworth Kindersley.
Cecil Lubbock.
Robert Lydston Newman.
Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.
The Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
Albert George Sandeman.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Vincent Cartwright Vickers.
Alexander Falconer Wallace.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1915.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued...	79,516,735	Govt. Debt...	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	7,434,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion ...	61,066,735
	£79,516,735		£79,516,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	31,286,061
Rest	3,121,050	Other Securities	119,266,493
Public Deposits	81,375,191	Notes	46,640,215
Other Deposits	98,301,697	Gold and Silver Coin...	183,058
Seven-day and other Bills ...	24,889		
	£197,375,827		£197,375,827

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Accountant, C. N. Latter.
Deputy do., L. M. Horder.
Assistant do., F. S. Arnold.
Branch Banks, W. H. Clegg.
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens. Agent, T. E. Boscawen.
Chief Cashier, Sir John Gordon Nairne.
Deputy do., E. M. Harvey.
Assistant do., J. A. Stark.
Discount Office, Catesby Paget.
Secretary, H. S. Inman.
Deputy do., H. Tilden.
Assistant do., R. C. G. Dale.
Law Courts Branch. Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith.
Bristol, F. D. C. Strettell.
Hull, G. T. Charleton.
Leeds, J. H. Brand.
Liverpool, John Lea.
Manchester, F. W. Peel.
Newcastle, H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G.
Plymouth, H. K. N. Thurston.

*** The British offices of the Banks of enemy countries are carrying on their business under licences granted by His Majesty's Government. Banks in the London area now close for business at 3 p.m. Saturdays, 1 p.m.

1A African Banking Corporation, Ltd., 63, London Wall, E.C.
1B Agricultural Bank of Egypt, *Cairo*; 57½, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3 Alexanders and Company, Ltd., 24, Lombard Street, E.C.
3A Allahabad Bank, Ltd., *Allahabad* (209).
4 Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
4A Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., *Simla* (177).
5 American Express Co., 65, Broadway, *New York*; 84, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., and 6, Haymarket, S.W.
7 Anglo-Austrian Bank, *Vienna*; 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
9 Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.
11B Anglo-Levantine Banking Company, Ltd., 10, Walbrook, E.C.
11C Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Old Broad Street, E.C.. Armstrong & Co., 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.
12 Australian Bank of Commerce, Ltd., George and King Streets, *Sydney, N.S.W.*; 37, Threadneedle St., E.C.
12B Banca Commerciale Italiana, *Milan*; 1, Old Broad Street, E.C.
12C Banco de Chile, *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*; 94, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
13 Banco Español del Rio de la Plata, *Buenos Aires*; 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
13A Bank of Adelaide, *Adelaide*; 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
14 Bank of Athens, *Athens*; 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
15 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
15A Bank of Bengal, *Calcutta* (21, 75, 132).
15B Bank of Bombay, *Bombay* (75).
16 Bank of British North America, 5, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
17 Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 17 and 18, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
21 Bank of England, Threadneedle St., E.C.; Law Courts, W.C.; Burlington Gardens, W.
20 Bank of Hamilton, *Hamilton, Ont.* (175).
21A Bank of Ireland, College Green, *Dublin* (21, 75).
21B Bank of Liverpool, Ltd., *Liverpool* (30, 75, 100, 209, 223).
21C Bank of Madras, *Madras* (21, 209).
21D Bank of Mauritius, Ltd., George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.
22 Bank of Montreal, *Montreal*; 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.; 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.
22A Bank of Morocco, Ltd., Suffolk House, E.C.
23 Bank of New South Wales, *Sydney, N.S.W.*; 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
24 Bank of New Zealand, *Wellington, N.Z.*; 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

24A Bank of North Queensland, Ltd., *Brisbane, Q.*; 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
24B Bank of Nova Scotia, *Halifax, N.S.*, and *Toronto, Ont.* (148, 193).
24C Bank of Ottawa, *Ottawa* (177).
25 Bank of Roumania, Ltd., 7, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.
26 Bank of Scotland, Bank St., *Edinburgh*; 30, Bishopsgate, E.C.
27 Bank of Spain, *Madrid*; 37, New Broad Street, E.C.
28 Bank of Toronto, *Toronto, Ont.* (136).
28A Bank of Upper India, Ltd., *Meerut* (209).
29 Bank of Victoria, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*; 69, King William Street, E.C.
29A Bank of Whitehaven, Ltd., *Whitehaven* (100).
29B Banque D'Hochelaga, *Montreal* (60).
29C Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Ltd., *Brussels*; 2, Bishopsgate, E.C.
29D Banque Nationale, *Quebec* (173).
30* Barclay and Company, Ltd., 54, Lombard St., E.C.; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; 4, Vere St., Cavendish Sq., W.; 19, Fleet St., E.C.; 137, Brompton Road, S.W.; 117, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 43, Borough High St., S.E.; 120, Wood St., E.C.; 95, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.; 3, Great Tower St., E.C.; 30, Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.; 15, Great Portland St., W.C.; 5 & 6, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.; 25, Old Broad St., E.C.
31 Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.
31B Beckett & Co., *Leeds* (100).
31C Beckett & Co., *York* (100).
32 Belfast Banking Company, Ltd., *Belfast* (209).
33 Benas (L.) & Son, 8, Harrington St., *Liverpool* (136).
Benson (Fredk. J.) & Co., 11 & 12, Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C.
34 Biggerstaff, W. & J., 59, West Smithfield, E.C.; 6, Bank Bldgs., Metropolitan Cattle Market, E.C.
Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 55 & 56, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Boulton Brothers & Co., 39, Old Broad St., E.C.
36 Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 35, College Green, *Dublin* (223).
37A Bradford District Bank, Ltd., *Bradford* (209).
Brandt's (Wm.) Sons & Co., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
38 British Bank for Foreign Trade, Ltd., 48, Bishopsgate, E.C.
38A British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-43 and 47, Bishopsgate, E.C.
39 British Bank of South America, Ltd., 4, Moorgate Street, E.C.
39A British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.
40 British Linen Bank, 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; Threadneedle St., E.C.
41 British Mutual Banking Company, Ltd., Ludgate Circus, E.C.
42 British Oriental Bank, Ltd., *Smyrna*; 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.
45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C.; and 123, Pall Mall, S.W.
46 Buitenlandsche Bankvereeniging, *Amsterdam*; 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C.
46A Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, *Toronto, Ont.* (136).
47 Canadian Bank of Commerce, *Toronto*; 2, Lombard Street, E.C.
49* Capital & Counties Bank, Ltd 39, Threadneedle St., E.C.; 25, Ludgate Hill; 125, Oxford St.; 195, Edgware Road; 35, King St., W.C.; 50, Upper Street, N.; 151 and 153, Newington Causeway; 35, Piccadilly, W.; 145, High St., Shoreditch; 38A, Victoria St., Westminster; 115, Fore Street, E.C.; 210, Commercial Road, E.; 28, Fleet Street; 347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; 3, Broad St. Place, E.C.; 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 20, Green's End, Woolwich, S.E.; Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.; 112, High St., Kensington, W.; 296, High Holborn, W.C.; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; 2, Mandeville Place, Wigmore Street, W.; 171, Brompton Road, S.W.; 30, Cheapside, E.C., 31 and 32, King William Street, E.C.; 134, Great Portland St., W.
53 Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 38, Bishopsgate, E.C.
57 Child & Company, 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar, E.C.
58 City Bank of Sydney, Pitt Street, *Sydney, N.S.W.* (148).
Clare (George) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C.
60 Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow*; 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
61 Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross.
65 Colonial Bank, 16, Bishopsgate, E.C.
65A Colonial Bank of Australasia, Ltd., *Melbourne*; 33, Bishopsgate, E.C.
66 Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*; 2A Bishopsgate, E.C.
67 Commercial Bank of London, Dashwood House, 9, New Broad St., E.C.
68 Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd., George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Lombard St., E.C.
68A Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
69 Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd., George Street, *Sydney, N.S.W.*; 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.
69A Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd., *Hobart* (23).
70 Commonwealth Bank of Australia, *Sydney*; 36-38, New Broad Street, E.C.
71 Comptoir National d'Escompte, 14 Rue Bergère, *Paris*; 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
73‡ Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
Coulon, Berthoud & Co., Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.
75* Coutts & Co., 440, Strand, W.C.; 15, Lombard Street, E.C.
76‡ Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.
76A Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 66 Rue de la Victoire, *Paris*; 126, Cannon St., E.C.
77 Crédit Lyonnais, Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*; 40, Lombard St., E.C.; and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
77A Credito Italiano, *Genoa* and *Milan*; 22, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
81 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
82 Delhi and London Bank, Ltd., 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.
de Pury, Gautschi & Co., 17, St. Helens Place, E.C.
82A Deutsche Bank (*Berlin*); London Agency, 4, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.
82B Dingley & Co., *Launceston* (209).
82C Dingley, Pearse & Co., *Okehampton* (136).
82D Disconto Gesellschaft, *Berlin*; 53, Cornhill, E.C.
82E Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 7, Moorgate St., E.C.

82F Dominion Bank, King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto;* 73 Cornhill, E.C.
83 Dresdner Bank, *Dresden;* 65, Old Broad St.
88 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
89 Duff (Wm.) & Son, Ltd., 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
90 Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, E.C.
93 English, Scottish, & Australian Bank, Ltd., 38, Lombard Street, E.C.
93A Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37, Wall Street, *New York;* 95 Gresham St., E.C.
93B Equitable Bank, Ltd., *Halifax* (135).
94 Emile Erlanger & Co., 8, Crosby Sq., E.C.
94A Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Ltd., 26, Old Broad St., E.C.; 15, Cockspur St., S.W.
95 Farrow's Bank, Ltd., 1, Cheapside, E.C.
97 Fox, Fowler & Co., *Wellington, Somerset* (30, 132).
99 Gillett & Co., *Banbury* (100).
99A Gillett & Co., *Oxford* (100).
99B Gillett Bros. & Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C.
100* Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard St., E.C.
105‡ Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.
105A Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140, Broadway, *New York;* 33, Lombard Street, E.C.
105B Guernsey Banking Company, Ltd., High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (135).
105C Guernsey Commercial Banking Co., Ltd., *Guernsey* (135).
105D Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College Green, *Dublin;* 81, Lombard Street, E.C.
106 Gunner & Co., *Bishop's Waltham* (30).
106A Haarbleicher & Schumann, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C.
108 Halifax Commercial Banking Co., Ltd., *Halifax* (223).
113 Hambro (C. J.) & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Harris, Winthrop & Co., 125, Pall Mall, S.W.
114A Heydt & Co., E. von der, 6, Austin Friars, E.C.
115 Hibernian Bank, Ltd., College Green, *Dublin* (132).
Higginson & Co., Bank Buildings, Prince's St., E.C.
115A Hoare (Charles) & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.
‡ Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, & 44, Charing Cross, S.W.
115C Home Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (173).
115D Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, *Hong Kong;* 9, Gracechurch St., E.C.
115E Huth (Fredk.) & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
115F Imperial Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (132).
116 Imperial Bank of Persia, *Tehran;* 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
117 Imperial Ottoman Bank, *Constantinople;* 26, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
118 International Banking Corporation, 60, Wall St., *New York;* 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
119 Ionian Bank, Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
120 Ironmonger & Co., 31, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
121 Isle of Man Banking Company, Ltd., *Douglas* (135).
Japhet (S.) & Co., 20, Copthall Avenue, and 1, Shorter's Court, E.C.
122A Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd., Brook House, Walbrook, E.C.; 41, Whitechapel Road, E.C.
122B Keizer (N.) & Co., 31, Threadneedle St., E.C.
122C Keyser (A.) & Co., 21, Cornhill, E.C.
123‡ King (Henry S.) & Co., 9, Pall Mall, S.W.; 65, Cornhill, E.C.
124 K. K. Privilegirte Oesterreichische, Länderbank, *Vienna;* 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
126 Kleinwort, Sons & Co., 20, Fenchurch St., E.C.
König Brothers, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.
127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
129 Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (135).
131 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
132* Lloyds Bank Ltd., Head Office, 71, Lombard St., E.C.; *Gen. Manager,* Henry Bell; Colonial and Foreign Dept., 17, Cornhill, E.C.; City Office, 72, Lombard St., E.C.; 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C.; Aldersgate St.; Belgrave Road, S.W.; Cheapside; Eastern, 127, Whitechapel High St., E.; Fenchurch St., E.C.; Finchley Road, N.W.; Finsbury Pavement; Golder's Green, N.W.; Hampstead, Rosslyn Hill; Holborn Circus; King's Cross, 344, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; Kingsway, W.C.; Knightsbridge, 16, Brompton Road, S.W.; Oxford St.; Paddington, 81, Edgware Road, W.; Tottenham Court Rd.; Westbourne Grove, W.; West Kensington, Hammersmith Road; Westminster House, Millbank, S.W.; Smithfield, 66, West Smithfield, E.C.; Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, N.; Whitechapel, High St., E.
133 London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
135* London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd., 41, Lothbury, E.C.; F. J. Barthorpe, *Manager;* J. J. Brown, *Deputy Manager;* Geo. W. T. Hunter, *Manager,* Colonies and Agencies Dept., G. Paget, *Manager;* Trustee Dept., *Secretary,* A. A. Kempe; Country Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C., J. W. Buckhurst, *Country Manager;* E. F. Robinson, *Depy. Country Manager;* Lombard St. Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C., F. W. Blackwell, *Manager;* D. N. Youle, *Asst. Manager;* West End Office, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., N. H. Lubbock, *Manager;* G. P. Fisher, *Asst. Manager;* Foreign Branch, 82, Cornhill, E.C., S. S. Kahn, *Manager;* E. F. Davies, *Asst. Manager;* Acton, 139, High St.; 134, Aldersgate St.; Baker St., 22, York Place, W.; 128 & 130, Balham High Road; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St.; Blackheath, Lee Road; Bloomsbury, 214, High Holborn; Borough, 34, Borough High St.; 161, Bow Road; Bow St., 20, Bow St., Covent Garden; 369 & 371, Brixton Road; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Road; 1, Brompton Square; Camberwell Green; Canning Town, 51 & 53, Barking Road; Catford, 159, Rushey Green; Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; Chancery Lane, Southampton Buildings; Chelsea, 224, King's Road; Chiswick, 314, High Road; Clapham, 149, High St.; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill; 84, Clerkenwell Road; Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St.; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End; Croydon, High

St.; Deptford, Broadway; Ealing, The Mall; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Road; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Road; Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel; Euston Road, 2, Hampstead Road; Finchley Road, Heath Drive; 280, Finchley Road; 12, Fore St., Finsbury; Forest Gate; 298 & 300, Romford Road; Golder's Green, 25, Golder's Green Parade; Goodmayes, Ilford, 548, High Road; Gray's Inn, 1, John Street, Bedford Row; Greenwich, 2, Church St.; Hackney, Amhurst Road; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West; Hampstead, 106, Finchley Road; 21, Hanover Square; 332 & 334, Harrow Road; 140, Herne Hill; Highbury, 269 & 270, Upper St., Islington; 324 & 325, High Holborn; 8, Holborn Circus; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green; 490 & 492, Holloway Road; Ilford, The Broadway; Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St.; Kensington, opposite Kensington Palace; Kensington High St., 94 & 96, High St.; Kilburn, 106A, High Road; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Rd.; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St.; 64, Knightsbridge; Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Road; Law Courts, 263, Strand; Lewisham, 1, Lewisham Bridge; Leyton, 340, High Road; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Rd.; Marylebone, 1, Stratford Pl., Oxford St.; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Rd., Poplar; 4, Mincing Lane; Newington Butts; Norbury; Norwood, Westow Hill; Old St., 98 & 100, City Road; Oxford Street, 109 & 111, New Oxford St.; Paddington, 1, Connaught St., Edgware Rd.; Palmer's Green; Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glasshouse St.; Putney, 2, Putney Hill; Regent's Pk., 1, Marylebone Rd.; St. James's, 36, St. James's St., S.W.; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W.; 27, St. Mary Axe; St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch; 34 & 35, Sloane Sq.; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate; Southfields, Wimbledon Park Road; Southwark, 6, Borough High Street; Stamford Hill, 6, Market Parade; Stratford, Broadway; Streatham, 268, High Rd.; Streatham Hill, 1, Streatham High Road; Temple Bar, 217, Strand; Tower Bridge, Tooley St.; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Road; Victoria, 173, Victoria St.; Victoria St., 62, Victoria St.; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., Wandsworth Common, 75, St. James Road; Wanstead, 53, High Street; 133, Westbourne Grove; West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Road; West Hampstead, 102, West End Lane; Westminster Bridge Road, 235, Westminster Bridge Road; West Norwood, 138, Norwood Road; Wimbledon, 16 Wimbledon Hill Road-Wimbledon Common, High St.; Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Road; 90, Wood St.; Woolwich, 71, Powis St.

136* London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., *Joint Gen. Managers*, J. M. Madders, S. B. Murray, F. Hyde, E. W. Woolley; *Secretary*, E. J. Morris; *Head Office*, 5, Threadneedle Street; Foreign Branch, Finch Lane; 52, Cornhill; 199, High St., Acton; 172 Aldersgate Street; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St.; 9, Angel Court, Throgmorton St.; 117 & 119, Balham High Rd.; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd.; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd.; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.; 108, Bishopsgate; 171, Bishopsgate; Bishop's House; Blackfriars Rd.; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn; 51, Bread St.; 38, Brompton Rd.; Camberwell Gate, 398, Walworth Rd.; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue; 6, Chancery Lane, W.C.; 28, Catford Hill, S.E.; Charing Cross, 449, Strand; 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea; 281, High Rd., Chiswick; Clapham Junc., 240, Lavender Hill; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd.; 69, Coleman St.; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St.; 139, North End, Croydon, and 13, Royal Parade, West Croydon; 41 & 43, High St., Deptford; 46, The Broadway, Ealing; 3, The Bridge, Ealing Common; 118, High St., East Ham; 20, Eastcheap; 129, Fenchurch St.; 305, Finchley Rd.; 117, Finsbury Pavement; 100 & 101, Fore St.; 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate; 30, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; 315, Fulham Rd.; 20, The Parade, Golder's Green; 60, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; 23, Great Portland Street; Mare Street, Hackney; 157, Hackney Road; 22, King St., Hammersmith; 33, Grand Parade, Harringay; 25 Haymarket; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market; 16, Leonard Place, Kensington; 165, High Rd., Kilburn; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St.; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham; 324, High Rd., Leyton; 646, High Rd., Leytonstone; 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill; 19, High St., Marylebone; 70, South Audley St., Mayfair; 91, Mile End Rd.; 129, New Bond St.; 65 & 66, New Broad St.; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E.; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd.. 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St.; 36, Old Bond St.; 280, Old Kent Rd.; 76, Oxford St.; 196, Oxford St.; 431 & 433, Oxford St.; 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 155, Upper Richmond Road, Putney; 71A, Queen Victoria St.; 66 &67, George St., Richmond; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Road; 196, Lower Road, and 93, Union Road, Rotherhithe; St. James's St., S.W.; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd.; 239, Southwark Park Rd., S.E.; 603, Commercial Rd., Stepney; 150 & 152, High St., Stoke Newington; 384, High St., Stratford; 103, Streatham Hill; 90, Tooley St.; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; Upper Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd.; 567 & 569, Fulham Rd., Walham Green; 1, Malvern Rd., West Kilburn; 60, West Smithfield; 62, Westbourne Grove; Wesleyan Hall, Westminster; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 93, High Rd., Willesden Green; Willesden Junction, 62, High St., Harlesden; 108, Wood St; 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich.

137 London and Hanseatic Bank, Ltd., 38, Lombard St., E.C.

138 London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Ltd., 34, Old Broad Street, E.C.

139* London and Provincial Bank, Ltd., *General Manager*, W. Carruthers, 3, Bank Buildings,

Lothbury, E.C.; **234** to **238**, Bishopsgate, E.C.; **83**, Commercial St., E.; **127** & **129**, Edgware Rd., W.; **108**, Queen's Gate, South Kensington; **1**, **2** & **3**, First Avenue Hotel Buildings, Holborn; **1**, Kingsland High Street, N.E.; **56** & **58**, Old Kent Road, S.E.; **5**, Oxford Street, W.; **344** & **346**, Essex Road, N.; **84** to **88**, Great Eastern St., E.C.; **167**, Whitechapel Rd., E.; Alexandra Park, N.; Anerley; Ascot; Ashford (Middx.), Banstead; Barking; Beckenham; Belvedere; Bexley Heath; Blackheath; Bow (**39**, Roman Rd.); Bowes Pk.; Bush Hill Pk.; Canning Tn.; Carshalton; Catford; Chadwell Heath; Chingford; Claygate; East Croydon; E. Greenwich; E. Ham; Edmonton (Upper and Lower); Egham; Eltham; Enfield; Erith; Ewell; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, North; Finsbury Park; Goodmayes; Green Lanes and Noel Pk.; Hackney; Hampstead; Hampton Hill; Harringay; Hendon; Hendon Aerodrome; Higham's Park; Highbury; Hither Green; Honor Oak Park; Hornsey; Hounslow; Ilford; Kentish Town; Kew; Kew Gardens; Kingston-on-Thames; Ladywell; Lea Bridge Rd.; Lee Green; Lewisham; Leytonstone; Lordship Lane, N.; Maida Vale; Manor Park; Merton; Mill Hill, N.W.; Mitcham; Mortlake & East Sheen; Munster Pk.; Muswell Hill; New Cross Gate; Newington Green; New Southgate and Friern Barnet; Palmer's Green; Penge; Plaistow; Plumstead; Ponders End; Richmond; Romford; St. Margaret's (East Twickenham); Sidcup; Silvertown, E.; S. Tottenham; Southgate; Staines; Stamford Hill (No. **40** and The Broadway); Stoke Newington; Stratford; Sunningdale; Surbiton; Surbiton Hill; Sutton; Sutton (North); Sydenham; Teddington; Teddington (South); Thornton Heath; Tottenham; Tufnell Park; Twickenham; Victoria Docks, E.; Walham Green and Fulham; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St., and Wood St.); Westcombe Pk.; West Green; West Hampstead; White Hart Lane; Wimbledon; Winchmore Hill; Wood Green; Woolwich.

140 London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., **7**, Princes St., E.C.

142* London and South Western Bank, Ltd., **170**, Fenchurch St., *Gen. Manager*, H. H. Hambling; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Angel Court: Balham; Barbican; Barking; Barnes; Battersea; Battersea Pk.; Bayswater; Beaconsfield; Belmont; Benhilton, Sutton; Bermondsey; Bishopsgate; Bloomsbury; Borough; Bow; **256**, Brixton Hill; **275** & **465**, Brixton Road; Brompton Rd.; **318**, High Rd., Brondesbury; Bushey; **368**, Caledonian Road; Camberwell Green; Park Street, Camden Town; Cannon Street; Catford; Charing Cross; Charlton; Cheapside; Chelsea; Chiswick; Clapham; Clapham Junction; Clapton; Clerkenwell; Coleman Street; Conduit Street; Cricklewood; Crofton Park, Brockley; Croydon; Croydon, South; Dulwich; Dulwich, East; Ealing; Ealing, West; **191**, Earl's Court Road; Earlsfield; East Ham; East Molesey; Edgware; Edgware Road; Eltham; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, East; Finchley, North; **82**, Finsbury Pavement; Finsbury Park; **78**, Fleet St.; Forest Gate; Forest Hill; Fulham; Gerrards Cross; Golder's Gn.; **56**, Gt. Portland St.; Hackney; Hammersmith; Hampstead; Hampstead, South; Hampstead, West; Hanwell; Harlesden; Harrow; **478**, Harrow Rd.; Hendon; Hendon, West; Herne Hill; Highgate; **148**, Holborn; Holland Park; **403**, Holloway Rd.; Holloway, Upper; Hornsey; Ilford; Islington; Kennington; Kensal Rise; **230**, Kentish Town Rd.; Kew Bridge; Kilburn; King's Cross; **2**, Kingsland High St.; Kingston Hill; Kingston-on-Thames; Lavender Hill; Lee Green; Lewisham High Road; Leyton; **178**, High Road, Leytonstone; Manor Park; High Street, Marylebone; Merton; Mile End (**236**, Whitechapel Road); **40**, Mincing Lane; Minories; Mortlake; New Barnet; New Cross Gate; New Malden; Norbury; Norwood, South, Upper, and West; Notting Hill; Oxford St.; Palmer's Grn.; High Street, Peckham; Poplar (**187**, East India Dock Rd.); Putney; Raynes Park; **27**, Regent St., Richmond; Roehampton; St. John's Wood; Shepherd's Bush; Shoreditch; Soho; Southall; Southwark; Stanmore; Stepney; Stockwell (**256**, Clapham Rd.); Strand; Stratford; Streatham; Streatham Common; Streatham, West; Stroud Green; Sudbury and Wembley; Surbiton; Sutton; Sydenham; Tooting; Tooting Junc.; Tottenham; Tottenham Court Road; Tulse Hill; Twickenham; Upton Park; Vauxhall; Walham Green; Wallington; Walton-on-Thames; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.); **260**, Walworth Rd.; Wandsworth; Wanstead; Watford; Wealdstone; West Brompton; West Kensington; Westminster (**78**, Victoria St.); W. Smithfield; Whetstone; Willesden Grn.; Wimbledon; Wimbledon Common; Wimbledon Park; Woking; Woodford; Wood Green.

147 London Bank of Australia, Ltd., **71**, Old Broad St., E.C.

147A London Bank of Central America, Ltd., **9**, Bishopsgate, E.C.

148* London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. (*General Manager*, Charles Gow), **5**, Princes Street; **6**, Lothbury; Balham, **10**, Station Parade; Barbican, **62**, Redcross St.; Buckhurst Hill; **113**, Cannon St.; **123**, Chancery Lane; **89**, Charterhouse St.; Cheshunt; Chigwell; Chigwell Row; Croydon, **58**, High St.; East Dulwich, **66**, Lordship Lane; Enfield Highway; **44**, Fenchurch St.; Finsbury Pavement; **153–155**, Goswell Road; **94**, Gt. Tower St.; Hampstead, **132**, Finchley Road; **120**, High Holborn; Kingston-on-Thames; Kingsway; **144**, Leadenhall St.; Leicester Square, **8**, New Coventry St.; Limehouse, **660**, Commercial Rd. East; Long Ditton; Loughton; Lower Edmonton; Marylebone, **15**, Wigmore St.; Monument, **47**, King William St., E.C.; Muswell Hill; **50**, Old Broad St.; **672**, Old Kent Road; Onslow Square, **1**, Sydney Place; **52**, Oxford St.; Paddington, **2**, Craven Rd.; **69**, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green; Peckham, **69**, High St.; **114**, Queen Victoria St.; **133**, Regent St.; Russell Square, **1**, Woburn Place; Sanderstead; South Kensington, **5**, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Road; Southwark, **28**, Borough High St.; **81**, Strand; Streatham, **71**, Mitcham Lane;

Tooting, The Broadway; Victoria, 24, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Westminster, 22, Victoria St.; Winchmore Hill; 113, Wood St.; Woodford; Woodford Station; York Rd. (Waterloo), 16, York Rd.

149 London Metal Banking Company, Ltd., 18 & 19, Fenchurch St., E.C.

152‡ McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 39, Panton St., Haymarket, S.W.

152A Manchester and County Bank, Ltd., 55, King St., *Manchester* (209).

153 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Ltd., Spring Gardens, *Manchester*; 75, Cornhill, E.C.

154* Martin's Bank, Ltd., 68, Lombard St., E.C., and West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.

155 Mercantile Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 53, West Regent Street, *Glasgow* (60).

160 Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., 15, Gracechurch St., E.C.

161A Merchants' Bank of Canada, *Montreal* (148, 193).

164 Middlesex Banking Company, Ltd., 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C.

164A Miller Bros. & Co., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch St., E.C.

164B Molsons Bank, *Montreal* (177).

164C Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 22, Old Broad Street, E.C. (Merchants).

165 Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd., South Mall, *Cork* (209).

168* National Bank, Ltd., 13, Old Broad St., E.C.; 23, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9 & 10, Charing Cross; Harrow Road, 2, Elgin Avenue; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Road; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Rd.; Notting Hill, 158, High St.; 276, Oxford St.; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Road, Harlesden.

169 National Bank of Australasia, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*; 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.

170A National Bank of Egypt, *Cairo*; 6 & 7, King William St., E.C.

171 National Bank of India, Ltd., 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.

172 National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., 17, Moorgate St., E.C.

173 National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C.

173A National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., *Pretoria*; Circus Place, London Wall, E.C., and 117 Cannon St., E.C.

173B National Bank of Tasmania, Ltd., *Launceston, Tas.* (68).

173C National Bank of Turkey, *Constantinople*; 50, Cornhill, E.C.

174 National Discount Company, Ltd., 35, Cornhill, E.C.

175* National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.; Brixton, 494, Brixton Road; 123, Fenchurch St.; 50, Finsbury Pavement; Golders Green, 6, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Road, N.W.; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; Hackney, 155, Mare St.; Hampstead, 128, Finchley Road; Hendon, 55, Church Road; 114, High Holborn; Holloway, 45, Seven Sisters Road; Islington, 218, Upper Street; Kensington, 55 & 57, High Street; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park; Lincoln's Inn, Carey Street; Mayfair, South Audley St.; 291B, Oxford St.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; Putney, 153, High St.; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 185, Aldersgate St.; St. Marylebone, 53, Baker St.; 153, Sloane St.; South Kensington, 88, Cromwell Road; Savoy Court, 96 & 97, Strand; Westminster, 61, Victoria St.

175A Netherlands Bank of South Africa, *Amsterdam*; 2, Gt. Winchester St., E.C.

Neumann, Luebeck & Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

176 North of Scotland and Town and County Bank, Ltd., *Aberdeen* (30, 148, 209).

176A Northamptonshire Union Bank, Ltd., *Northampton* (223).

178 Northern Banking Company, Ltd., *Belfast* (100, 30).

177A Northern Crown Bank, *Winnipeg, Manitoba* (177).

178A Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company, Ltd., *Nottingham* (135).

178C Palatine Bank, Ltd., *Manchester* (135).

177* Parr's Bank Ltd., Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 341, Queen's Rd., Battersea; 126, High Holborn; 333, High Rd., Brondesbury; 164, High St., Camden Town; 7, Cannon St.; 10, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross; 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 300, King's Rd., Chelsea; 23, High Rd., Chiswick; 53, High St., Clapham; Cobham; 209, Earl's Court Rd.; 1, Finsbury Square; 87, Fleet St.; 14 Golder's Green Parade, N.W.; 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill; 349, Archway Road, Highgate; 88, Kensington High St.; 74, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames; Kingston Hill; 74, High St., Notting Hill Gate; 239, Regent St.; Seven Kings, Ilford; 415, High St., Stratford; 324, High Road, Streatham; 17, Victoria Road, Surbiton; Teddington; 530, High Rd., Tottenham; 820, Holloway Road; Wembley; 8, Station Parade, Willesden Green; Woodford.

179 Parry, Murray & Co., 70, Gracechurch St., E.C.

Pinto Leite & Nephews, 45, Moorgate St., E.C.

181 Provincial Bank of Canada, Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (49).

183 Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

183A Punjab Banking Company, Ltd., *Lahore* (68).

183B Quebec Bank, St. Peter Street, *Quebec* (26).

184 Queensland National Bank, Ltd., *Brisbane, Q.*; 8, Princes St., E.C.

185 Quin, Cope & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.

186 Reeves, Whitburn & Co., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

187A Reliance Bank, Ltd., 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

187B Richards & Co., *Llangollen* (175).

188‡ Richardson & Co., 26, King St., St. James, S.W.

Rodocanachi, Sons & Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C.

Rosenberg (O. A.) & Co., 55, Old Broad St., and 6, Throgmorton St., E.C.

189C Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

189D Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd., *Melbourne* (68).

190 Royal Bank of Canada, *Montreal*; Princes St., E.C.

191 Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd., Foster Place, *Dublin* (135).

192 Royal Bank of Queensland, Ltd., *Brisbane, Q.*; 31, Budge Row, E.C.

193 Royal Bank of Scotland, 36, St. Andrew Sq., *Edinburgh*; 3, Bishopsgate, E.C.

194 Rüffer (A.) & Sons, 39, Lombard Street, E.C.

195 Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, *Petrograd*; 61 & 62, Gracechurch St., E.C.

196 Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank, *Petrograd*; 24–28, Lombard St., E.C.

197 Russo-Asiatic Bank, *Petrograd*; 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

197B Samuel Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad St., E.C.

Schröder (J. Henry) & Co., 145, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Seligman Brothers, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.

Seyd and Company, Ltd., 38, Lombard St., E.C.

198 Sheffield Banking Company, Ltd., *Sheffield* (209).

198C Shilson, Coode & Co., *St. Austell* (75).

200 S. W. Silver & Co. and Benjamin Edgington, Ltd., Sun Court, 67, Cornhill, E.C.

201B Société Belge de Crédit Industriel, *Brussels*; 124, Cannon Street, E.C.

202 Société Générale, 54 & 56, Rue de Provence, *Paris*; 53, Old Broad St., E.C., and 65, Regent St., W.

Speyer Bros., 7, Lothbury, E.C.

202A Standard Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (173).

203 Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.

203A Sterling Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (173, 68).

204 Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.

204A John Stuart and Co., Ltd., *Manchester* (209).

204B Swiss Bankverein, *Basle*; 43, Lothbury, E.C.; West End Branch, 11C, Regent St., S.W.

204C Tubb & Co., *Bicester* (135).

206 Ulster Bank, Ltd., *Belfast* (135).

208 Union Bank of Australia, Ltd., 71, Cornhill, E.C.

208A Union Bank of Canada, *Winnipeg*; 6, Princes Street, E.C., and 26, Haymarket, S.W. (21, 177).

209* Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., (*Managers*, H. H. Hart (*Town & Foreign*), L. E. Thomas (*Country*); *Secretary*, H. R. Hoare; *Assistant Secretary*, L. J. Cornish), 2, Princes Street, E.C.; 1, Lombard Street; 50, Cornhill; 14, Argyll Place, Regent Street; 66, Charing Cross; 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 116, Fenchurch St.; 97, Tottenham Court Rd.; 74, Sloane St.; High St., Croydon; 12, Southwark St.; 12, Mount St., Mayfair; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High St., South Norwood; 33, High St., Bromley (Kent); 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead; 116, Fore St.; Salisbury House, London Wall; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill; 67, High Road, East Finchley; 25, St. Mary Axe; 24, Bedford Row; 103, High Holborn; 455, Oxford St.; 22, London St., Paddington; 55, High St., Hampstead; Purley; 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd.; 138, High St., Kensington; 216, Bishopsgate; 117, Victoria St., Westminster; 56, High Rd., Chiswick; 162, Piccadilly; and 1, Long Acre, W.C.

210 Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd., York St., *Manchester* (100).

211 Union Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 191, Ingram Street, *Glasgow*; 64, George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Cornhill, E.C.

212 U.D.B., Ltd., 17, King William Street, W.C.

213 Union Discount Company of London, Ltd., 39, Cornhill, E.C.

213A United Counties Bank, Ltd., *Birmingham* (30, 100, 148, 223).

219 West Yorkshire Bank Ltd., *Halifax* (148).

220 Western Australian Bank, *Perth, W. Aus.*; 11, Leadenhall St., E.C.

221A White & Shaxson, 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C.

222 William Whiteley, Ltd., Queen's Road, W.

223* Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., Mosley St., *Manchester*; 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.; Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Rd.; 2, Cockspur St., S.W.; Marylebone Rd.; 22, St. Mary Axe; 21 & 23, Victoria St., S.W.; and 127, Cheapside.

225 Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., *Yokohama*; 7, Bishopsgate, E.C.

227 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., 2, Infirmary Street, *Leeds* (100 & 21); 26, King Street, E.C.

Joint-Stock Banks.

A List of the principal Joint-Stock Banks doing business in the British Empire, with particulars of their Share Capital, reserve fund, highest and lowest price in 1914 (1st January—30th September), and Dividend for last complete year.

Name of Bank.	When established	Capital. Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price 1914.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
African Banking Corp. ....L.	1890	1,200,000	600,000	210,000	10	5	6¾–5½	6
Alexanders & Co.....L.	1891	900,000	500,000	120,000	10	10 & 5	..	P. 6, O. 10
Allahabad Bank .....L.	1865	200,000	200,000	286,666	Rs 100	Rs 100	..	18
Alliance Bank of Simla. ....L.	—	133,333	133,333	190,000	Rs 100	Rs 100	..	14
Anglo-Austrian Bank	1863	4,166,670	4,166,670	1,217,872	k. 240	k. 240	12¾—11¼	8⅓
Anglo-Egyptian Bank .....L.	1864	1,500,000	500,000	680,000	15	5	..	15
Anglo-South American ....L.	1888	4,500,000	2,250,000	1,560,000	10	5	..	12
Australian Bk. of Commerce L.	1909	1,198,679	1,195,831	65,000	1	1	15/6—10/6	3
Bank of Adelaide.....	1865	625,000	500,000	520,000	5	4	7—5¾	8
Bank of Australasia.....	1835	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,750,000	40	40	..	14 & B. 3
Bank of Bengal.....	1809	1,333,333	1,333,333	1,333,333	Rs 500	Rs 500	Rs 1740—1695	15
Bank of Bombay	—	666,666	666,666	733,333	Rs 500	Rs 500	..	14

Name of Bank.	When established	Capital. Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1914.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
Bank of British North America	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	620,000	50	50	$78\frac{3}{4}$—57	8
Bank of British West Africa L.	1894	1,000,000	400,000	150,000	10	4	$7\frac{1}{8}$—6	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of England	1694	14,553,000	14,553,000	3,121,050	100	100	..	..
Bank of Hamilton, Ontario ..	1872	617,259	617,259	771,600	$100	$100	201	12
Bank of Ireland	1783	2,769,230	2,769,230	810,000	100	100	..	10
Bank of Liverpool L.	1831	13,871,120	1,733,890	900,000	20	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{28}{32}$—$5\frac{5}{8}$	15
Bank of Madras	1843	500,000	500,000	453,333	Rs 500	Rs 500	..	11
Bank of Mauritius L.	1894	125,550	125,550	92,000	10	10	$15\frac{1}{4}$—$13\frac{1}{2}$	10
Bank of Montreal	1817	3,287,671	3,287,671	3,287,671	$100	$100	..	10
Bank of New South Wales	1817	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,550,000	20	20	..	10 & B. 2
Bank of New Zealand	1861	528,988	528,988	..	100	100		
		P750,000	750,000	..	6 13/4	6 13/4	102—99¾	4
		O500,000	500,000	..	6 13/4	6 13/4	$12\frac{7}{8}$—$10\frac{1}{8}$	P. 10, O. 15
		1,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	6 13/4	3 6/8	..	
Bank of North Queensland .. L.	1888	350,000	162,500	35,000	7	3 5/-	..	7
Bank of Nova Scotia ..... L.	1832	1,300,000	1,300,000	2,400,000	$100	$100	$261	14
Bank of Ottawa	1874	800,000	800,000	950,000	$100	$100	$207—$203	12
Bank of Roumania ..... L.	1903	300,000	300,000	175,663	6	6	..	$8\frac{1}{3}$
Bank of Scotland	1695	1,987,500	1,325,000	1,400,000	Stock	2 3	..	20
Bank of Spain	1856	6,000,000	6,000,000	800,000	Ps 500	Ps 500	..	19
Bank of Toronto	1855	1,027,400	1,027,400	1,232,900	$100	$100	212—201	11 & B. 1
Bank of Upper India ..... L.	1862	66,666	66,666	57,333	Rs 100	Rs 100	..	10
Bank of Victoria (Australia). L.	1852	2,816,760	1,478,010	365,000	10 & 10	10 & 5	..	P. 6, O. 6
Bank of Whitehaven ..... L.	1837	295,590	98,530	60,000	30	10	$23—21\frac{15}{16}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Banque D'Hochelaga	1874	800,000	800,000	740,000	$150	$150	..	9
Banque Nationale (Quebec) ..	1860	400,000	400,000	360,000	$20	$20	$26\frac{1}{2}$—25	8
*Barclay & Company ..... L.	1896	9,000,000	3,600,000	1,600,000	4	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$—8	10 A.
					16	4	11—$8\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$ B.
Belfast Banking Company .. L.	1827	2,500,000	500,000	450,000	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$–12 : $5\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{7}{8}$	20 & 8
Bradford District Bank .... L.	1862	860,000	344,000	300,000	10	4	11—$10\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$
British Bank of S. America .. L.	1863	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	20	10	..	12 & B. 5
British Linen Bank	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,400,000	100	100	425—403	19
British Mutual Banking Co. L.	1857	200,000	70,543	40,000	5	1 10/-	$2\frac{1}{8}$—2	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce ..	1867	3,082,192	3,082,192	2,773,972	$100	$100	..	10 & B. 2
Capital & Counties Bank .... L.	1834	8,750,000	1,750,000	800,000	50	10	$33\frac{1}{8}$—$29\frac{7}{8}$	16
Chartered Bk. of India, &c. ..	1853	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	20	20	..	14
City Bank of Sydney (N.S.W.) .	1863	500,000	400,000	30,000	10	8	..	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Clydesdale Bank, The ..... L.	1838	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,070,000	50	10	..	15
Colonial Bank of Australasia L.	1856	439,280	439,280	220,000	10 & 2	$9\frac{3}{4}$&$2\frac{3}{4}$	..	7
Colonial Bank (Chartered)	1836	2,000,000	600,000	150,000	20	6	..	6
Commercl. B. of Australia .. L.	1893	3,150,000	2,213,009	*nil.*	10/-&10	10/-&10	Pref. $5\frac{3}{4}$—$5\frac{1}{16}$ Ord. 22/6—15/9	Pref. 4
Commercial B. of London .. L.	1914	180,000	180,000	*nil.*	3	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$—$2\frac{1}{4}$	..
Commercl. B. of Scotland .. L.	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	100	20	80—$71\frac{1}{2}$	20
Commercl. B. Co. of Sydney .. L.	1834	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,730,000	25	$12\frac{1}{2}$	..	10
Commercial B. of Tasmania . L.	1832	800,000	200,000	250,000	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	..	14
Comptoir Nat. d'Escp. de Paris	1889	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,567,200	20	20	fr. 1,073—550	5
Credito Italiano	1870	3,000,000	3,000,000	460,000	L 500	L 500	L. 500	6
Crédit Lyonnais	1863	10,000,000	10,000,000	7,000,000	20	20	..	13
Delhi & London Bank ..... L.	1844	337,625	337,625	23,500	25	25	$17\frac{7}{16}$—$16\frac{7}{16}$	4
Deutsche Bank ..... L.	1870	12,500,000	12,500,000	8,925,000	30 & 60	30 & 60	..	10
Disconto Gesellschaft	1851	15,000,000	15,000,000	6,000,000	..	..	..	10
Dominion Bank	1871	1,232,876	1,232,876	1,438,356	$100	$100	$235—225	12 & B. 2
Dresdner Bank	1872	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,050,000	60 & 30	60 & 30	$167\frac{1}{2}$—156	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Eng., Scot. & Australian Bk. L.	1852	1,078,875	539,438	400,000	25	$12\frac{1}{2}$	..	8
Equitable Bank ..... L.	1900	34,400	13,100	11,000	1 & 4	1	..	11
Farrow's Bank ..... L.	1904	700,000	359,193	52,500	1	10/-	..	6
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. (1756).	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Stock	Stock	..	..
Guaranty Trust Co. of N. York	1864	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	20	20	..	..
Guernsey Banking Co ..... L.	1827	250,000	50,000	60,000	50	10	26—25	13
Guernsey Com. Banking Co. L.	1835	200,000	40,000	24,000	25	5	16 $10/-$—16	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Halifax Comml. Bkg. Co. .. L.	1910	400,000	200,000	105,000	20	10	$14\frac{1}{8}$—$13\frac{5}{8}$	8
Hibernian Bank ..... L.	1825	2,000,000	500,000	105,000	20	5	..	6
Home Bank of Canada	1854	400,000	389,073	80,000	$100	$100	..	6
Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp.	1865	$15000000	$15000000	$33000000	$125	$125	..	86/- pr. sh. & 5 - B.
Imperial Bank of Canada	1875	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	$100	$100	220—210	12
Imperial Bank of Persia	1889	650,000	650,000	220,000	6 10 -	6 10/-	..	10/- pr. sh
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,250,000	20	10	..	7
Ionian Bank ..... L.	1839	485,580	485,580	65,000	5	5	..	5
Isle of Man Banking Co. .... L.	1865	150,000	30,000	38,000	10	2	$6\frac{1}{8}$—$5\frac{7}{8}$	15
Jewish Colonial Trust	1899	261,265	261,265	5,709	1	1	..	7d per sh.
Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk., L.	1872	1,725,320	862,660	660,000	20	10	33^{31}_{32}—27	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Lloyds Bank ..... L.	1865	31,304,200	5,008,672	3,600,000	50	8	..	$18\frac{1}{8}$
London and Brazilian Bank L.	1862	2,500,000	1,250,000	1,400,000	20	10	..	15
London & River Plate ..... L.	1862	3,000,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	25	15	$60\frac{3}{4}$—$55\frac{1}{2}$	20
London Bank of Australia .. L.	1893	1,276,747	548,392	195,092	22 10/-	7 10/-	$6\frac{1}{2}$—5	O. 5 P. 7
London County & W'minster, L.	1836	14,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	20	5	..	$2\frac{1}{4}$
London and Hanseatic Bank, L.	1873	1,500,000	750,000	350,000	20	10	$14\frac{3}{4}$—$13\frac{3}{4}$	6

Name of Bank.	When estab-lished	Capital. Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1914.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
London City and Midland . . L.	1836	22,947,804	4,780,792	4,000,000	12	2½	10—8½	18
London Joint-Stock Bank . . L.	1836	19,800,000	2,970,000	1,125,000	100	15	. .	11
London and Provincial Bank, L.	1864	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	10	5	19⅛—14 11/16	19
Lond. & South-Western Bk., L.	1862	3,000,000	1,200,000	1,350,000	10	4	14 11/16—13¾	17
Manchester & County Bank, L.	1862	5,460,200	1,092,000	850,000	20	4	11¾—11	11 4 p.sh.
Mnchstr.& Lpool.Distr.B. Co., L.	1829	9,480,000	1,896,000	1,610,000	60	12	44⅜—42¾	17½
Martin's Bank (1570) . . . . . L.	1891	1,000,000	500,000	185,000	20	10	16½—15	7
Mercantile Bank of India . . L.	1892	1,125,000	562,500	500,000	25	12½	{ A 22⅛—20 / B 22⅛—20 }	8
Mercantile Bk. of Scotland, L.	1889	28,140	14,070	10,500	1	10 -	. .	. .
Merchants' Bank of Canada . .	1864	1,438,356	1,438,356	1,438,356	$100	$100	180	10
Molsons Bank	1855	800,000	800,000	520,000	$100	$100	. .	11
Munster and Leinster Bank, L.	1885	500,000	200,000	342,500	5	2	7 13/16—7¼	16
National Bank . . . . . L.	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	50	10	19—15	10
National Bk. of Australasia, L.	1893	3,007,904	1,498,220	545,000	3 & 10	5 & 10	. .	O7, P7
National Bank of Egypt	1898	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,300,000	10	10	. .	4
National Bank of India I	1863	2 000,000	1,000,000	1,175,000	25	12½	48—37½	16
National Bk. of New Zeal'and, L	1872	2 : 50,000	750,000	665,000	7½	2½	6¼—5	12 & B. 1
National Bank of S. otland . . L.	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	100	100	340—270	18
National Bank of S. Africa . . L.	1891	2,782,420	2,782,420	525,000	10	10	13¼—10¼	6
National Bk. of Tasmania . . L.	—	240,000	152,040	56,000	7½	5	. .	7
National Prov.B. of England, L.	1833	15,900,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	75 & 60	10½, 12	. .	16
Northamptonshire Union . . L.	1836	1,080,000	396,000	494,000	30	11	24¾—24¼	30/- pr. sh.
North of Scotland & Town & County Bank . . . . . L.	1836	3,260,000	652,000	452,500	20	4	11⅛—9	12½
Northern Banking Co. . . . L.	1824	2,500,000	500,000	360,000	50	10	{ 27¾—23 / 13⅜—11½ }	12 & 6
Northern Crown Bank	—	572,480	569,341	70,000	$100	$100	. .	6
Nottingham & Notts Bkg.Co., L.	1834	1,440,000	360,000	192,000	20	5	. .	11
Palatine Bank . . . . . L.	1899	500,000	112,500	2,500	20	4½	5⅞—4¼	4/6 pr. sh.
Parr's Bank . . . . . L.	1865	12,117,650	2,423,530	2,100,000	50	10	. .	18
Provincial Bank of Canada . .	1900	200,000	200,000	115,000	$100	$100	. .	5
Provincial Bank of Ireland . . L.	1825	4,080,000	540,000	375,000	100,20	12½, 10	{ 27 1/16, 30 1/16— / N. 25 1/16—23 }	12½
Punjab Banking Company . . L.	1889	40,000	40,000	75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	. .	15
Quebec Bank	1818	546,940	546,940	261,392	$100	$100	119	7
Queensland National Bank, L.	1872	800,000	480,000	190,000	5	3	95/—70/-	. .
Royal Bank of Australia . . L.	1888	1,200,000	300,000	240,000	4	1	. .	8
Royal Bank of Canada	1869	2,375,344	2,375,344	2,580,823	$100	$100	228—219	12
Royal Bank of Ireland . . . . . L.	1836	1,500,000	300,000	130,000	50	10	. .	10
Royal Bank of Queensland . . L.	1885	684,071	523,217	76,500	9 & 10	6½ & 10	5½—5	4¾
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	2,000,000	960,629	100	100	267—245	10 & 1/6 B.
Russian Bk. for Foreign Trade	1871	5,263,158	5,263,158	1,768,619	R. 250	R. 250	. .	. .
Russian Commer. & Industrial	1890	3,703,704	3,703,704	1,033,410	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sheffield Banking Company L.	1831	1,154,500	404,075	295,925	50	17½	47¼—45	15
Société Générale	1864	20,000,000	10 000 000	4,689,900	20	10	. .	4
Standard Bank of Canada	1873	600,000	600,000	800,000	$100	$100	230—217	13
Standard Bank of S. Africa, L	1862	6,194,100	1,548,525	1,990,000	20	5	. .	14
Sterling Bank of Canada	1906	253,320	240,650	60,000	$100	$100	. .	6
Ulster Bank . . . . . L.	1836	3,000,000	500,000	700,000	15	2½	. .	21½
Union Bank of Australia . . L.	1837	6,000,000	2,000,000	1,960,000	75	25	. .	14
Union Bank of Canada	1865	1,000,000	1,000,000	680,000	$100	$100	. .	8 & B. 1
Union of London & Smiths L.	1839	22,934,100	3,554,785	1,150,000	100	15½	. .	10
Union Bank of Manchester . L.	1836	1,250,000	550,000	355,000	25	11	27—22¼	27/6 pr.sh.
Union Bank of Scot and . . . L.	1830	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50	10	31⅝—29 15/16	15
*United Counties Bank . . . L.	1836	5,966,660	1,193,332	765,000	20	4	9 29/32—8	13⅞
Western Australian Bank . . L.	1841	250,000	250,000	680,000	10	10	32—28	20
West Yorkshire Bank . . . L.	1829	1,000,000	400,000	400,000	25	10	26 11/16—26	12½
Williams Deacon's Bank . . . L.	1836	7,812,500	1,250,000	650,000	50	8	20¾—16	14
Yokohama Specie Bank . . L.	1880	4,800,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	Y. 100	{ Y. 100 / 25 }	. .	12
Yorkshire Penny Bank . . . L.	1911	1,250,000	750,000	750,000	5	3	. .	. .

* A working agreement has been entered into between Barclay & Co., Ltd., and the United Counties Bank, Ltd., pending the amalgamation of the two Banks.

The Bankers' Clearing House, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1914, was £14,665,048,000, a decrease of £1,771,356,000 as compared with the year 1913. On Stock Exchange settling days the payments were £1,481,780,000, a decrease of £600,251,000 as compared with 1913. The payments on Consols account days for the same period amounted to £515,566,000, a decrease of £266,326,000 over the year 1913; and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1914 amounted to £612,256,000, a decrease of £49,762,000 as compared with 1913. The Town Clearing in 1914 amounted to £12,434,322,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £860,262,000; and the Country Cheque Clearing to £1,370,464,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, Lord St. Aldwyn; *Deputy Chairman*, R. V. Vassar-Smith, Esq.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Martin Holland, C.B.; *Acting Managers*, P. W. Matthews (*Chief Inspector*); A. E. Salt (*Deputy Inspector*).

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 338–341. (H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbey Town—136 (*W.*), 148 (*W.*).
Abbots Langley—37 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Aberavon—49, 139.
Aberayron—136, 139, 175.
Aberbargoed—132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Aberbeeg—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Abercarn—136, 139 (*M., W. & F.*).
Abercrave—136 (*W.*), 159.
Abercwmboi—132 (*W.*).
Abercynon—132 (*M. & F.*), 139 (*T.*).
Aberdare—132, 136, 139.
Aberdovey—136, 139, 175.
Aberfan—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*), 139 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abergavenny—49, 132, 136, 175, 213A.
Abergele—136, 175.
Abergwilwyn—175 (*alt. S.**).
Abergwynfi—132, 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Aberkenfig—132 (*W.*).
Aberporth—132 (*Th.*), 136, 175 (*W.*).
Abersoch—136 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abersychan—132, 136, 139.
Abertillery—49, 132, 136, 139, 175.
Abertridwr—132 (*M. & F.*), 139 (*W. & S.*), 175 (*W.*).
Aberystwyth—132, 136, 139, 175.
Abingdon—30, 99A, 135.
Accrington—120, 152A, 153, 210, 227
Ackworth—30 (*F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—136 (*F.*).
Acle—30 (*Th.*), 49 (*Th.*).
Acocks Green—132, 136.
Acomb—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 148 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Addingham—218 (*Tu. & F.*), 219 (*Tu. & F.*).
Addlestone—30, 135.
Adlington—153, 223.
Adwick-le-Street—148 (*F.*).
Ainsdale—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—218, 136, 175.
Albrighton—132 (*W.*).
Alcester—49, 136.
Aldborough—30 (*Th.*).
Aldbrough—148 (*F.*).
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30, 139.
Alderley Edge—153, 210.
Alderney—49, 105B.
Aldershot—49, 135, 136, 175.
Alford (Line.)—30, 49, 136.
Alfreton—136, 177.
Alfriston—30 (*M. & F.*).
Allendale Town—132, 148.
Allenheads—132 (*W.*), 148 (*W.*).
Allonby—148 (*Tu.*).
Almondsbury—209 (*Th. & S.*).
Alnmouth—218.
Alnwick—218, 30, 132, 148.
Alresford—49, 209.
Alsager—153 (*Tu. & F.*), 177 (*Tu. & F.*).
Alston—218, 136.
Alton (Hants)—49, 209.
Altrincham—129, 132, 152A, 153, 177, 210, 223.
Alveley—132 (*S.*).
Alverstoke—49.
Amble—218, 148.
Ambleside—218, 136, 153.
Amersham—49, 209.
Amersham-on-the-Hill—209 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Amesbury—132, 136.
Amlwch—132, 136, 175.
Ammanford—49, 132, 136, 139, 175.
Ampthill—30.
Ancoats—153.
Andover—49, 132, 135, 136.
Annfield Plain—218, 132.
Ansdell—129, 136, 152A, 153, 210.
Anston—198 (*F.*).
Ansty—176A (*S.*), 177 (*S.*).
Appleby—218, 148.
Appledore—97 (*F.*).
Appley Bridge, 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ardwick—136, 152A, 210.
Argoed—139 (*W.*).
Arlesey—30 (*Th.*).
Armley—132, 136.
Arnold—136.
Arnside—218 (*Tu. & Th.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Arrington—30 (*S.*).
Arundel—49, 135.
Ascot—30, 139.
Ash—49 (*F.*), 135 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ashbourne—132, 177, 213A.
Ashburton—49, 132.
Ashby (Line.)—209 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 136, 177.
Ashford—49, 132, 135.
Ashford Market—135 (*Tu.*).
Ashford (Middlesex)—30, 139.
Ashington—218, 132, 148.
Ashover—177 (*F.*).
Ashtead—49 (*M., W. & F.*), 135 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ashton-in-Makerfield—177, 210.
Ashton-under-Lyne—129, 152A, 153, 177, 210.
Ashwell—30 (*Th.*).
Askam-in-Furness—218 (*M. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*)
Askern—318 (*Tu.*), 136 (*Tu.*), 148 (*M. & F.*), 178A (*F.*).
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* *Continental Banks have been included as usual, but owing to the war no business is being conducted with many of the towns contained in the list.*

*** *The numbers given in the following List refer to the Principal Banking Offices on pages 338 and 344 and indicate that a branch is in operation at the place named. Head Offices being designated H.O. Where the name of a Bank is given it is followed by a reference number in square brackets, thus [—], which denotes the London Agents of the Bank named.*

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Woodbridge (Ont.)—177A.
Woodburn (N.S.W.)—12, 147
Woodend (Vic.)—65.
Woodford (Q.)—93.
Woodland (Cal.)—First Nat. Bk.[197B].
Woodrow (Sask.)—28.
Woodside (S. Aus.)—13A.
Woodstock (N.B.)—22, 24B, 190.
Woodstock (N.S.W.)—69.
Woodstock (Ont.)—24B, 47, 115F, 164B, 177A, 190.
Woodstock (Cape Prov.)—203.
Woodville (N.Z.)—24.
Woodville (Ont.)—202A.
Wooler (Ont.)—24B.
Woombye (Q.)—147.
Woomelang (Vic.)—29, 65.
Woonona (N.S.W.)—93.
Wopparbin (Q.)—204
Worcester (Cape Prov.)—1A, 203.
Worcester (Mass.)—Mechanics' Nat. [197B]; Quinsigamond Nat. B. [197B].
Wosnessensk—195.
Wowan-Dee-ford (Q.—12.
Wroxeter (Ont.)—20, 190.
Wunghnu (Vic.)—15.
Wycheproof (Vic.)—15, 66.
Wynberg (Cape Prov.)—1A.
Wyndham (N.Z.—24
Wynyard (Tas.)—15, 69A, 173B.
Wynyard (Sask.)—16, 115F.
Wyoming (Ont.)—28.
Wyong (N.S.W.)—66.
Xanthe—14, 117.
Yacka (S. Aus.)—13A, 93.
Yahmeis—197.
Yamaska (Que.)—131.
Yandina (Q.)—23, 70, 93.
Yankalilla (S. Aus.)—13A.
Yannathan (Vic.)—147.
Yarck (Vic.)—169.
Yarcowie (S. Aus.)—93.
Yarmouth (N.S.)—22, 24B, 190.
Yarra-Glen (Vic.)—65A.
Yarragon (Vic.)—15, 29, 65A.
Yarraman (Q.)—184, 192.
Yarram-Yarram (Vic.)—15, 29, 208.
Yarraville (Vic.)—169.
Yarrawonga (Vic.)—15, 66, 169.
Yass (N.S.W.)—12, 23, 69.
Yea (Vic.)—66, 147.
Yeelanna (S. Aus.)—13A.
Yellowgrass (Sask.)—47.
Yerong Creek (N.S.W.)—23, 208.
Yinnar (Vic.)—65A.
Yokohama—53, 73, 115D, 118, 197, 225
Yongala (S. Aus.)—169. [*H.O.*].
York (W. Aus.)—15, 23, 208, 220.
Yorketown (S. Aus.)—13A.
Yorkton (Sask.)—10, 22, 28, 47, 177A.
Youanmi (W. Aus.)—220. [208A.
Young (N.S.W.)—15, 23, 58, 69, 208.
Youngstown (Alta)—28, 47.
Yreka (Cal.)—Siskiyon B. Co. [197B].
Ystad—Christianstads Ensk. B [118]
Yungaburra (Q.)—23.
Zaaiplaats (Trans.)—173A.
Zacatecas—Banco de Zacatecas [197B].
Zamora—27.
Zanzibar—171.
Zaria (W. Afr.)—17.
Zastron (O.R.C.)—173A, 203.
Zealandia (Sask.—130, 203A.
Zechan (Tas.)—69A, 173B.
Zeerust (Trans.)—173A, 203.
Zermatt—Gallaud & Co. [197B].
Zungeru (W. Afr.)—17.
Zurich—73, 204B; Banque Fed [77], Kugler & Co. [154], Swiss Credit Co. 100].
Zurich (Ont.)—164B.
Zwartruggens (Trans.)—173A.

Tithe Commutation.

THE average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £102 9s. 9¼d., and for the past seven years (1909 1915) £73 2s. 5½d.

Years.	Wheat. s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.	Tithe Rent Charge. £	s.	d.
1836 ...	*56*	*2*	*31*	*8*	*22*	*0*	*100*	*0*	*0*
1846 ...	7	4	4	1½	2	9	102	17	8¼
1847 ...	7	0½	4	0	2	8½	99	18	10¼
1848 ...	7	1¼	4	1½	2	9¼	102	1	0
1849 ...	6	10¼	4	1¼	2	8¼	100	3	7¼
1850 ...	6	7½	4	1¼	2	8½	98	16	10
1851 ...	5	5¼	4	0	2	8	96	11	4¼
1852 ...	6	2¾	3	10¼	2	7½	93	16	11¼
1853 ...	6	0½	3	9½	2	6¾	91	13	5¾
1854 ...	6	0	3	9½	2	6¼	90	19	5
1855 ...	6	0¾	3	7¾	2	6	89	15	8¼
1856 ...	6	6	3	8½	2	7½	93	18	1¼
1857 ...	6	11¼	3	11¼	2	9¼	99	13	7¼
1858 ...	7	2¼	4	3½	2	11	105	16	3½
1859 ...	7	4	4	5½	3	0¼	108	19	6¼
1860 ...	7	4½	4	6½	3	1¾	110	17	8½
1861 ...	7	4½	4	7½	3	2	112	3	4½
1862 ...	7	0¾	4	7¼	3	1	109	13	6
1863 ...	6	8¼	4	7½	3	0	107	5	2
1864 ...	6	3½	4	5¾	2	11¼	103	3	10¾
1865 ...	6	0	4	3¼	2	10	98	15	10½
1866 ...	5	11½	4	2¼	2	9½	97	7	9¼
1867 ...	6	0¾	4	3	2	9¾	98	13	3
1868 ...	6	3¼	4	3¾	2	10¾	100	13	8
1869 ...	6	5¼	4	5¼	2	11	103	5	8¼
1870 ...	6	3½	4	6¼	2	11¼	104	1	0¼
1871 ...	6	4	4	6¼	3	0¾	104	15	1
1872 ...	6	7½	4	7¾	3	1¼	108	4	0¼
1873 ...	6	10¼	4	9¼	3	1½	110	15	10¼
1874 ...	7	0¾	4	10	3	1¾	112	7	3
1875 ...	6	10¼	4	11	3	2¼	112	15	6¾
1876 ...	6	6¼	4	10	3	2½	110	14	11
1877 ...	6	6¼	4	9	3	2½	109	16	11½

Years.	Wheat. s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.	Tithe Rent Charge. £	s.	d.
1878 ...	6	8¾	4	10¼	3	3¼	112	7	5¼
1879 ...	6	6½	4	11	3	3	111	15	1½
1880 ...	6	3¼	4	10¼	3	2¼	109	17	9½
1881 ...	6	0½	4	8¼	3	2¼	107	2	10½
1882 ...	5	10¼	4	6	3	0¾	102	16	2
1883 ...	5	10¼	4	4½	2	11¾	100	4	9¾
1884 ...	5	9¼	4	3¾	2	10¾	98	6	2¼
1885 ...	5	4¾	4	1¾	2	9	93	17	3
1886 ...	5	1¾	3	11¾	2	8¾	90	10	3½
1887 ...	4	11	3	10	2	7½	87	8	10
1888 ...	4	8½	3	8½	2	6¼	84	2	8¾
1889 ...	4	5½	3	7½	2	5	80	19	8½
1890 ...	4	2¼	3	6¼	2	4¼	78	1	3½
1891 ...	4	0¼	3	5¼	2	3½	76	3	3¾
1892 ...	4	0½	3	5¼	2	3½	75	18	3¼
1893 ...	4	0	3	4¾	2	3¾	74	15	2¾
1894 ...	3	11	3	4	2	3¾	74	3	9½
1895 ...	3	9	3	4	2	3½	73	13	0½
1896 ...	3	7	3	3¾	2	3	71	9	6¾
1897 ...	3	6¾	3	2	2	2¼	69	17	11½
1898 ...	3	5¾	3	1	2	2	68	14	11
1899 ...	3	5¼	3	0¼	2	1¾	68	2	4½
1900 ...	3	4¼	3	0½	2	1	66	15	9¾
1901 ...	3	4¾	3	0½	2	0¾	66	10	9¼
1902 ...	3	5¼	3	0½	2	1	67	3	8¾
1903 ...	3	6¼	3	1¾	2	2¼	69	7	5
1904 ...	3	6½	3	1¾	2	2¼	69	19	6
1905 ...	3	6	3	1	2	2¾	69	12	0½
1906 ...	3	5	3	0½	2	2½	68	12	0¾
1907 ...	3	5¾	3	0¾	2	2¾	68	19	6½
1908 ...	3	6½	3	0¾	2	3	69	10	6¾
1909 ...	3	7½	3	0¾	2	3	69	18	5¼
1910 ...	3	9½	3	0½	2	2½	70	7	8
1911 ...	3	10½	3	0¾	2	2¾	71	4	1¾
1912 ...	3	11¼	3	1¾	2	3¼	72	14	2½
1913 ...	4	0¼	3	3	2	4	74	14	9¾
1914 ...	4	1	3	3½	2	4¼	75	16	4
1915 ...	4	8	3	4¼	2	4¾	77	1	4¼

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A).

DATE OF FORMATION.—This is important, as in young companies less than the normal rate of mortality is experienced, whilst, on the other hand, expenses are necessarily greater owing to the larger proportion of new business.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the surplus or profits is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of the surplus is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended **31 December, 1914.**

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about, 14%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 9% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^m(5)$ and $O^m(5)$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^m(5)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

The O^m Tables, which are founded on the latest and largest Life assurance experience, usually require slightly stronger reserves than the H^m. Some offices carry forward large additional reserves beyond the amount required by the valuation tables adopted by them.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Recent increases in income-tax have added to its attractions, for policyholders can claim relief from assessment to this duty in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, in most cases.

The selection by an intending proposer for Life assurance of the office best suited to his requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made under reliable expert advice. Whilst we have above indicated some points for consideration, the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits and attractions of the various companies. There are many good offices, but in the very best and most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers during the continuance of a policy, which may be life-long, through the precaution having been taken of obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

On receipt of an inquiry containing full particulars of requirements, accompanied by a remittance of a fee of 5s., addressed to the Publishers of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C., and marked "Insurance," the Insurance Editor will be prepared—

(1) To advise any intending assurant as to the system and descriptions of policies best adapted to suit the special circumstances as described, and to assist inquirer in the choice of the Life office which seems from its financial strength and earning capabilities best qualified to do justice to his requirements, and most likely to yield the most satisfactory and profitable results. Selection is of special importance from the investment point of view in case of endowment assurances.

(2) To similarly advise any person contemplating the purchase of an annuity. Some annuity rates as given hereafter may have been altered at date of an inquiry, as certain companies were reconsidering the same at date of publication.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts. Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax.	Valuation. Mortality Table	Interest Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P I	Abstainers & General	804,556	111,507	19·9	3 15 1	O^m	3 0 0
1824	P^mSF	Alliance*	18,254,118	1,173,135	9·9	4 0 8	O^m	3 0 0
1808	P SF	Atlas	2,279,946	212,942	12·6	4 0 10	$O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	32,649,589	2,641,566	13·4	4 14 11	H^m	3 & 3½
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	1,595,499	252,012	14·1	4 5 5	H^m	3 10 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,559,544	108,266	22·6	3 17 0	O^m	3 0 0
1833*	P F	Caledonian	3,462,827	286,104	13·6	4 6 5	O^m	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	10,947,109	990,880	24·4	5 8 8	H^m	3 & 3½
1898*	P SF	Century	818,932	110,264	9·9	4 3 6	O^m	3 0 0
1829	M	Clergy Mutual (*c*)	4,818,126	277,409	6·8	3 13 10	$O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen.	6,223,406	448,967	12·1	3 17 1	$O^m(5)$*	2 10 0
1873	M	Colonial Mutual (C)	3,783,301	457,276	24·9	4 12 0	O^m	3 10 0
1861	PF^mS	Commercial Union*	6,052,377	657,887	11·7	4 6 2	O^m	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	3,995,093	513,080	31·0	5 8 10	$O^m(5)$ and American Tropical	3, 3½ & 4
1807	P	Eagle	1,919,611	165,833	16·5	3 19 5	H^m	3 0 0
1823	P	Edinburgh	4,309,360	294,982	15·5	4 9 4	O^m	3 0 0
1839	P	English & Scottish Law	3,058,191	232,591	16·7	4 0 11	O^m	3 0 0
1762	M	Equitable (*e*)	5,211,512	221,632	7·6*	4 4 11*	O^m*	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable, U.S.A. (A)	108,376,796	10,888,044	19·5	4 12 11	American, &c.	3, 3½ & 4
1844	P	Equity & Law	4,987,118	346,439	10·4	4 1 8*	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 15 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident	3,433,236	182,293	11·7	3 19 2	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,176,850	176,931	20·3	3 15 9	O^m & H^m	3 0 0
1885*	PFSI	General Accident	168,788	35,424	17·5	4 0 0	O^m	3 10 0
1848	P	Gresham	10,309,966	1,022,817	22·0	4 3 7	H^m	3 10 0
1821	P FS	Guardian*	3,702,707	275,194	15·4	4 2 5	O^m	3 0 0
1825	P FS	Law Union & Rock	7,984,516	590,591	15·2	4 6 8	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P	Legal & General	9,880,736	1,015,266	11·3	4 2 9*	O^m	2 10 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,928,675	355,246	15·8	3 18 9	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P SF^m	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	4,953,406	286,674	10·0	3 15 7	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 15 0
1862	P SF	Lon. & Lanc. Life & Gen.*	3,903,688	399,761	20·3	3 17 8	H^m & O^m	3 & 3½
1869	P I	Lon. & Man. (Ordinary)	251,559	71,445	15·5	3 14 8	H^m	3 0 0
1720	PF^mS	London Assurance	2,723,180	210,235	11·4	4 1 10	O^m	2 15 0
1806	M	London Life (*e*)	5,368,341	430,512	4·2	4 4 11	$O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	3,720,024	647,264	30·8	6 1 3	H^m	3 10 0
1852	M*	Marine & General	2,080,457	161,662	16·0	4 3 10	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (*e*)	2,428,579	172,864	6·5	4 2 10	O^m	3 0 0
1886	M S	Mu. & Citizens' (C) (Ord.)	7,878,549	796,245	12·2	4 15 11	H^m	3 & 3½
1843	M	Mutual, New York (A)	123,451,474	11,181,434	19·5	4 15 3	American, &c.	3, 3½ & 4
1830	M	National Mutual	3,020,746	200,888	15·8	4 13 2*	O^m	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	8,705,492	1,042,509	16·4	4 19 3	H^m	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	7,390,678	516,342	10·2	4 1 10	O^m	3 0 0
1845	M	New York Life (A)	159,246,657	18,736,593	15·2	4 14 9	American, &c.	3 0 0
1809	P^mSF^m	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	17,567,590	1,243,664	13·7	4 2 3	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P SF	Northern	5,384,003	294,358	10·0	3 14 0	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2½ & 2¾
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	12,517,110	1,564,509	14·6	4 2 0	O^m	2 10 0
1864	P I	Pearl (Ordinary)	3,831,907	590,292	14·5	3 19 7	H^m	3 0 0
1797*	PF^mS	Phœnix	10,994,189	727,097	12·8	4 0 6	O^m	3 0 0
1840	M	Provident Clerks'	2,877,198	217,895	14·7	4 4 0	O^m	3 0 0
1843	P I	Prudential (Ordinary)	47,024,190	5,035,625	8·2	4 3 8	H^m	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts. Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax.	Valuation. Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	7,790,489	1,308,113	10·0	3 16 6	H^m	3 0 0
1845	PSF^m	Royal	11,445,792	836,349	12·7	3 19 6	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1720	PFS^m	Royal Exchange	4,627,427	367,540	14·7	4 0 1	O^m	3 0 0
1861	M I	Royal London (Ord.)	219,358	37,973	7·1	3 17 5	Special	3 0 0
1864	P	Sceptre	1,219,174	74,656	14·4	4 0 11	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	6,492,287	429,639	12·3	3 18 0	O^m & $O^m(5)$*	2 10 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	6,285,115	426,856	13·2	3 19 0	O^m	3 0 0
1896*	PFS	Scottish Insurance	313,257	42,884	15·2	4 0 0	O^m	3 0 0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	2,172,973	208,920	15·5	4 2 6	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	15,963,691	746,052	13·5	3 17 3	O^m	3* & 3‡
1883	P S	Scottish Temperance	2,284,074	231,279	14·5	4 0 6	O^m	3 0 0
1824*	PSF	Scottish Union & Nat.	8,335,443	538,769	13·9	3 19 3	O^m	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	21,995,035	1,453,531	9·9	4 0 3	O^m & $O^m(5)$*	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	13,602,219	997,992	18·8	4 0 9	O^m	3 0 0
1843	P	Star	6,991,411	506,926	16·0	4 1 9	O^m	3 0 0
1810	P S	Sun Life	10,912,182	979,667	15·1	4 2 8	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)	12,739,750	1,855,290	26·9	6 12 8	$O^m(5)$	3 & 3‡
1840	M	United Kingdom T. & G.	10,337,121	757,799	10·5	3 17 2	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1825	P	University	952,120	69,976	11·3	4 0 2	$O^m(5)$	2 15 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	1,248,918	226,220	14·9	3 12 0	O^m	3 0 0
1824	P FS^m	Yorkshire	2,595,435	209,675	13·2	4 4 7	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	1,883,216	1,068,613	42·1	4 6 2	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	992,454	663,528	43·3	3 6 10	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	5,261,418	2,513,423	42·7	3 15 0	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	40,649,318	8,176,202	38·8	3 15 4	Eng. No. 3 and Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	2,717,467	2,215,846	46·9	4 2 4	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1861	P	Royal London	3,665,839	1,336,434	44·3	3 15 6	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	998,593	776,621	47·2	3 12 10	$O^m(5)$	3 0 0

C = Colonial Office.
A = American Office.
F = Transacts Fire Business also.
S = Transacts Accident Business also.
I = Transacts Industrial Business also.
c = Does not pay Commission.
m = Transacts Marine Business also.
* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.
* Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805.
* Century. Accident business commenced 1885.
* Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves.
* Commercial Union. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.
* Equitable. Costs include valuation expenses. Interest yield before deduction of tax. Additional reserves beyond valuation liability, £300,000.
* Equity and Law. Net interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.
* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.
* Guardian. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.
* Legal and General. Interest yield on funds excluding reversions.
* London and Lancashire Life and General. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., transit risks, figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums.
* National Mutual. Interest yield excluding reversions.
* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
* Phœnix. Fire business commenced 1782.
* Scottish Amicable. Net Premiums valued at 3‡ per cent.; so strengthening reserves through additional margins of premiums being available.
* Scottish Insurance. Accident business commenced 1877.
* Scottish Provident. 3 per cent. for all except a small and diminishing section of old policies. Additional reserves, £304,204. Specially low premiums.
* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* Scottish Widows'. Exclusive of Investment Reserve of £400,000.
* United Kingdom. Net O^m premiums in combination with $O^m(5)$ mortality tables and special additional reserves.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses may usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium, if not discounted for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Discounted Bonus.	Age at Entry.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Discounted Bonus.	Age at Entry.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Discounted Bonus.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	1 19 6	1 13 8	1 12 2	31	2 10 0	2 2 9	2 0 2	41	3 6 9	2 17 10	2 13 11
22	2 0 3	1 14 4	1 12 9	32	2 11 3	2 3 11	2 1 2	42	3 8 8	2 19 10	2 15 9
23	2 1 2	1 15 1	1 13 4	33	2 12 8	2 5 2	2 2 4	43	3 10 11	3 1 11	2 17 9
24	2 2 1	1 15 11	1 14 0	34	2 14 1	2 6 5	2 3 6	44	3 13 3	3 4 2	2 19 9
25	2 3 1	1 16 7	1 14 9	35	2 15 8	2 7 9	2 4 10	45	3 15 9	3 6 7	3 1 11
26	2 4 1	1 17 6	1 15 5	36	2 17 3	2 9 3	2 6 2	46	3 18 5	3 9 0	3 4 3
27	2 5 2	1 18 5	1 16 3	37	2 18 11	2 10 10	2 7 6	48	4 4 1	3 14 5	3 9 3
28	2 6 4	1 19 5	1 17 3	38	3 0 8	2 12 5	2 9 0	50	4 11 6	4 0 7	3 15 0
29	2 7 6	2 0 6	1 18 2	39	3 2 7	2 14 2	2 10 7	55	5 12 0	5 0 3	4 13 1
30	2 8 9	2 1 7	1 19 1	40	3 4 6	2 15 11	2 12 3	60	7 0 8	6 6 8	5 16 3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative attractions of life offices. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
a Abstainers' Gen....	1 13 9	1 16 2	2 0 11	2 7 3	2 15 10	3 7 4	4 2 3	5 2 11	6 11 4
Alliance	2 0 9	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 10 9	5 10 6	6 17 1
Atlas	2 2 5	2 4 8	2 9 3	2 15 5	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 8	5 8 0	6 14 3
Australian Mutual .	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	5 12 2	7 1 4
Britannic	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 6	2 15 10	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 0	5 16 1	7 6 4
British Equitable ...	1 18 10	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 16 7	4 11 9	5 12 0	...
Caledonian	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	5 9 6	6 15 9
Canada Life	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 5 10	3 19 2	4 16 8	6 0 2	7 12 2
Century	2 2 5	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 16 8	3 5 4	3 16 7	4 11 0	5 10 5	6 16 6
Clergy Mutual.....	1 16 0	2 0 2	2 6 4	2 13 0	3 2 2	3 12 4	4 7 4	5 10 4	6 1 6
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	1 18 7	2 2 9	2 8 7	2 16 4	3 6 9	3 19 2	4 16 2	6 0 1	7 11 3
Colonial Mutual.....	1 18 4	2 2 1	2 7 4	2 14 10	3 3 2	3 15 2	4 9 9	5 12 0	7 3 3
Commercial Union..	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 15 4	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 14 0	7 2 0
Confederation	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Eagle	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 7	2 15 7	3 4 5	3 15 7	4 9 10	5 8 1	6 11 10
Edinburgh	1 17 8	2 1 8	2 7 11	2 15 5	3 4 2	3 15 3	4 10 2	5 10 10	6 17 11
English & Scot. Law	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 1	2 13 11	3 2 8	3 13 7	4 7 7	5 6 2	6 12 4
Equitable	2 4 5	2 8 1	2 13 5	2 19 10	3 7 11	3 17 10	4 10 7	5 8 0	6 12 3
Equitable, U.S.	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	6 1 5	7 15 5

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident	1	17	11	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	2	4	9	7	5	8	7	6	13	11
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
General Accident	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	2	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	4	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
Legal and General	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	10	9	2	17	7	3	5	11	3	16	7	4	10	9	5	11	6	6	19	5
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Lanc.	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
†London Life	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	5	0
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	0	0
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
*Mutual of New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	16	6
Provident Association of London	1	19	5	2	3	1	2	8	8	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	3	4	10	11	5	9	10	6	18	0
Provident Clerks'	1	16	10	2	0	1	2	6	4	2	13	5	3	2	8	3	16	1	4	12	2	5	17	4	7	11	7
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	10	0	6	17	0
Royal Exchange	1	19	10	2	3	6	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Sceptre	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	15	4	4	10	6	5	13	4	7	4	6
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	2	4	10	6	5	10	8	6	17	5
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
@Scot. Temperance	1	15	8	1	18	8	2	3	8	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	7	6	4	0	10	4	18	8	6	3	2
Scottish Union & Nat.	1	19	6	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	9	3	4	6	3	15	6	4	9	6	5	10	6	7	0	0
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	7	1	0
Star	1	18	3	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	7	7	4	9
*Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
Sun Life (of Canada)	1	18	8	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	9	3	5	3	3	17	9	4	14	1	5	15	10	7	5	3
United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	2	2	9	6	2	16	2	3	5	0	3	16	8	4	11	10	5	11	2	6	17	4
University	2	2	0	2	4	10	2	9	11	2	16	8	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	11	5	5	11	2	6	18	0
Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11
Post Office (without profits)	1	14	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	9	6	2	15	0	3	0	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

† London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Society's (full participation) reversionary bonus plan.

@ Abstainers' Rates.

* Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age. Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Abstainers&Genrl.&B	2 19 5	3	14 1	4	15 6	5	10 5	9	17 5		2 11 2	3	2 13	17	4 19	6	5 19	6	5 14	11
Alliance I	3 3 9	3	18 7	5	1 0	6	18 8	10	15 0		2 15 7	3	6 4	4	1 6	5	4 5	7	3	2
Atlas I	3 5 7	4	0 5	5	2 11	7	0 8	10	17 2		2 17 5	3	8 3	4	3 5	5	6 4	7	5	2
Australian Mutual .I	3 3 4	3	17 9	4	18 11	6	14 3	10	3 9		2 15 10	3	6 4	4	1 2	5	3 1	6	18	10
Britannic I	3 6 1	4	1 10	5	5 7	7	5 5		...		...		3 8	9	4 4	10	5 9	2	7 10	1
British Equitable ...B	3 4 4	3	19 3	5	1 6	6	18 5	10	11 9		2 16 0	3	7 0	4	2 3	5	5 0	7	2	7
Caledonian .....B	3 3 1	3	17 10	4	19 8	6	15 7	10	7 2		2 14 7	3	5 6	4	0 6	5	2 9	6	19	10
Canada Life I	3 5 3	4	0 11	5	4 2	7	2 10		...		...		3 7	11	4 3	11	5 7	8	7 7	4
Century.....I	3 5 11	3	19 6	5	3 0	3	6 15	1	10 4	6	2 17 9	3	7 7	4	1 9	5	3 2	6	18	9
Clergy Mutual .....B	3 3 11	3	18 7	5	0 5	6	16 4		...		2 14 4	3	5 1	4	0 2	5	2 6	6	19	3
Clerical,Med.&Gen.B	3 5 2	4	1 11	5	7 7	7	10 1		...		2 15 7	3	7 8	4	5 1	5	10 11	7	14	7
Colonial Mutual.....I	3 1 0	3	14 6	4	15 6	6	13 7		...		2 13 6	3	3 3	3	17 11	4	18 10	6	18	1
Commercial Union...I	3 6 1	4	2 4	5	7 2	7	8 10	11	12 8		2 16 8	3	8 9	4	5 5	5	10 8	7	13	1
Confederation.....I	3 4 5	3	19 11	5	1 1	6	19 4	10	16 2		...		3 7	0	4 2	10	5 4	6	7	3
Eagle I	3 5 11	4	0 5	5	2 3	6	18 2		...		2 17 2	3	7 10	4	2 10	5	5 1	7	1	6
Edinburgh .....B	3 4 2	3	19 8	5	0 9	6	14 11	10	3 9		2 15 8	3	6 10	4	1 11	5	3 8	6	18	7
English&Scot. Law .B	3 3 3	3	17 6	4	18 11	6	14 5		...		2 14 11	3	5 5	4	0 0	5	1 10	6	17	9
Equitable I	3 4 7	3	19 2	5	1 7	6	19 6	10	15 6		2 16 1	3	6 10	4	1 8	5	4 6	7	3	3
Equitable (U.S.) I	3 5 4	4	0 7	5	3 10	7	3 1	11	2 1		...		3 7	10	4 3	10	5 8	1	7	9	0
Equity and Law.....I	3 5 3	4	0 4	5	3 3	7	1 7	0	10 ...		2 16 8	3	7 9	4	3 2	5	6 4	7	5	2
Friends' Provident . I	3 4 4	3	18 9	4	19 10	6	14 3		...		2 16 1	3	6 11	4	1 8	5	3 2	6	18	2
General I	3 5 7	4	1 10	5	6 4	7	7 2	11	8 11		2 18 4	3	10 0	4	5 9	5	9 6	7	11	0
General Accident ...I	3 4 5	3	19 0	5	1 3	6	18 9		...		2 16 0	3	6 6	4	1 6	5	4 3	7	3	6
Gresham .....B	3 2 4	3	16 6	4	18 2	6	14 9		...		2 14 2	3	4 4	3	19 0	5	1 2	6	18	3
Guardian .....B	3 4 5	3	17 10	5	1 7	7	1 0		...		2 17 0	3	6 9	4	0 10	5	5 0	7	5	6
Law Union & Rock .I	3 5 0	4	0 0	5	2 8	6	19 1		...		2 16 6	3	7 6	4	3 0	5	5 6	7	3	6
Legal and General...I	3 5 3	4	0 4	5	3 1	7	0 10		...		2 16 8	3	7 9	4	3 2	5	6 4	7	5	2
Life Assoc.of Scotlnd B	3 4 7	3	19 1	5	0 9	6	16 10	10	9 2		2 15 6	3	7 4	4	2 1	5	4 2	7	1	4
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.I	3 7 1	4	1 9	5	3 7	7	0 7	10	14 10		2 18 5	3	9 2	4	4 2	5	7 0	7	4	11
London & Lanc.....I	3 6 3	4	1 5	5	3 2	6	19 9	10	12 1		2 17 3	3	8 4	4	3 6	5	6 2	7	3	2
London Assurance...I	3 4 11	3	19 6	5	1 2	6	16 7	10	6 0		2 16 1	3	7 2	4	2 2	5	4 5	7	0	2
‡London Life I	3 2 6	3	17 2	4	18 8	6	13 6	10	1 8		2 14 6	3	4 5	3	19 6	5	1 5	6	16	8
Manufacturers I	3 4 5	3	19 11	5	1 8	6	19 4	10	16 2		...		3 7	0	4 2	10	5 4	6	7	3	8
Marine and General I	3 5 4	3	19 11	5	1 2	6	19 2	10	13 7		2 16 9	3	7 5	4	2 4	5	5 0	7	2	7
Metropolitan I	3 7 4	4	3 5	5	6 11	7	4 5		...		2 17 11	3	9 11	4	6 4	5	10 3	7	8	7
Mutual & Citizens'.B	3 1 11	3	16 8	4	18 9	6	15 9	10	9 11		2 13 8	3	4 4	3	19 3	5	1 6	6	18	8
*Mut. of New York.I	3 6 4	4	1 8	5	4 11	7	4 0	11	1 11		...		3 8	6	4 4	6	5 8	7	7	8	11
National Mutual ...I	3 4 9	3	18 8	5	0 1	6	16 16	5	10 9	3	2 16 4	3	6 4	4	0 10	5	3 1	7	0	1
Nat. Mutual of Aust. I	3 0 10	3	15 11	4	18 3	6	15 0	10	5 8		2 12 6	3	3 6	3	18 9	5	1 4	6	18	4
National Provident B	3 6 4	4	1 2	5	3 2	6	19 1		...		2 18 8	3	9 11	4	5 4	5	7 10	7	4	3
New York I	3 5 4	4	0 7	5	3 10	7	3 1	11	2 1		2 16 9	3	7 10	4	3 10	5	8 1	7	9	0
NorthBrit &Mercan.I	3 6 2	4	1 5	3	0 6	18	10 ...				2 17 6	3	8 8	4	3 9	5	6 2	7	2	11
Northern I	3 5 8	3	19 8	5	1 1	6	16 11	10	9 8		2 17 2	3	7 4	4	1 11	5	4 1	7	0	8
Norwich Union .....B	3 4 4	3	17 5	4	19 4	6	15 6	10	6 6		2 16 7	3	6 7	4	1 3	5	3 0	7	0	6
Pearl I	3 6 1	4	1 9	5	5 5	7	5 0		...		2 17 4	3	8 10	4	5 1	5	9 5	7	9	9
Phœnix.....B	3 6 4	4	0 5	5	1 9	6	18 1	10	12 3		2 17 9	3	8 0	4	2 8	5	4 8	7	1	8
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. I	3 5 6	4	0 3	5	2 6	6	19 5		...		2 16 10	3	7 7	4	2 10	5	5 6	7	2	11
Provident Clerks'...B	3 4 6	3	19 7	5	2 3	7	0 3	10	18 4		2 15 11	3	7 0	4	2 4	5	5 6	7	4	7
Prudential I	3 7 9	4	4 3	5	7 10	7	9 5		...		2 18 1	3	10 5	4	7 8	5	10 10	7	12	9
Refuge I	3 4 3	4	0 8	5	5 2	7	6 2		...		2 14 10	3	6 9	4	4 0	5	8 6	7	10	4
Royal I	3 5 8	4	0 0	5	1 8	6	17 4	10	12 0		2 17 0	3	7 8	4	2 8	5	4 8	7	0	8

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Royal Exchange I	3 5 10	4	0 5 5	2	4 7	0	5 10 14	8	2 17	3	3 7	11	4 2 10	5	5 2 7	3	10	
Sceptre I	3 6 10	4	3 9 5	7	9 7	9	2 ...		...		3 9	5	4 6	0	5 10	9	7	11	0	
Scottish Amicable ... I	3 6 9	4	1 5 5	3	0 7	2	4 10 17	3	2 18	3	3 9	1	4 4	1	5 6	0	7	6	5	
Scottish Equitable... I	3 5 5	3	19 8 5	1	1 6	16	6 ...		2 16	11	3 7	5	4 2	1	5 3	11	6	19	10	
Scottish Insurance I	3 3 10	3	18 8 5	1	2 6	18	7 10 13	6	2 14	11	3 5	9	4 1	1	5 4	0	7	2	0	
Scottish Life I	3 7 3	4	1 10 5	3	2 7	1	2 ...		2 18	4	3 9	2	4 4	1	5 5	10	7	4	2	
Scottish Provident I	3 9 0	4	3 2 5	4	5 6	19	8 ...		3 0	5	3 10	11	4 5	5	5 7	2	7	2	11	
Scottish Temp. ...*a* B	3 2 5	3	17 1 4	19	4 6	16	10 10 14	6	2 14	1	3 4	9	3 19	9	5 2	5	7	1	0	
Scottish Un. & Nat. B	3 5 6	4	0 0 5	1	0 6	15	6 10 4	0	2 17	0	3 7	6	4 2	0	5 3	6	6	19	0	
Scottish Widows' ... I	3 6 6	4	1 1 5	2	10 7	0	0 ...		2 17	7	3 8	5	4 3	3	8 5	5	8	7	3	1
Standard I	3 6 4	4	1 4 5	3	7 7	0	0 ...		2 17	8	3 8	9	4 3	11	5 6	2	7	2	10	
Star I	3 4 8	4	1 2 5	3	0 7	1	0 ..		2 15	4	3 7	4	4 3	3	5 5	5	11	7	5	5
*Sun Life I	3 4 9	3	19 9 5	2	1 6	19	2 10 11	8	2 16	4	3 7	6	4 3	0	5 6	4	7	3	11	
Sun of Canada..... I	3 5 9	4	0 5 5	2	0 7	0	7 10 19	7	2 16	9	3 8	1	4 3	2	5 5	6	7	5	0	
United King. Temp. I	3 8 1	4	2 10 5	5	0 7	2	6 ...		2 19	0	3 10	0	4 5	3	5 7	10	7	5	10	
University ..... B	3 6 6	4	0 7 5	2	7 6	19	7 10 13	7	2 18	0	3 8	6	4 3	9	5 6	7	7	4	9	
Wesleyan & General I	3 5 3	4	1 4 5	5	8 7	7	1 11 6	5	2 16	3	3 7	10	4 4	3	5 9	0	7	11	1	
Yorkshire..... B	3 5 6	4	0 2 5	2	7 7	0	1 10 15	8	2 16	8	3 7	3	4 2	5	5 5	6	7	3	10	
Post Office (without profits).....	2 17 6	3	11 0 4	10	6 6	2	6 9	3	6	2	9	6	2 19	6	3 13	6	4 13	6	6	6

* Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.
B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
‡ London Life, see note, to preceding table. *a* Abstainers' Rates.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies. Blue Book issued in		Industrial Life Companies. Blue Book issued in	
	1882.	Nov., 1914.	1882.	Nov., 1914.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£31,490,627	£1,941,994	£17,291,641
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,373,315	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	14,901,434	45,716	2,024,752
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	...	...	...
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	...	141	...
Miscellaneous	44,571	207,093	1,832	300,674
Total Income	17,907,538	48,972,469	1,989,683	19,617,067
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	23,591,110	697,778	7,236,404
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	1,389,427	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,531,949	2,533	274,217
Annuities	512,214	2,691,149	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	4,338,125	935,180	7,953,655
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	503,706	2,661	758,784
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	2,621,803	422	666,601
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	...
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	11,305,200	350,749	2,727,406
Total	17,907,538	48,972,469	1,989,683	19,617,067
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	381,491,584	1,529,965	55,762,235

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
		£		£
Assurances in Force as shown by the Nov., 1914, Returns published by the Board of Trade ...	3,179,494	854,982,788	37,556,248	428,690,925

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.										FEMALES.									
	Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.				Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Alliance	7	11 7	8	15 3	10	7 4	12	11 2			6	4 7	6	17 11	7	16 8	9	4 2	...	
Atlas	7	19 0	9	3 4	10	16 6	13	2 2			6	11 6	7	5 0	8	4 2	9	12 4	11	13 8
*Australian Mutual	7	9 8	8	13 4	10	5 5	12	9 8			5	19 10	6	12 9	7	11 1	8	17 10	10	16 11
Caledonian	7	16 9	9	1 6	10	15 4	13	2 1			6	8 8	9	7 2	8	8 2	9	11 0	11	13 1
Canada Life	8	2 2	9	7 1	11	0 9	13	7 8			6	14 2	7	7 11	8	7 4	9	16 0	11	18 4
Century	8	0 4	9	4 8	10	18 8	13	3 6			6	13 0	7	6 4	8	5 8	9	15 4	11	16 8
Clergy Mutual	7	14 11	8	19 8	10	13 5	13	0 1			6	6 10	7	0 8	8	0 3	9	9 0	11	11 1
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	7	11 10	8	16 2	10	9 2	12	14 10			6	4 4	6	17 10	7	17 2	9	5 2	11	6 6
*Colonial Mutual	7	16 8	9	0 4	10	12 8	12	17 0			6	10 0	7	3 0	8	1 8	9	9 0	11	9 4
Commercial Union	7	8 2	8	11 6	10	4 2	12	9 2			6	0 4	6	14 8	7	15 6	9	5 8	11	8 2
Confederation	8	5 2	9	10 1	11	3 4	13	7 9			6	15 9	7	9 9	8	11 4	10	0 4	12	0 7
Eagle	7	19 10	9	4 6	10	18 6	13	2 8			6	10 8	7	5 2	8	5 8	9	15 4	11	16 10
Edinburgh	7	11 6	8	15 2	10	7 6	12	11 10			6	1 0	6	15 2	7	14 8	9	1 6	10	19 4
Eng. and Scottish Law	7	13 2	8	17 8	10	11 0	12	17 0			6	5 8	6	19 2	7	18 6	9	6 8	11	8 4
Equitable	8	0 8	9	5 2	10	18 8	13	4 0			6	12 10	7	6 6	8	5 10	9	14 2	11	15 0
Equitable (U.S.)	7	6 0	8	8 10	9	19 6	12	1 6			6	2 4	6	15 8	7	14 6	9	2 2	11	1 0
Friends' Provident	7	8 2	8	11 4	10	2 8	12	5 7			6	1 9	6	14 10	7	13 2	9	0 0	10	19 0
General	7	7 6	8	11 1	10	3 4	12	7 8			6	0 10	6	14 0	7	12 8	9	0 0	11	0 0
General Accident	7	10 10	8	14 4	10	6 4	12	10 0			6	4 0	6	17 2	7	15 10	9	3 2	11	2 10
Gresham	7	19 0	9	3 4	10	16 7	13	2 4			6	11 8	7	5 0	8	4 1	9	12 4	11	13 9
Guardian	7	12 10	8	15 2	10	7 10	12	11 2			6	6 4	6	19 4	7	17 10	9	5 0	11	4 2
Law Union and Rock	7	19 2	9	3 6	10	16 8	13	2 8			6	11 8	7	5 2	8	4 4	9	12 6	11	14 0
Legal and General	8	2 8	9	6 4	10	11 0		...			6	11 4	7	7 0	8	8 0	9	10 4		...
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7	13 4	8	17 10	10	10 11	14	12 17	6		6	5 8	6	19 4	7	18 8	9	7 2	11	8 8
L'pool & Lndn. & Globe	7	8 10	8	15 2	10	8 0	12	13 6			5	17 6	6	13 6	7	14 10	9	4 2	11	5 2
London Assurance	7	4 0	8	7 8	9	19 8	12	4 0			5	17 4	6	10 8	7	9 2	8	16 6	10	16 6
Lond. and Lanc. Life	7	18 0	9	2 4	10	15 10	13	3 8			6	6 8	7	3 0	8	3 2	9	11 6	11	13 10
†London Life	7	13 2	8	17 0	10	9 6	12	13 8			6	5 10	6	19 4	7	18 4	9	6 0	11	6 2
Marine and General	7	11 8	9	0 6	10	6 4	12	9 2			6	5 4	6	18 4	7	16 8	9	3 6	11	2 6
*Mutual and Citizens'	7	10 4	8	14 4	10	6 4	12	11 0			6	3 4	6	16 8	7	15 8	9	3 0	11	3 4
Mutual of New York	7	6 0	8	8 10	9	19 6	12	1 6			6	2 4	6	15 8	7	14 6	9	2 2	11	1 0
National Mutual	7	11 0	8	15 2	10	8 2	12	13 0			6	3 8	6	17 2	7	16 4	9	4 4	11	5 2
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7	19 10	9	4 4	10	17 8	13	3 8			6	12 2	7	5 10	8	5 0	9	13 4	11	14 10
National Provident	7	12 8	8	17 0	10	10 4	12	16 2			6	5 0	6	18 8	7	17 10	9	6 2	11	7 8
New York	7	6 0	8	8 10	9	19 6	12	1 6			6	2 4	6	15 8	7	14 6	9	2 2	11	1 0
Nth. Brit&Mercantile	7	13 0	8	18 0	10	11 0	12	15 10			6	3 2	6	18 8	8	0 4	9	10 2	11	14 2
Northern	7	17 3	9	0 11	10	13 3	12	17 2			6	5 6	6	19 0	7	18 1	9	6 3	11	7 8
Norwich Union Life	7	12 4	8	16 4	10	9 1	12	13 6			6	3 3	6	18 1	7	18 11	9	8 4	11	11 11
Pearl	7	11 8	8	15 0	10	6 4	12	9 8			6	5 0	6	18 0	7	16 8	9	3 8	11	2 8
Phœnix	8	0 8	9	5 2	10	18 8	12	18 0			6	12 10	7	6 6	8	5 10	9	14 2	11	11 6
Provident Clerks'	7	11 9	8	15 1	10	6 10	12	9 5			6	3 3	6	17 10	7	18 1	9	7 7	11	8 7
Prudential	8	2 6	9	4 6	10	14 6	12	19 0			6	10 6	7	6 0	8	4 0	9	9 0	11	6 0
Refuge	7	5 5	8	8 2	9	18 11	12	1 0			5	19 6	6	12 4	7	10 4	8	16 8	10	14 11
Royal	7	17 4	9	1 9	10	14 11	13	0 7			6	9 7	7	3 4	8	2 8	9	11 0	11	12 3
Royal Exchange	7	17 8	9	1 3	10	13 5	12	17 11			6	11 0	7	4 0	8	2 6	9	9 10	11	10 0
Scottish Accident	7	12 8	8	17 0	10	10 4	12	16 4			6	5 0	6	18 8	7	17 10	9	6 2	11	7 8
Scottish Amicable	7	19 0	9	0 8	10	10 4	12	11 0			6	8 8	7	4 0	8	3 8	9	8 0	11	3 8
Scottish Equitable	7	12 0	8	16 6	10	9 6	12	13 6			6	3 6	6	18 0	7	17 6	9	5 6	11	7 0
Scottish Life	7	14 10	8	18 2	10	10 10	12	16 6			6	6 6	6	7 0	7	16 8	9	0 0	11	11 6
Scottish Provident	7	17 0	9	1 6	10	15 0	13	1 3			6	9 3	7	2 11	8	2 2	9	10 7	11	12 5
Scottish Union & Nat.	7	16 2	9	0 0	10	13 0	12	19 8			6	4 8	6	19 4	7	19 4	9	7 0	11	6 2
Scottish Widows'	7	12 8	8	17 0	10	10 4	12	16 2			6	5 0	6	18 8	7	17 10	9	6 2	11	7 8
Standard	7	18 10	9	3 4	10	16 10	13	3 2			6	11 1	7	4 4	8	4 0	9	12 6	11	14 3
Star	7	18 4	9	2 6	10	15 6	13	1 2			6	10 10	7	4 4	8	3 4	9	11 4	11	12 6
Sun Life	7	12 8	8	17 2	10	10 4	12	16 4			6	5 0	6	18 8	7	18 0	9	6 4	11	7 10
Sun Life of Canada	8	7 4	9	12 7	11	4 2	13	7 7			6	18 9	7	12 9	8	12 7	10	1 9	12	1 9
Wesleyan & General	7	13 8	8	17 2	10	9 2	12	13 2			6	3 4	6	17 6	7	16 8	9	3 4	11	0 8
Yorkshire	8	1 8	9	6 0	10	19 2	13	5 2			6	14 2	7	7 8	8	6 8	9	15 0	11	16 6
‡Post Office	8	2 10	9	6 0	10	17 7	13	0 5			6	12 8	7	6 7	8	5 7	9	12 0	11	8 10

* Australian Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are proportioned for actual age at time of purchase.
‡ These are P.O. annuity rates when average price of Consols is under £66 10s. Otherwise P.O. rates are lower.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; P=Plate Glass; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	L, F, Bu, P, A (*ex.* E. L.)	Abstainers' and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.
1824	F, H, L, A, M	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
1901	A, C, F, V	Army, Navy, and General	217, Piccadilly, W.
1808	F, L, A	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.
1849	L	Australian Mutual	*Sydney*; 37, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	G	Bankers' Guar. and Trust	16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, *B'ham*; 1, Finsbury-sq., E.C.
1863	M	British and Foreign	5, Castle St., *L'pool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1907	F, A, G, V	British Crown	183, W. George-st., *G'gow*; 110, Cannon-st., E.C.
1904	M, A, Bu, F, G, Li	British Dominions General	British Dominions House, Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C.
1878	B, V	British Engine, &c.	12, King-st., *Manchester*; 70, Queen-st., E.C.
1854	L, F, A	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C.
1904	F, A, G, V	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C.
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C.
1883	L	British Legal and United Prov.	78, New Oxford-street, W.
1896	L	British Life	154, St. Vincent-street, *Glasgow*.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand.
1805	F, L, Bu	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; 82, King William-st., E.C.
1847	L	Canada Life	*Toronto*; 15, King-street, E.C.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, V	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
1899 1906	F, A, V	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C.
1885	A, F, G, L, V	Century	*Edinburgh*; 27, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1909	F	City Equitable Fire	38, Old Jewry, E.C.
1897	L	City Life	6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C.
1829	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W.
1873	L	Colonial Mutual	*Melbourne*; 33, Poultry, E.C.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24–26, Cornhill, E.C.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; 23–28, Fleet-street, E.C. [lane, E.C.
1903	L, A, F, Mo	Consolidated	9, Fleet-street, E.C.; (Fire), 10, St. Swithin's-
1867	F, L, V	Co-operative	Corporation-st., *Manch.*; 14, Red Lion-sq., W.C.
1807 1907	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.
1909	A, F, P, V	Drapers' Mutual	154/6, Cheapside, E.C.
1807	L	Eagle	79, Pall Mall, S.W.
1887	F, Bu, P, A	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand.
1823	L	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edinburgh*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment.
1839	L	English and Scottish Law	33, St. James's-sq., S.W.; 44, Charlotte-sq., Edin-
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion House-street, E.C. [burgh.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	*New York*; 346, Strand, W.C.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
1802	F, A, Bu	Essex and Suffolk	High-street, *Colchester*; 56, New Broad-st., E.C.
1894	F, Bu, M, A	Excess	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1890	F, A, Bu, V, G	Fine Art and General	89, Cheapside, E.C.
1832	L	Friends' Provident	*Bradford, Yorks*; 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1886	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C.
1837	L	General Life	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham Life	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C.
1910	A, F	Gresham Fire and Accident	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1821	F, A, L, Bu	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C.
1696 1905	F, L	Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life	26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.
1908	A, F, V	Hibernian	49, Dame-st., *Dublin*.
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.
1878	Ca, V	Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen.	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'	82, Victoria-street, S.W.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Itinerant Methodists	24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1901	F, A, G, V	King (in liquidation)	8, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1892 1907	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C.
1845 1907	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1906	F, A, G, L, V	Law Integrity	38 Church-street, *Liverpool.*
1854	F, A, L	Law Union and Rock	Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1908	A, F	Legal	231, Strand, W.C.
1836	L	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C.
1912	Patents, &c.	Letters Patent	King's House, Kingsway, W.C.
1891	Li	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1836	F, L, A	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C.
1888	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	6, Castle-street, *Liverpool.*
1908	A, F, V	Liverpool Victoria (in liquidn.)	14, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1862	F, A, M	London and Lancashire Fire	45, Dale-st., *L'pool*; 155, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Ma, V.	London and Lanc. Life & Genl.	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1869	L	London and Manchester Indl.	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1859 1908 1914	F, A, Bu, V	London and Midland	213, Piccadilly, W.
1906	L, A, F	London and Provincial	Cleveland House, City-road, E.C.
1860	M	London and Provincial Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1720	F, M, L, A	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1869	A, Bu, F, P, V	London Guarantee and Acc.	42-45, New Broad-street, E.C.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	*Manchester.*
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; 7, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1864	M	Maritime	*Liverpool*; 11, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	37, Cornhill, E.C.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	*Dudley.*
1906	A, F, V	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W.
1903	F	Municipal Mutual	16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1886	L	Mutual and Citizens'	*Sydney*; 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.
1843	L	Mutual of New York	*New York*; 7 & 8, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C.
1890	L, &c.	National Benefit	27 & 28, Newgate-street, E.C.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
1891	V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	*Melbourne*; 5, Cheapside, E.C.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1854	P	National Prov. Plate Glass	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1845	L	New York Life	*New York*; Trafalgar-bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
1859	F, A, M	New Zealand	Queen-street, *Auckland*; 3, Finch-lane, E.C.
1909	A, F, V	North and South	5, Chapel-st., *Liverpool.*
1809	F, L, M, A	North British and Mercantile	*Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1836	F, L, A, P	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate-st., E.C.
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C.
1871	A, Mo, G, V, F	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2 & 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1864	L	Pearl	Pearl Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phœnix	Phœnix House, King William-street, E.C.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool.*
1901	F, V	Profits and Income	9, Fleet-street, E.C.
1840	L	Provident Clerks', &c., Life	27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1865	A, G, V, F	Prov. Clerks' Guar. and Acc.	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1889	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Bolton*; 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
1848	L	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C.
1849	A, G, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.
1854	L	Refuge	Oxford Street, *Manchester*; 133, Strand.
1831	M	Reliance Marine	Exchange Buildings, *L'pool*; 27, Cornhill, E.C.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24/28, Lombard-street, E.C.
1720	F,L,M,A,V,P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1861	L	Royal London	Finsbury-square, E.C.
1910	F, &c.	Royal London Auxiliary	Finsbury-square, E.C.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1864	L	Sceptre	40, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh*; 13, Cornhill, E.C.
1877	A, L, F, V	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	84, Wilson-street, Glasgow.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	*Edinburgh*; 9 & 10, King-street, E.C.
1899	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C.
1883	L, A	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasgow*; 3, Cheapside, E.C.
1824	F, L, A, V	Scottish Union and National	*Edinburgh*; 5, Walbrook, E.C.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh*; 28, Cornhill, E.C.
1875	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., *Liverpool*; 31, Cornhill, E.C.
1872	A, F, M	South British	*Auckland*; Jerusalem Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-street, *Edinburgh*; 83, King William-street, E.C.
1843	L	Star	32, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1891	F, A	State	*Liverpool*; 12, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1710	F, A	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1810	A, L, G	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; 4 & 5, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool*; 80, Cornhill, E.C.
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees, Executors, and Securities	Winchester House, E.C.
1714 / 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1863	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *Lpool*; 1, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
1902	A,G, Bu,	United Legal Indemnity	222, Strand, W.C.
1840	L	United Kingdom Temp.	196, Strand, W.C.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*; 20/23, Holborn, W.C.
1851	F, M	Western	*Toronto*; 14, Cornhill, E.C.
1885	F	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 3, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.
1717 / 1906	F	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
1894	M	World Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1824	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	*York*; Bank-buildings, Princes-street, E.C.

Fire Insurance Rates.

Most leading fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Household goods therein, according to class, 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.*

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2*s.*

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2*s.*

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2*s.* 6*d.*

Aircraft and Bombardment Insurance.—The Government rates run from 2*s.* per cent. against aircraft risks and 3*s.* per cent. against aircraft and bombardment risks in cases of private dwelling houses and contents, to larger amounts in other cases. All other buildings, and farming stock, 3*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per cent. respectively; contents, 5*s.* and 7*s.* per cent. respectively. Merchandise at docks, &c., 7*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per cent. respectively. These insurances can be arranged with most fire offices or Government agents. It should be noted that they are subject to average; so that for a policyholder's complete protection it is necessary that he should insure for the full value of buildings and contents; otherwise, should a claim arise, it would be proportionately adjusted. Thus, if the value of the property involved is £1,000 and a policy for only £500 is effected, compensation would be obtainable only to the extent of half the value of the property destroyed; but if the policy were for £1,000 the compensation would cover the whole loss.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 1*d.*
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. ... 2*d.*
For every additional 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*

Book Rate.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*
For every additional 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*

Limits: 5 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width or depth.

Newspaper Rate.

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... ½*d.*
For every additional 6 oz., or fraction of 6 oz. ..... ½*d.*

*** If two or more copies are enclosed in a single packet, each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately.

Limit in weight: 2 lb.

Sample Rate.

Not exceeding 4 oz. ..... 1*d.*
Between 4 and 6 oz. ..... 1½*d.*
Between 6 and 8 oz. ..... 2*d.*

No packet will be transmissible at this rate which exceeds 8 oz. in weight, 12 in. in length, 8 in. in width, or 4 in. in depth.

Parcels.

Not exceeding.	*s.*	*d.*	Not exceeding.	*s.*	*d.*
1 lb.	0	4	8 lb.	0	9
2 ,, ...	0	5	9 ,, ...	0	10
3 ,, ...	0	6	10 ,, ...	0	11
5 ,, ...	0	7	11 ,, (limit)	1	0
7 ,, ...	0	8			

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, post-cards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency.*

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, halfpenny packets, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets* must be taken to a Post Office. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice of removal and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the re-direction and (postal) forwarding of telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second, 1*s.* third, and 5*s.* each subsequent year.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office and a receipt taken.* The registration fee is 2*d.* exclusive of postage. With a further 2*d.* the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. Inland packets marked "Registered" or containing coin or jewellery, if found in a letter-box undergo compulsory registration (4*d.*), carrying no compensation. COMPENSATION for loss or damage.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 2*d.*, compensation £5; 3*d.*, £20; and 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s.* 10*d.* for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered *Letter* Post; the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered* packets; for *glass, crockery, greases, liquids, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels.* Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered *letters*, unless conspicuously marked "*Fragile, with care.*"

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½*d.*

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three services: (1) By special messenger all the way, from all offices which deliver telegrams. Charge, *which must be prepaid*, 3*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, *inclusive* of all charges, but with a special charge of 3*d.* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight, and 1*d.* on each packet after the first up to ten. Live animals and loose money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis.* (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 3*d.* as before, *exclusive* of postage, with special charges as before). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (3*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d.* For Sundays and Holidays, *see* p. 398.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2*d.* to a servant of any of the chief railways, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, letters not exceeding 4 oz. will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or steamship, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter may be taken to a passenger station of the railway company or handed in at any express delivery post office (express fee of 3*d.* per mile). The letter may be forwarded after conveyance by train by express service (if clearly so marked, crossed front and back with

a vertical line, and properly prepaid). Express messengers may be telegraphed for to meet it.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED letters, packets, post-cards, and parcels.—*Inland letters and parcels*, undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender, are returned unopened; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge, a registration fee of 2*d.* being charged should anything of value be inside. Letters containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are at once destroyed. Parcels containing no address, and not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. Undelivered *foreign letters, etc.*, are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *Post-cards, newspapers, and ½d. packets* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. The Chief Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Letters and parcels may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. Letters or parcels should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, they are not taken in, but are at once treated as undelivered; and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. *Poste Restante parcels* are kept three weeks before returning; *letters, etc.*, from abroad, or at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; from places in the United Kingdom, one month; from one part of London to another, one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. Poste Restante correspondence, however, which bears a request for return within a less time, if not delivered, is dealt with accordingly.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables). The weight is unlimited. Maximum length **2** ft.; width **1** ft.; depth **1** ft.

Post Cards.

Postage, ½*d.* The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, both inland and foreign. Plain cards (maximum size 5½ × 3½, minimum 4 × 2¾ in.), corresponding in thickness to official cards, may be used inland; also for abroad, provided they have "Post Card" printed or written on them.

Halfpenny Packet Post.

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, ½*d.*; with ½*d.* for every additional 2 oz. The limits of size are as for letters.

By this post may *also* be sent printed commercial forms, *e.g.*, invoices, receipts, estimates, share transfer notices; deeds and agreements, circulars, Christmas cards, giant picture "post cards"; MS. proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or photographs (when not on brittle or fragile substances) together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, *and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter*; any writing must refer solely to subject-matter of the document, or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Typewritten documents, or imitations thereof, are only admissible by this post if at least 20 identical copies are handed together *explicitly as such* over the counter.

Newspaper Post.

This post is available for newspapers registered at the G.P.O. Limit of size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft.; ½*d.* for every **6** oz. Packing as for "halfpenny packets." No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O., and Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers are treated as halfpenny packets.

Magazine Post to Canada and Newfoundland.

6 oz., 1*d.*; 1½ lb., 1½*d.*; and ½*d.* for each additional ½ lb. to **5** lb., **5***d.*

Packets not exceeding **2** oz. in weight are transmissible for ½*d.* as ordinary printed papers.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter. The limit of weight is **11** lb. Maximum length **3** ft. **6** in.; greatest length and girth combined, **6** ft. The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. More than **11** lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded. A mounted postman must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to or from the Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty, which may not be evaded by Letter Post; the sender must, in the former case, declare contents when posting.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers not registered at G.P.O., periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting: **2** oz., ½*d.*; **5** lb., 1*d.*; **6** lb., limit, 2*d.* Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s.* 6*d.*—*for list of latter see p.* 403) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.* and 20*s.* Books of 18 1*d.* and 12 ½*d.* stamps, 2*s.* Rolls of 500 and 1,000 1*d.* and ½*d.* stamps are also sold, 1*d.* or 2*d.* extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell ½*d.* and 1*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Spoiled Stamps.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Applications for the recovery of the value of

spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage or revenue, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices (*see also* p. 409).

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.—Halfpenny Envelopes are in two sizes—**N** (Commercial), $5\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$, ¾*d.* each, **22** for **1***s.*, and **I**, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{16}$, ¾*d.* each, **21** for **1***s.* Penny Envelopes are also in two sizes :—**A**, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{10}$, 1¼*d.* each, **11** for **1***s.* ; Commercial, $5\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$, 1¼*d.* each, **23** for **2***s.*

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, with a **3***d.* embossed stamp for the payment of the registration **2***d.* and postage **1***d.*, are of five sizes : **F**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. × $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., $3\frac{1}{4}$*d.* each ; **G**, **6** in. × $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.* each, or **9** for **2***s.* **6***d.* ; **H**, **8** in. × **5** in., and **H²**, **9** in. × **4** in., $3\frac{1}{4}$*d.* each ; **K**, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. × **6** in., **4***d.* each.

LETTER CARDS, with **1***d.* stamp, **1***d.* each.

POST CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp : Thin cards ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), ½*d.* each ; stout cards ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), **1** for ¾*d.* ; **11**, **6***d.* ; impressed with **1***d.* stamp, **1***d.* each. Reply Post Cards with ½*d.* stamp on each half : Thin, **1***d.* each ; stout, **1** for 1¼*d.*, **11**, **1***s.* ; with **1***d.* stamp on each half, **2***d.* each.

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at ¾*d.* each or **7** for **4***d.* ; **22** for **1***s.* With a penny stamp the price is, singly 1¼*d.*, or **7** for 7½*d.* ; **23** for **2***s.*

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

To facilitate collection and delivery, the Metropolis is divided into eleven districts, marked :—

Battersea	Norwood
East Central (E.C.)	Paddington
West Central (W.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)
North Western (N.W.)	

Each has a head-district (p. 230) and numerous sub-district offices.

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—*Letters and cards* to go by Night Mail should be posted, throughout *head*-districts, by **6** p.m. ; elsewhere, up to three hours earlier ; registered letters, half an hour earlier than ordinary. The most regular mails, with their days of departure and latest time of posting (without late fee), at King Edward Street are :—Europe generally, Algeria and Morocco : every day, **7.30** a.m., **6** p.m. ; weekdays : (*vid* Boulogne) France, **8.15** a.m., W. Europe, **12.45** p.m. ; (Calais) W. Europe, **9.30** a.m. ; (Boulogne) E. Europe, **12.45** p.m. (*Vid* Queenstown) U.S.A. and thence to Canada, Central and north-western S. America, Japan and China : Wed. and Sat. **2** a.m. ; (*vid* France), Egypt, India, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australasia : Fr. **7** a.m. ; (marked "By Nelson Line *vid* Buenos Aires") Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay : Th. **7.30** a.m. ; (*vid* Southampton) South Africa : Sat. **2** p.m. Other mails are either irregular (though sometimes frequent) or need specification in the address. The chief are :—Canada (by Direct Packet) Fri. **7** a.m. ; (*vid* Southampton) S. America, W. Indies and Pacific, **6** p.m. ; (*vid* Liverpool) Central S. America and W. Africa **6** p.m.

LATE FEE LETTERS.—*Inland* letters and post-cards bearing an extra ½*d.* stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at Charing Cross, Bedford St., the City offices, or London Bridge Station before **7** p.m., at Mount Pleasant before **7.45**, or at King Edward St. before **7.30**. At certain district offices the hour for posting with the late fee is **7.30** and **8**, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters with an extra ½*d.* stamp, or registered letters with **1***s.* late fee, may also be posted at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from **1.30** p.m. to **8.30** a.m.

Foreign letters with an extra **1***d.* stamp may be posted in the E.C. District and at Metropolitan District Offices at times varying with the despatch of the mails ; or later at railway termini with an extra **2***d.*

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—In certain colonies and foreign countries the rates of postage *to* the United Kingdom are higher than those *from* the United Kingdom given below.

Letters.

The letter rate *from* the United Kingdom to the *British Empire* generally, and to *Egypt*, the *United States of America*, and the British Postal Agencies in *Morocco** and *China*** is **1***d.* the ounce. The charge to *all other places* is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size, **2** × **1** × **1** ft.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters to or from H.M. ships abroad are **1***d.* per oz. Non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and seamen, schoolmasters and mistresses, and certain others serving abroad where the 2½*d.* rate would otherwise apply may send and receive letters, not over ½ oz. in weight, for **1***d.* The postage must be prepaid, and address and description must be completely given. They should be addressed : c/o G.P.O., London.

Post Cards.

1*d.* single, **2***d.* reply. (*See also* p. 393.)

Reply Coupons.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of **25** centimes (2½*d.*) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of **3***d.* each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, CATALOGUES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, MUSIC, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per **2** oz.

(*b*) COMMERCIAL and LEGAL PAPERS, MSS., INVOICES, TYPEWRITTEN MATTER, &c., partly written, ½*d.* per **2** oz. ; minimum charge of 2½*d.*

(*c*) PATTERNS, SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, ½*d.* per **2** oz. ; minimum charge of **1***d.*

To the British Empire or non-Union countries† the limits are : Size, **2** × **1** × **1** ft. ; weight, generally **5** lb. (Arabia and German Solomon Is., (*a*) and (*b*) **4** lb., (*c*) **12** oz.). To countries in the Postal Union : Size, (*a*) and (*b*) 1½ × **1** × **1** ft., (*c*) **12** × **8** × **4** in. ; weight, (*a*) and (*b*) **4** lb., (*c*) **12** oz. (Egypt **5** lb.). If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are : (*a*) and (*b*) **30**×**4** in., (*c*) **12**×**6** in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are stopped. Double the deficit is the maximum charge on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels sent abroad.

Customs declaration respecting the contents must be made on a form obtainable at any Post Office. Some countries, *e.g.*, Argentine, impose in addition a fiscal charge on parcels entering. The sender may arrange to prepay all charges to certain colonies and foreign countries (*not* Argentine) by paying a fee of **6***d.*, depositing **1***s.* for each **10***s.* (N. America **4***s.*) of the value, and signing an undertaking to pay all Customs and other charges on demand ; otherwise they are collected on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited ; among them letters nearly everywhere.

* Alcazar, Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mequinez, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, Tetuan.
† Afghanistan, Arabia, Bahrein, Friendly Is., Muscat, N. Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Solomon Is. ; *also* China and Morocco, except at the Post Office Agencies of countries in the Union.
** Amoy, Canton, Chefu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei.

Imperial British Parcel Rates.

The "triple system" of 3 lb. 1*s.*, 7 lb. 2*s.*, 11 lb. 3*s.* is charged to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. E. Africa, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. N. Borneo, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei, Canada, Ceylon, China (Brit. Agencies),** Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India †, Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Brit. Post. Agencies*), Newfoundland, New Zealand, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is., Uganda, and Zanzibar.

For 3, 7, and 11 lb. the rates to Fiji are 1*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, 5*s.*; to Tonga 1*s.* (*viâ* New Zealand), 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* To Nigeria, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* The charges to other parts of the Empire for the first lb. and for each succeeding lb. to 11 lb. are as follow :—

Australia (with Norfolk I.), 1*s.*, 6*d.*; Gilbert and Ellice, New Hebrides and Santa Cruz, 1*s.* 2*d.*, 10*d.*; Brit. Solomon Is. and Papua, 1*s.* 2*d.*, 10*d.*; Rhodesia (S. and N.), 1*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*; Nyasaland Prot., 3-7-11 lb., 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*; Brit. S. Africa (Cape, Natal, Orange F.S., Transvaal), 9*d.*, 9*d.*

Foreign Parcel Rates.	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Abyssinia (over 14 days)	4	6	4	6	4	6
Algeria (5–8 days)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Argentine (over 22 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Austria-Hungary (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Azores, *viâ* Lisbon (2–3 weeks)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Belgium (1 day)	1	0	1	4	1	9
Bolivia (about 7 weeks)	2	6	3	6	4	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Brazil (limit 6½ lb.)	3	6	4	0	..	
Bulgaria (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Cameroons (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Caroline and Palaos Is. (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Chile (38 d. ; *viâ* Andes 26 d., 3*d.* more)	2	0	3	0	4	0
China (Chinese P.O. & Macao) (5-6 w.)..	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, German Agencies (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
,, Russian do. (N. Manchuria) (20 d.)	5	0	5	0	5	0
Colombia	2/0-3/0		3/0-4/6		4/0-6/0	
Congo, Belgian	1	2	2	4	3	6
Corsica (4 days)	1	4	1	8	2	9
Costa Rica (about 3 weeks)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Crete	2	4	2	8	3	0
Cuba	2	2	2	6	2	10
Dahomey and Ivory Coast (3–4 weeks)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Denmark direct (3 d.), and Greenland	1	0	1	4	1	7
Dominican Republic (about 3 weeks)	3	0	4	0	5	0
Dutch East Indies (5 weeks)‡	2	6	3	3	4	0
,, Guiana, *viâ* Brit. Guiana (3 ws.)	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, West Indies (about 23 days)	1	8	2	4	3	0
Ecuador (8 w. ; high rate, 5 w.)	2/0-3/0		3/0-4/6		4/0-6/0	
Egypt, Sudan, direct (14 days)‡	1	0	1	9	2	6
Finland, *viâ* Russia	1	9	2	1	2	5
France (Railway delivery) (1–3 days)	1	0	1	4	1	7
French Congo (4–5 w.) & Guinea (17 d.)	2	2	2	6	2	10
,, Guiana (22 d.) & W. Indies (15 d.)	2	2	2	6	2	10
,, Indo-China (4–6 weeks)	2	4	3	1	3	5
,, Oceania (2 3 months)	2	8	3	4	5	0
,, Somali Coast (2 weeks)	2	3	2	7	2	11
German E. & S.W. Africa (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
,, New Guinea & Oceania (*susp.*)	..		..		..	
Germany (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Greece (8–12 days)	2	4	2	8	3	0
Guatemala (about 5 weeks)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Holland (1–2 days)	0	10	1	2	1	6
Honduras, Republic of (abt. 1 month)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Iceland (9 days) and Faroë Is. (3 days)	1	0	1	4	1	7
Italy, *viâ* France (3-7 days)	1	6	1	10	2	2
Japan, etc., *viâ* Canada (26 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Liberia (about 26 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3–4 weeks)	2	2	2	11	3	3
Madeira (4 days)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Mexico (21 32 days)	1	0	2	6	3	6

* Alcazar, Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mequinez, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, Tetuan.
† With Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, and Mohammevah in S. Persia.
** Amoy, Canton, Chefu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei.

Foreign Parcel Rates—*continued.*	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Montenegro, *viâ* Ostend (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
New Caledonia (6 weeks), (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Nicaragua (about 4 weeks)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Norway (3–5 days)	1	0	1	4	1	7
Panama Republic (19 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Paraguay (5–6 weeks), limit 7 lb.	2	8	4	0	—	
*Persia, South, (6 wks.)‡ *see* India	2	0	3	0	4	0
* ,, Northern (*viâ* Archangel)	3	11	4	6	5	0
Peru (47 days, Loreto Dept. 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*)	2/0-3/0		3/0-4/6		4/0-6/0	
Portugal (3–5 d.) ; daily (6 d.) 7*d.* more	1	4	1	8	2	0
Portuguese E. Africa (5 weeks)	1	11	2	3	2	7
,, India (about 25 days)‡	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, W. Afr. (5-6 w.), Guinea 4*d.* less	2	6	2	10	3	2
Réunion (about 4 weeks)	2	2	2	11	3	3
Rumania, *viâ* France (6–8 days)	2	7	2	11	3	3
*Russia, *viâ* Belg. (5–8 d.) Asiatic 1*s.* more	1	9	2	1	2	5
St. Pierre and Miquelon (14 days)	2	0	2	4	2	8
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Samoa (German) (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Senegal and Fr. Sudan (about 14 days)	1	9	2	1	2	5
Servia, *viâ* Ostend (6–8 days (*suspd.*)..	..		..		..	
Siam, *viâ* Singapore (6 weeks)‡	2	0	3	3	4	6
Spain (Railway Stns. only) (4–6 days)	1	6	1	10	2	2
Sweden, direct (4 days)	1	2	1	10	2	8
Switzerland, *viâ* France (1–2 days)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Togoland (4–6 weeks)	1	0	2	0	3	9
Tripoli, *see* Libia, *under* Italy	..		..		..	
Tunis (8–10 days)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Turkey (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
¶U.S.A. and depend., Official (8–18 d.)	1	3	2	3	3	3
¶U.S.A. Semi-Official,—Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey and New York *Cities*	2	6	3	6	4	6
All other places (2–3 weeks)	3	6	4	6	5	6
Uruguay (over 23 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Venezuela (3–5 weeks)	2	6	3	3	4	0

* Paper or cardboard packing not sufficient.
‡ Or *viâ* Italy or France, saving six days, 1*s.* extra.
¶ The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service (United States Post Office) and a semi-official service (American Express Company). Customs charges cannot be prepaid by sender in the official service. A parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, without extra charge, be sent through New York in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses. The addresses must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of such parcels before they have been cleared at the Inland Port. Such parcels must be plainly marked by the sender, "In bond to ," naming the Inland Port chosen ; and the same words must also be written in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration.

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet. Parcels for Canada, however, except umbrellas, &c., must not be longer than 2½ feet. Parcels to or *viâ* New Zealand are 1*s.* extra when combined length and girth is over 4 feet. To Italy and Greece and their Colonies, to the Argentine, Brazil and Paraguay, the maximum length is 2 feet, length and girth combined about 4 feet. In many cases, however, narrow parcels (umbrellas, sticks, &c.) may be longer.

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected on parcels to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates :—4*d.* for £12 ; and 2*d.* for every additional £12 up to 5*s.* 10*d.* for £400. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the *semi-official* service are insurable at 6*d.* per £12 up to £120. Compensation up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, India and the smaller colonies, with the larger foreign countries (except China and Russia), including the semi-official U.S.A. service.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (not money) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Denmark, Egypt, France, Holland, Italy, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland. Postage 1*s.* to

3*s.*; maximum weight 2 lb., size 12 × 4 × 4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates as for parcels; limit £400.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Bahamas (Nassau), Barbados, Bermudas, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Morocco (Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Tangier, Tetuan), Nyasaland, S. Rhodesia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Brit. Somaliland, Str. Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad. Maximum collected, £20. Charges for collecting: *In U.K.* £5, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £15, 9*d.*; £20, 1*s.*, *exclusive* of poundage on P.O. or M.O. by which amount is remitted; *in the above countries*, according to a graduated scale—*e.g.*, £1, 3*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; £5, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; £10, 2*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; £20, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.*, *inclusive* of poundage.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence to or from certain colonies and foreign countries, or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 5*d.* extra is paid by the sender on parcels, 3*d.* on other matter. The rest of the charge is collected from the addressee.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* for inland, 2½*d.* for foreign and colonial orders.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The commission charged is for sums not exceeding £1, 2*d.*; £3, 3*d.*; £10, 4*d.*; £20, 6*d.*; £30, 8*d.*; £40 (maximum), 10*d.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.*

The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Commission at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire (except Australia; they are *paid* at chief Canadian offices), in Egypt, and at the British Agencies at Panama, China (*p.* 394, *note* **), and Morocco (*p.* 394, *note* *, except Alcazar and Mequinez). They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.* and for 21*s.*; those of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 15*s.*, at a charge of 1*d.*; those of 15*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 21*s.*, 1½*d.* They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated and not exceeding 3 in number) to the amount of 5*d.*, but not fractions of 1*d.*, may be affixed to the *face* of an order.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

For sums not exceeding £1, 3*d.*; £2, 6*d.*; £4, 9*d.*; and 3*d.* for each additional £2 up to £40 (maximum). Some countries have £10 limit.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to some colonies and foreign countries, *e.g.*, to Canada, but not S. Africa or Australia. Commission at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, plus supplementary fee of 6*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be posted or handed in at a telegraph office, or to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 9*d.*, each further word ½*d.*; payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1*d.* Certified copy 3*d.* The address of the receiver is charged for. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 3*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit. Porterage to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—*See* p. 358 and below.

Note.—It is usually possible to get a telegram through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

The following count one word:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (2) all names of railway stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph; (3) words (*not* names) *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (4) *Names* with prefix "St.," "De," "De la"; (5) each five figures; (6) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (*p.* 394)—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS for delivery by first morning post may be sent before midnight between towns whose Head Telegraph Offices are open always, at ½*d.* per 3 words, minimum 9*d.*

OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*—G.P.O., Central, and West Strand P.O. *The Provinces*—Birmingham, Brighton (except from midnight Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday) Bristol, Cardiff (no delivery to ships after dark), Derby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portland Flagship, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton Docks, and Swansea (no delivery to ships on dark nights). *Scotland*—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness. *Ireland*—Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, Queenstown. *All the Wireless Stations* (*nd.*, *p.* 398) *and Railway and Signal Stations at* Alnmouth, Bedford (M.R.), Blackburn, Bolton (L.Y.), Bradford (M.R.), Burton (M.R.), Chester, Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe, Darlington (*nd*), Doncaster, Ely, Folkestone Harbour (*d*), Gloucester (M.R.), Heysham Harbour, How Mill, Hurst Castle (*d*), Ipswich, Kettering, Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin, *d*), Leicester (M.R.), Lizard, Lucker, March, Newton Abbot (*nd*), Peterboro (G.E.; G.N. *d*), Reading (G.W.), Retford (*d*), Rugby (N.W.), Scremerston (*nd*), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.), Stafford (N.W.), Stannington, Stoke-on-Trent, Swindon, Wakefield (Kirkgate), and York.

N.B.—Railway Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.

Rates for Telegraphing Abroad.

Full Rates per word (minimum 10*d.*) from any part of the U.K. are as follows:—Abyssinia, 1*s.* 7*d.*; Aden,§ 2*s.*; Alaska, U.S.A.,‡ 2*s.* 9*d.*; Algeria, 2½*d.*; Andorra, 2*d.*; Angola,§ 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Annam,§ 3*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.*; Antigua,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Argentine Rep.,§¶ 2*s.* 9*d.*; Ascension,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*;

N.B.—Signs refer, as the case may be, to the whole country, district, place, or rate preceding the sign.

‡ *Viâ* Marconi, 4*d.* less.

§ The deferred rate (abbrev. "*df.*") system applies to these places and rates.

¶ *Viâ* Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d.* (*df.* 1½*d.*) less.

Australia,§ 3*s.*; Austria (*suspended*), 2½*d.*; Azores, 9*d.*; Bahamas,§ 2*s.* 5*d.*; Barbados,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Basutoland,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bathurst,§ 3*s.* 2*d.*; Bechuanaland (Brit.),§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bechuan. Prot.,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Belgium, 2*d.*; Bermuda,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bissao,§ 3*s.* 6*d.*; Boukhara, 4½*d.*; Bolama,§ 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bolivia,§ 2*s.* 9*d.*; Bonaire, 7*s.* 2*d.*; Borneo (Brit. N.),§ 3*s.* 2*d.*; Borneo (Dutch),§ 3*s.* 7*d.*; Bosnia-Herzegovina (*susp.*), 3½*d.*; Brazil,§ (Pernambuco Town, 1*s.* 7*d.*; Amazon Co. Offices, 1st Zone,** 3*s.* 10*d.*, 2nd,¶ 5*s.*), elsewhere,¶ 2*s.* 7*d.*; Brit. E. Africa, 2*s.* 9*d.* (Mombasa and Kilindini, 2*s.* 6*d*), def. rate all places, 1*s.* 4*d.*; Brit. Guiana,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Brit. New Guinea (Papua), Port Moresby, 3*s.* 2*d.*; Brit. Somaliland,§ 2*s* 6*d.*; Berbera, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Bulhar, 2*s.* 7*d.*; Bulgaria (*suspended*); Burma,§ 1*s.* 8*d.*; Cabinda,§ 4*s.* 8*d.*; Cameroons (*suspended*); Canada§†‡ (Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, P. E. I., Quebec, 1*s.*; Manitoba, 1*s.* 5*d.*; Alberta, Saskatchewan, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Brit. Col., 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; Yukon, 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d*); Canary Is., 5*d.*; Cape of Good Hope,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; C. Verd Is.§ : St. Vincent, 2*s.* 2*d.*, St. Thiago, 3*s.* 1*d.*; Caroline Is. (Yap) (*suspended*); Ceylon,§ 1*s.* 8*d.*; Chile,§ 2*s.* 9*d.* (Punta Arenas¶||); China,§†† 3*s.* 6*d.* (Macao,§ 3*s.* 9*d.*); Chosen,§ 3*s.* 11*d.*; Cochin China,§ 3*s.*; Cocos,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Colombia, 3*s.* 2*d.* (Buenaventura, 2*s.* 9*d.*); Comoro Islands, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Congo (Belg.), 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.* 1*d.*; Costa Rica, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Crete, 5½*d*; Cuba,§ 1*s.* 10*d.* (Havana, 1*s.* 8*d.*); Curaçao, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Cyprus,§ 1*s.*; Dahomey,§ 3*s.* 8*d.*; Delagoa Bay, *see* Port. E. Afr.; Denmark, 2½*d.*; Dominica,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Dutch E. Indies,§ 3*s.* 2*d.* and 3*s.* 7*d.*; Dutch Guiana, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Ecuador, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Egypt§ (Alexandria, 1*s.*; Suakin, 1*s.* 4*d.*; elsewhere : 1st region, 1*s.*, 2nd, 1*s.* 1*d.*, 3rd, 1*s.* 4*d.*); Falkland Is., by post from Calveston or Colon (Chile); Fanning I.,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Faroë Is., 4*d.*; Fernando Po.,§ 4*s.* 6*d.*; Fiji,§ 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.*; France, 2*d.*; French Equat. Afr. (Congo), 4*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*; French Guiana, 6*s.* 3*d.*; French Guinea,§ 2*s.* 11*d.* (Conakry, 2*s.* 11*d.*); French Somali Coast,§ 2*s.* 3*d.*; German E. Africa (*suspended*); Germany (*suspended*); Gibraltar, 3*d.*; Gold Coast,§ 4*s.* 2*d.* (Accra and Secondi, 4*s.*); Greece, 5½*d.*; Greek Islands, 5½*d.* and 6*d.*; Grenada,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Guadeloupe, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Guam Is., 4*s.* 9*d.*; Guatemala, 3*s.* 4*d.* (San José, 3*s.* 1*d.*); Hayti, 4*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 5*d.*; Holland, 2*d.*; Honduras, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Honduras (Brit.), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Hong Kong,§ 3*s.* 6*d.*; Hungary (*suspended*); Iceland, 5½*d.*; India,§ 1*s.* 8*d.*; Italian E. Afr., 1*s.* 6*d.*; Ital. Somaliland (Benadir), 2*s.*; Italy, 2½*d.*; Ivory Coast,§ 3*s.* 3*d.*; Jamaica,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Japan (incl. Formosa and Saghalien), 3*s.* 11*d.*; Korea, *see* Chosen; Kwang Tung Peninsula, 3*s.* 11*d.*§, *viâ* China, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Labuan,§ 2*s.* 10*d.*; Les Saintes, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Liberia,§ 4*s.*; Luxemburg (*suspended*); Madagascar,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Madeira,§ 1*s.*; Malay Peninsula, 2*s.* 10*d.*§ (Kelantan, 3*s.* 9*d.* and 2*s.* 11*d.*); Malta, 4*d.*; Marie Galante, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Martinique, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Mauritius,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mexico (City, 2*s.*; other places, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*); Midway I., 4*s.*; Montenegro, 7*d.*; Morocco (Spanish 4*d.*; Tangier, 4*d.*; elsewhere, 3½*d.* to 6½*d.*); Muscat, as Persian Gulf; Natal,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; New Caledonia, 3*s.* 8*d.*; Newfoundland,§†‡ 1*s.*; New Zealand,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Nicaragua, 3*s.* 4*d.* (S. Juan del Sur, 3*s.* 1*d.*); Nigeria,§ 4*s.* 6*d.* (Bonny, Lagos, 4*s.* 4*d.*); Norfolk Is.,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Norway, 2½*d.*; Nyasaland, 2*s.* 11*d.*; Orange Free State,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Palaos Is. (Angaur),§ 4*s.* 9*d.*; Panama Rep., 3*s.* 2*d.* (Panama and Colon, 3*s.* 1*d.*); Paraguay,¶§ 2*s.* 9*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; Perim,§ 2*s.*; Persia, 1*s.* 6*d.* (Bushire, 1*s.* 9*d.*; Bunder Abbas, 2*s.* 1*d.*); Persian Gulf, 2*s.* 7*d.*; Peru, 2*s.* 9*d.*§ (Iquitos, Itaya, Masisea, Orellana, Requena, 4*s.* 9*d.*); Philippine Islands, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* (Manila, 3*s.* 6*d.*); Porto Rico, 3*s.* 1*d.*; Portugal, 3*d.*; Portuguese E. Africa,§ 2*s.* 7*d.* and 2*s.* 8*d.*; Poulo Condore I., 3*s.* 2*d.*; Principe I.,§ 5*s.*; Réunion,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Rhodesia§ : (N.), 2*s.* 11*d.*, (S.), 2*s.* 8*d.*; Rodriguez I.,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Roumania, 5*d.* and 6½*d.*; Russia (Europ., Asiatic, Caucasus and Transcaspia), 4½*d.*; St. Croix, 3*s.* 1*d.*; San Domingo, 4*s.* 4*d.*; St. Kitts,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; St. Helena,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; St. Lucia,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; St. Pierre and Miquelon,§† 1*s.*; St. Thomas (W. Indies), 3*s.* 1*d.*; St. Thomé I.,§ 5*s.*; St. Vincent,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Salvador, 3*s.* 4*d.* (Libertad, 3*s.* 1*d.*); Sandwich Is., 3*s.* 2*d.* (Honolulu, 2*s.* 7*d.*); Senegal, Up. Seneg. and Niger,§ 1*s.* 4½*d.*; Serbia, 5½*d.*, 6*d.* and 6½*d.*; Seychelles,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Siam, 3*s.* 6*d.*, *viâ* Moulmein, 2*s.* 10*d.*; Sierra Leone,§ 3*s.* 5*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; Society Is., by post from San Francisco; Spain, 3*d.* (*viâ* Marseilles, 5*d.*); Spitzbergen, 1*s.*; Straits Settlements, *see* Malay Peninsula; Sudan,§ 1*s.* 4*d.*; Sumatra,§ 3*s.* 7*d.*; Sweden, 2½*d.*; Switzerland, 2½*d.*; Tasmania,§ 3*s.*; Tobago,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Togoland,§ 3*s.* 11*d.*; Tonquin,§ 3*s.* 6*d.*; Transvaal,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Trinidad I.,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Tripoli, 7*d.*; Tunis, 2½*d.*; Turks Island,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Uganda, *see* Brit. E. Africa; United States,§‡† (New York, Boston, etc., 1*s.*; Washington State, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, 1*s.* 3*d.*; San Francisco, 1*s.* 6*d.*; elsewhere except Alaska, *q.v.*, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*); Uruguay,¶§ 2*s.* 9*d.*; Venezuela, 5*s.*; Yemen (Arabia), 2*s.* 7*d.*; Zanzibar, 2*s.* 6*d.*§ (Pemba, 2*s.* 8*d.*); Zululand,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*

Deferred Telegrams.

Telegrams in plain English or French, for certain Extra-European places,§ are accepted at (unless otherwise mentioned) reduced rates on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission for not more than 24 hours in favour of Full-rate Telegrams.

Cable Letters.

Plain-language (non-code) messages in English or French are telegraphed at reduced rates by certain cable companies, on condition that delivery shall be deferred. WEEK-END CABLE LETTERS must reach the companies' British stations (by post or telegraph) by Saturday night, and will not be delivered before the following Monday. To *Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Montreal* (*and all Canada* thence by post), *New York City* (*and all U.S.A.* thence by post) the rates are : first 25 words or less 4*s.* 6*d.*, each further word, 2½*d.* *By Marconi*, 4*s.*, and 2*d.* Extra charge for telegraphing, instead of posting, from Montreal : Ontario and east thereof, *nil*, elsewhere,¶¶ 4*s.* to 6*s.* ; from New York City : Boston and some places in N.Y. and Mass., *nil*, elsewhere 1*s.* to 4*s.* Companies : Anglo-American, Direct U.S., Western Union, Marconi. To *Australia :* first 20 words 15*s.*, each further word, 7½*d.* ; *New Zealand, and Fiji :* first 20 words 13*s.* 4*d.*, each further word, 9*d.* For

N.B.—Signs refer, as the case may be, to the whole country, district, place, or rate *preceding* the sign.
† *Viâ* French Co. *df.* = half full rate ; *viâ* American Cos. 1½*d.* less.
‡ *Viâ* Marconi, 4*d.* (*def.* rate 2*d.*) less.
§ The deferred rate (abbrev. "*df.*") system applies to places and rates marked thus.
** Sent as in ¶, 4*d.* (*df.* 2*d.*) less.
†† Deferred rate to Amoy, Chefu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hongkong, Pekin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Wei hai wei only.
¶ *Viâ* Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d.* (*df.* 1½*d.*) less.
¶¶ Cable letters not *telegraphed* from Montreal to places in B.C. to which the normal rate is over 1*s.* 6*d.*
‡‡ Except Abercorn, Fife, and Fort Jameson, which are same as B.C.A.

telegraphing from cable stations, in N.Z. add same as British Inland telegrams, in Australia add twice as much. NIGHT CABLE-LETTERS (only to N. America) are not delivered before the day after receipt by the cable company.

Radiotelegrams, i.e., to or from Ships.

DURING THE WAR no private radiotelegrams can be accepted to or from ships through coast stations in the United Kingdom. They can, however, be accepted for transmission through coast stations abroad, so far as these are available.

Private messages are not accepted for H.M. Navy.

THROUGH THE PUBLIC BRITISH COAST STATIONS (Bolt Head, Caister-on-Sea, Crookhaven, Cullercoats, Fishguard, Lizard, Malin Head, Niton, N. Foreland, Seaforth, all always open) messages can be sent to about 640 ships within ten or more hours of arrival or departure, according to the route of the ship. The rate to most British ships is 10½*d.* a word; to most others, for over ten words, the same; for ten words or less, 6*d.* a word, plus 3*s.* 4*d.*

If the ship required is beyond the range of the Station messages may be sent off on the chance of reaching it, through not more than two intervening ships, at 4*d.* extra per word per ship. LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATION *viâ* POLDHU or Cape Cod is 3*s.* a word. About 70 ships can thus be reached anywhere on the N. Atlantic route, or within 1,500 miles of these Stations.

The following SHORT-DISTANCE SERVICES have reduced charges, the rate given being inclusive for 10 words, and being also the minimum unless otherwise stated. The rates per word after 10 words are usually one-tenth of the rate for 10 words. *f* = rate *viâ* foreign coast station. The name of the transmitting Coast Station and of the steamer or service must be inserted. Fishguard-Rosslare (G.W.R.), Heysham-Belfast (M.R.), and Holyhead-Kingstown (L.N.W.R. & C.D.S.P.), 2*s.* 1*d.*; London-Rotterdam (Batavia), 2*s.* 1*d.*, *f* 3*s.* 9*d.*, min. 2*s.* 11*d.*; Harwich-Antwerp or -Hook (G.E.R.), 2*s.* 6*d.*, *f* 4*s.* 2*d.*, min. 3*s.* 4*d.*; Folkestone- or Queenboro'-Flushing (Zeeland), 3*s.* 4*d.*, *f* 3*s.* 4*d.*; Dover-Calais or Folkestone-Boulogne (S.E.C.R.), 2*s.* 11*d.*, *f* 4*s.* 2*d.*, min. 2*s.* 7*s.*?; Dover-Calais (Northern of France Ry.) 2*s.* 11*d.*, min. 2*s.* 6*d.*, *f* 4*s.* 2*d.*, min. 1*s.* 8*d.*?; Dover-Ostend (Belgian Govt.), 2*s.* 6*d.*, *f* 2*s.* 11*d.*, min. 2*s.* 1*d.*; Southampton-Havre or -Channel Is. (L.S.W.R.), 2*s.* 11*d.*; Harwich-Gothenburg (Thule), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Hull-Christiania or -Gothenburg (Wilson), 4*s.* 2*d.*, min. 2*s.* 6*d.*, *f* 4*s.* 7*d.*, min. 2*s.* 10*d.*; London-Bremen (Argo), 6*s.* 3*d.*, min. 5*s.* 1*d.*, *f* 6*s.* 8*d.*, min. 5*s.* 10*d.*; England-Hamburg (Blumenfeld), 6*s.* 3*d.*, min. 5*s.* 1*d.*; Christiania-Newcastle Line, 5*s.* 5*d.*, min. 4*s.* 3*d.*, *f* 5*s.* 10*d.*, min. 4*s.* 7*d.*; England-Baltic (Stinnes), 6*s.* 3*d.*, min. 5*s.* 1*d.* THROUGH FOREIGN COAST STATIONS, except in the cases just mentioned, the charge is made up by adding (*a*) cable charge (full-rate only) to coast station, given three paragraphs back; (*b*) coast station charge varying from 1½*d.* to 6*d.* a word, sometimes with a minimum (generally equal to cost of 10 words); (*c*) ship charge, to most British ships, 4*d.* a word; to others 4*d.* a word, minimum of 3*s.* 4*d.*

POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

London Telephone Area.—The office of the Controller of the London Telephone Service is at 144A Queen Victoria St., E.C. *Annual Subscription*, in the London area, for an *unlimited* number of calls (unlimited or flat rate), £20; £17 for second and subsequent connexions; two party lines, £7 10*s.*; four party lines, £5 (for existing flat rate subscribers only). In the Provinces unlimited service rates have not been available for some years to new subscribers. For each call on an exchange within the Telephone District of London, 3*d.*; outside the Telephone District, 2*d.*; Minimum payable yearly for calls, 30*s.* on party lines, £3 each party. Private subscribers may use their lines for trunk messages, or for sending telegrams and express messages (each 30 words, 3*d.* per mile), on paying a deposit to cover the credit given; also for receiving telegrams addressed to their exchange and number. The *Call Office Fee*, whether for subscribers or others, is 3*d.* each 3 (at night, 6) minutes.

Telephone Trunk Lines.—These connect Exchanges in different towns. Rates in day-time:—4*d.* for 25 miles, 8*d.* for 50 miles, 1*s.* for 75 miles, 1*s.* 4*d.* for 100 miles, and an additional 8*d.* for every further 40 miles. Trunk fees formerly 1*d.* or 2*d.* are now increased to 2*d.* and 3*d.* respectively. Special rates are charged over submarine lines. 3 minutes are allowed; on their expiry the option of another 3 minutes is given, if double fee is previously deposited; or the line may be engaged outright for the *maximum* of 6 minutes. The charge for a 6 minutes' conversation during the night period from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. will be the same as for a 3 minutes' conversation during the day. During the night period also a 3 minutes' conversation may be had for half the day fee when that amounts to 1*s.* 4*d.* or more. When the day fee is 1*s.* the night fee will be 8*d.*

Anglo-French and Anglo-Swiss Telephone.—Telephonic communication may be obtained through Post Office Exchanges or Call Offices from London and certain provincial towns in England to Paris, and certain provincial towns in France, also Bâle, Geneva and Lausanne in Switzerland. Fee for three minutes: 4*s.*, 6*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 8*s.*, 10*s.*, or 12*s.*, according to distance. Only two *consecutive* conversations are permitted.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order, Savings Bank, or Express Delivery (Service No. 1, p. 392) business is transacted. *In London* all but forty offices are closed. These forty open in the morning (thirty-four of them, including those on p. 230, except the N.W. District office, also in the evening) to sell stamps and send telegrams. About ninety suburban stations, chiefly S.E. and S.W., send telegrams at train times (*see* also p. 396). There is no delivery of letters (except of telephone express letters, as well as, from G.P.O., of express letters fully prepaid, marked with one thick vertical line and the words "Express Delivery on Sunday"); nor any general collection till midnight. Letters, etc., with extra ½*d.* stamp, posted in special boxes at one of the above-mentioned thirty-four offices before times varying from 5 to 6 p.m., or at any great railway terminus before 6 p.m. (later if at the appropriate terminus), leave by the usual night mails. Letters may be registered at these offices; or with 1*s.* fee at the Sorting Carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus. At times varying between 8 and 10 p.m. Parcels are neither delivered nor accepted on Sunday in any part of the U.K. *In the Provinces* all Head Offices and most Sub-offices open from 8.30–10 a.m. for stamps, telegrams (Scotland 9–10), registering letters. Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is only one delivery of letters (in most Scottish towns, and the smaller English and Irish villages, none); any one may prevent even this so far as relates to himself, but letters can be obtained at most Head Offices. CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London* there is no delivery of letters or parcels, but express letters are delivered if marked with a thick perpendicular line, and with the words "Express delivery on Sunday"; if Christmas Day be a Sunday, of parcels and express letters only. The G.P.O., Charing Cross and Eversholt Street Offices open from 5–7 p.m. (stamps, registered letters); also certain Telegraph Offices (stamps, telegraph (p. 396), telephone, registered letters). Express letters are not accepted for delivery under Service 1 (p. 392), and parcels are not collected. *The Provinces:* In Scotland business is as on week-days: in England and Ireland as Sundays, but with one morning delivery of letters and parcels, even if Christmas be a Sunday. OTHER PUBLIC AND BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London*: One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening and midnight; of parcels, morning only. G.P.O. and Head District Offices (p. 230) open for all business except Savings Bank and non-telegraphic money orders. *The Provinces:* In England and Ireland the chief town and country offices and sub-offices, if also telegraph delivery offices, generally open as usual, closing at noon for Savings Bank, Postal, and Money Order business. The smaller offices of all kinds open either only in the morning or not at all. In Scotland the same holds good, but on New Year's Day no Money Order, etc., business is done. Throughout the U.K. there is only one letter and parcel delivery; in Scotland also on SACRAMENTAL FAST DAYS and Holidays fixed by Local Authorities.

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1915.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° ..... 36 gals.	5 2 0
Exceeding 1215° ... 36 gals.	5 19 6
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° .. 36 gals.	1 5 6
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	
CARDS, PLAYING....doz. packs	0 3 9
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried cwt.	0 19 10
Roasted or ground .....lb.	0 0 3
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS: Blank film, per linear foot	0 0 ½
Positives, " "	0 0 1
Negatives, " "	0 0 8
CLOCKS, WATCHES, and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
COCOA .....lb.	0 0 1½
Husks and Shells.....cwt.	0 3 0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate. Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
Cocoa Butter .....lb.	0 0 1½
COFFEE .....cwt.	1 1 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb.	0 0 3
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground; mixed .....lb.	0 0 2
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants .....cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt.	0 10 6
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.	
GLUCOSE, Solid .....cwt.	0 5 11
Liquid .....cwt.	0 4 3
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 5 11
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 4 3
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 2 1
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
MOTOR CARS, including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof, other than tyres, except cars for use as omnibuses or ambulances or for trade purposes: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
MOTOR SPIRIT ....the gallon	0 0 6
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas, and similar instruments and accessories and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
SACCHARIN and Mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use .....oz.	0 0 0
SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used ..lb.	0 0 3
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—	
Enumerated Spirits:— Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	*0 15 1
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal.	*0 15 2
Additional in respect of Sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit .....proof gal.	0 0 1
Unenumerated Spirits:— Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal.	*0 15 3
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	0 15 2
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, provided such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested.. proof gal.	*0 15 2
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal.	0 1 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal.	1 1 5
SPIRITS, &c.—*continued.* Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*1 4 1
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 7
Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.	
* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.	
SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 4 6
Excdg. 76 & not ex. 77, cwt.	0 4 7·5
" 77 " 78 "	0 4 9·3
" 78 " 79 "	0 4 11·1
" 79 " 80 "	0 5 0·9
" 80 " 81 "	0 5 2·7
" 81 " 82 "	0 5 4·5
" 82 " 83 "	0 5 6·3
" 83 " 84 "	0 5 8·3
" 84 " 85 "	0 5 10·3
" 85 " 86 "	0 6 0·3
" 86 " 87 "	0 6 2·3
" 87 " 88 "	0 6 4·6
" 88 " 89 "	0 6 6·8
" 89 " 90 "	0 6 9·5
" 90 " 91 "	0 7 0·2
" 91 " 92 "	0 7 2·9
" 92 " 93 "	0 7 5·6
" 93 " 94 "	0 7 8·2
" 94 " 95 "	0 7 10·9
" 95 " 96 "	0 8 1·6
" 96 " 97 "	0 8 4·3
" 97 " 98 "	0 8 7·0
" 98 ..... "	0 9 4
BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt. (Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.)	0 0 5
Note.—An additional ½*d.* the lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of ½*d.* the lb. shall be chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of 1*d.* the lb., or such Spirit duty rate in excess of 1*d.* the lb. as analysis may show to be necessary.	
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 0 5
CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt.	0 1 4
CARAMEL, Solid .....cwt.	0 1 10
Liquid .....cwt.	0 1 4
CHERRIES, Drained .....cwt.	0 1 0
CHUTNEY .....cwt.	0 0 10
COCOANUT, Sugared .....cwt.	0 0 10

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
CONFECTIONERY:—	
Hard, such as: Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, &c. cwt.	0 1 10
Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 7*2* per cent. of the total net weight, cwt.	0 1 4
Soft, viz.: A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels, or Cases, on the Entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 10*d*. the cwt. cwt.	0 0 10
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. ..... cwt.	0 1 4
Confectionery, Fig .... cwt.	0 2 6
Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring ..... cwt.	0 1 10
Licorice, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing .... cwt.	0 0 7
FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit ..... cwt.	0 1 10
FRUIT, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. of added sugar, cwt.	0 0 3
In other cases in *thin* syrup cwt.	0 0 5
Fruit, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 1 1
FRUITS: Crystallized, Glacé, and Metz, except Fruit liable to duty as such, cwt.	0 1 10
Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis.) cwt.	0 1 6
Imitation, Crystallized or not, in all other cases, cwt.	0 1 10
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, except Currants, preserved in Sugar or Syrup, whether mixed with other Fruit or not ..... cwt	0 7 0
FRUIT PULP, excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 0 5
Excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup, as Jam, cwt.	0 1 4
GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar ..... cwt.	0 1 4
MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such ..... cwt.	0 1 4
MARZIPAN ..... cwt.	0 1 1
MILK:—	
Condensed, sweetened, whole ..... cwt.	0 0 9
Condensed, sweetened, separated or skimmed ..cwt.	0 0 10

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
MILK—*continued.*	
Condensed slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated, or skimmed, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 18 per cent. of added Sugar, subject to occasional sampling and testing ..... cwt.	0 0 4
MILK POWDER:—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added Sugar ..... cwt.	0 0 8
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing ..... cwt.	0 1 6
Note.—Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the 8*d.* rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the 8*d.* rate are liable to sampling and testing	
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD .... cwt.	0 0 7
Soy, when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter ..... cwt.	0 0 5
TAMARINDS, preserved in Syrup ..... cwt.	0 0 5
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
TEA ..... lb.	0 1 0
TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:	
Cigars ..... lb.	0 10 6
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0 8 0
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 7 0
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb	0 8 6
Other sorts ..... lb.	0 7 0
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 6 7½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 8 0
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. lb.	0 5 6½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 6 2
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 5 6
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 6 1½
WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 1 3
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 3 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ..gal.	0 0 3
Additional—ON STILL WINE imported in Bottles ..gal.	0 1 0
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles ....gal.	0 2 6

All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations.

Customs Drawbacks.

BEER, Imported or brought into Great Britain or Ireland and subsequently exported as merchandise, or shipped, or removed to the Isle of Man, of an original gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons £ 1 5 3

COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance ..... 100 lb. 0 14 0

MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of food for stock, or to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits* ..... cwt. 0 2 1

* Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-Duty-paid Sugar placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act, 1903.

SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid — upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.

Goods (other than beer) exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, in the preparation of which any duty-paid Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin, or Molasses, has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, or, in the case of residual products, to be contained therein.

TOBACCO:—

Tobacco upon which the Duties of Customs on importation have been paid:—

(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being exported as merchandise, or shipped as stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, or exported by parcel post:—

Cigars ..... lb.	0 6 3
Cigarettes ..... lb.	0 6 1½
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manufactured Tobacco ..... lb.	0 6 0
Snuff (not being offal Snuff) ..... lb.	0 5 9

(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, including offal Snuff, on being exported or delivered:—

In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation:	
In a bonded warehouse approved for the manufacture of sheepwash, &c.; or	
For abandonment in King's Warehouse, lb.	0 5 7½

The above rates of drawback are allowed on Tobacco, &c., containing 14 per cent. of moisture, a proportionate increase or deduction being made if the moisture is less or more.

A deduction is made from the drawback for every lb. of inorganic matter in excess of 22 per cent. (exclusive of water), with certain allowances.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

	£	s.	d.
APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0
BEER—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	1	5	0
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, annual value of house *exceeding £8 but not exceeding £10*	0	4	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):—			
*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.)	1	0	0
,, for every pack duty	0	0	3
CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried	0	18	8
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence :—			
*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼lb.	0	0	¼
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).			
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0
GLUCOSE, *Solid*, the cwt.	0	5	11
Do., *Liquid*, ,,	0	4	3
GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0
HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only:			
Not exc. 1s. ...0 3 | Not exc. 20s. ...	0	4	0
,, 2s. 6d. 0 6 | ,, 30s. ...	0	6	0
,, 4s. ...1 0 | ,, 50s. ...	1	0	0
,, 10s. ...2 0 | Exceed. 50s. ...	2	0	0
MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
MOTOR SPIRIT, manufactured in U.K. the gallon	0	0	6
Duty repayable to persons using for motor ambulances, and otherwise than for motive power for motor cars, and half duty repayable when used for trade cars or hackney carriages, & by a medical man for professional purposes.			
Motor Spirit Manufacturer, annual licence	1	0	0
Motor Spirit Dealer, annual licence... (One pint at a time may be sold without licence.)	0	5	0
OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold — Licence for a Year	10	0	0
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold — 1 day	2	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K.	7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5	0
PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article	2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	15	0
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
(Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.			
(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.			
Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.			
A reduction of duty is also allowed			

	£	s.	d.
in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions.			
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 1*d.* a mile):—			
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10	6
,, ,, £30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.	0	3	0
SPIRITS:—			
Home-made, per proof gallon	0	14	9
Imported from Channel Islands, per proof gallon	0	15	1
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ... proof gal.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years ... proof gal.	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
,, retailers of	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.			
Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises:—			
Annual value of licensed premises:—			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	11	10	0
,, 20 ,, ,, 30	14	0	0
,, 30 ,, ,, 50	15	0	0
,, 50 ,, ,, 75	16	0	0
,, 75 ,, ,, 100	17	10	0
,, 100 ,, ,, 250	19	0	0
,, 250 ,, ,, 500	30	0	0
,, 500	50	0	0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

	£	s.	d.
STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K.:—			
Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
SWEETS (including British Wine):—			
Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
*Retailers of: the same as for Cider.			
TOBACCO, grown in Ireland (from April 30, 1909), or grown in England or Scotland (from Jan. 1, 1910):—			
Manufactured in bond ... per lb.	0	7	0
Unmanufactured, if containing 10 per cent. moisture ... per lb.	0	5	4
Less than 10 per cent. moisture ,,	0	5	11½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual:—			
Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 ,, 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 ,, 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 ,, 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5*s.* and a surcharge on renewal.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K.	1	0	0
WINE, annual licences, U.K.:—			
Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see also* PUBLICANS): from £4 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).			
WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.			

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

Local Taxation Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

	£	s.	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
CARRIAGES AND MOTORS—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules:—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Motors, or Vehicles drawn by Motors:—			
Motor Bicycles or Tricycles	1	0	0
Motor Cars:—			
Not exceeding 6½ h.p.	2	2	0
,, ,, 12 ,,	3	3	0
,, ,, 16 ,,	4	4	0
,, ,, 26 ,,	6	6	0
,, ,, 33 ,,	8	8	0
,, ,, 40 ,,	10	10	0
,, ,, 60 ,,	21	0	0
Exceeding 60 ,,	42	0	0

Medical men are allowed half the duty if the car is kept for professional purposes.

	£	s.	d.
Hackney Motors:—			
Weight unladen:—			
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 5 tons	*3	18	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	*2	17	0
Not exceeding 1 ton; or *exceeding* 5 tons	0	15	0

* Including Light Locomotive Duty

Half the *Carriage Licence Duty only* charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December. No reduction on the Light Locomotive Duty.

N.B.—In calculating weight of a vehicle *unladen*, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.

	£	s.	d.
DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty			

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ...	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.....	2	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.			
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)..... Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.	0	10	0
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
*MOTOR CAR, REGISTRATION OF	1	0	0
* ,, CYCLE, ,, ,, ...	0	5	0
* ,, DRIVER'S LICENCE	0	5	0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, and Land Values Duties.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack s. 78 : i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.*—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1	0	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration ...	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged.....	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25.....	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50...	0	2	6
,, 20... 0 1 0 ,, 100...	0	5	0
,, 30... 0 1 6 ,, 200...	0	10	0
,, 40... 0 2 0 ,, 500...	0	15	0
Exceeding £500.....	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand :			
Not exceedg. £1... 5*d.* Not exceedg. £20... 2*s.*			
,, £2... 10*d.* ,, £30... 3*s.*			
,, £5.. 1*s.* 3*d.* ,, £50... 5*s.*			
,, £10. 1*s.* 9*d.* ,, £100 8*s.* 6*d.*			
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount.....	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (*i.e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K. : Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 100	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity :—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			

	£	s.	d.
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	0	5	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62& 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) 2s. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (8s 10, Fin. Act, 1907).	0	2	6
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London ; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	1
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security ; where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100 ,, 500	0	1	0
,, 500 ,, 1,000	0	2	0
,, 1,000 ,, 1,500	0	3	0
,, 1,500 ,, 2,500	0	4	0
,, 2,500 ,, 5,000	0	6	0
,, 5,000 ,, 7,500	0	8	0
,, 7,500 ,, 10,000	0	10	0
,, 10,000 ,, 12,500	0	12	0
,, 12,500 ,, 15,000	0	14	0
,, 15,000 ,, 17,500	0	16	0
,, 17,500 ,, 20,000	0	18	0
,, 20,000	1	0	0
(Special adhesive stamps.)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.			
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.			
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity : for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER :—Of Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877 : for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	2	6
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security : where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	1	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	1	6
,, 15 ,, 20	0	2	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Proviso for composition for transfer duty : see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39.			
*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above) ; where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.			
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES : If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real			

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

	£	s.	d.
or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.	5	0	0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed 0 10 0

DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0	10	0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0	10	0

DEMISE, *see* LEASE.

DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	5	0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:— To hold the office of lecturer, &c.....	0	10	0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.

For every £100 or part thereof	0	1	0

ESTATE DUTY:
In the case of every person dying after 15 August, 1914, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	£150,000	£11
500	2	200,000	12
1,000	3	250,000	13
5,000	4	300,000	14
10,000	5	350,000	15
20,000	6	400,000	16
40,000	7	500,000	17
60,000	8	600,000	18
80,000	9	800,000	19
100,000	10	1,000,000	20

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.
Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.
Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.
Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.
The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

	£	s.	d.
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY: Charged on the amount by which the profits from all trades or businesses (except husbandry, offices or employments, and professions) exceed by more than £200 the pre-war standard of profits. A duty equal to 50 per cent. of the excess.			
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION: In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	0	10	0
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS: Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal.....	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging house *of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40* ... in the £ 0 0 2
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60 ... in the £ 0 0 4
Exceeding £60 ... in the £ 0 0 6
Other houses of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40..... in the £ 0 0 3
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60 ... in the £ 0 0 6
Exceeding £60 ... in the £ 0 0 9
On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.

INCOME TAX, *see* Property and Income Tax.
INCREMENT VALUE DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences ..... (10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)	5	0	0

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:

For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000.....	0	10	0
POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897: Annual Premium not exceeding £2	0	0	1

	£	s.	d.
Annual Premium exceeding £2 under hand	0	0	6
Ditto ditto under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	1
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).			
INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent.:			
For any Voyage, for every £100 or fractional part (s. 5 Finance Act, 1908)	0	0	1
For Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3d.; not exc. 12 months	0	0	6
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of (1 Edw. 7. c. 7. s. 11).	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	100	0	0

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

LAND VALUES DUTIES:—

(I.) INCREMENT VALUE DUTY: payable on the occasion (*a*) of any transfer or sale of land or any interest therein, (*b*) of any lease for more than 14 years, (*c*) of the land, or interest in it, passing on death. (*d*) In the case of Corporations, in addition to (*a*) and (*b*), and in place of (*c*), the duty is payable in 1914 and every 15 years thereafter.

Rate of duty [payable as a stamp duty by (*a*) the seller, (*b*) the lessor, (*c*) the deceased's estate, or (*d*) the Corporation]: £1 for every £5 of "increment value," *i.e.*, the increase in the value of the site—apart from the value of buildings, &c., thereon—since April 30, 1909, or since the last payment of duty.

Exemptions, &c.—Agricultural land, while it has no higher value than for agricultural purposes only.—Small residences occupied by the owner, or holder of lease of 50 years, where annual value does not exceed £40 in London, £26 in towns of 50,000 population, and £16 elsewhere.—Small agricultural holdings, where land and dwelling do not exceed £30 annual value, occupied and cultivated by the owner, and not exceeding 50 acres (of average value not exceeding £75 an acre).—Recreation grounds owned by corporate and other bodies, without view of profit, are not liable to the periodical charge (*d*).—Flats (transfer, lease, &c., of separate dwelling).—Ten *per cent.* of increment allowed free on first and on any subsequent occasion, but such allowances not to amount to more than 25 *per cent.* in any period of five years.—Allowance is made where Reversion Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909.—Minerals not so exempt are subject to a special basis of charge to Increment Value Duty, as an annual duty.

(II.) REVERSION DUTY: payable by the lessor on the determination of a lease.

Rate of Duty: £1 for every £10 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor.

Exemptions, &c.—Reversions purchased before April 30, 1909, under leases which determine within 40 years of purchase.—Leases of agricultural land.—Leases the original term of which did not exceed 21 years.—Allowance made where fresh lease is granted before expiration of original lease, 2½ *per cent.* of duty for each unexpired year, up to 50 *per cent.* of whole duty.—Allowance is made where Increment Value Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Mining leases are not charged.

(III.) UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY: payable by the owner (including a lessee for a term of 50 years or more) of any land which has not been developed by the erection of dwelling-houses or buildings for the purpose of any trade, &c., other than agriculture (but including glass-houses or greenhouses as trade buildings), or is not otherwise used *bonâ-fide* for any trade, &c., other than agriculture.

Rate of Duty: One halfpenny annually for every £1 of the "site value," *i.e.*, the market value of the fee simple of the land if divested of buildings, timber, &c., and less the value of any minerals.

Exemptions, &c.—Land the site value of which does not exceed £50 an acre.—Agricultural land, except on such part of the site value as exceeds its agricultural value.—Parks and spaces open to the public as of right, or to which the public are allowed reasonable access.—Recreation grounds, used as such under agreements for not less than 5 years.—Land not exceeding 1 acre occupied with a dwelling-house.—Garden (with a dwelling-house) up to 5 acres, when site value of the whole does not exceed 20 times its *annual* value.—Agricultural land held under an existing agreement, not chargeable until agreement terminates.—Agricultural land occupied and cultivated by the owner, if *all* land owned by him does not exceed £500 in value.—Allowance is made where Increment Value Duty has been paid in respect of undeveloped land.

(IV.) MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1s. 0d. annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.—*Reversion Duty* is not charged on the determination, nor *Increment Duty* on the grant, of a mining lease.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909, are exempt from *Increment Value* Duty, and minerals not so exempt are charged *to that Duty* on a special basis in the form of an annual duty.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, *id.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5*s.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Excd.	Not Excd.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
£5	10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
15	20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
20	25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
25	50	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	75	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
75	100	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

100, for fractional part of £50 ... 0 10 0 | 3 0 0 | 6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see* "*Estate Duty.*"

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent.

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... } £10 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased .....

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1*d.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House ..... 10*s.*

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate	£ 2	*s.* 0	*d.* 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—

(1) Colonial Government Securities, same duty as on *Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).*			
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	1	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).*			
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10.....	0	2	0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.).*

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland	5	0	0
Not special (*see* page 412)	0	10	0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ...	1	0	0
Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict. c. 51.			
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Not exc. £25...0 0 8 | Not exc. £200	0	5	0
" 50...0 1 3 | " 250	0	6	3
" 100...0 2 6 | " £300	0	7	6
" 150...0 3 9			
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0	2	6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0	0	6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100.....	0	0	6
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped: for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0	1	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions :—			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1	0	0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal :—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year £5 0 0	10th year	10	0	0
6th „ 6 0 0	11th „	11	0	0
7th „ 7 0 0	12th „	12	0	0
8th „ 8 0 0	13th „	13	0	0
9th „ 9 0 0	14th „	14	0	0
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.			
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 (nominal amount)	0	2	6
Ditto, in any other case	0	10	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0

PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.

†PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the £

Schedule A : Lands, Tenements, &c.	0	2	6
Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.			
Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either ⅛ or ⅙ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. c. 35).			
Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. This special allowance does not apply to houses of annual value exceeding £12. Five years' average taken.			
Schedule B : Nurseries & Markt. Gardens In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on full Annual Value ; *or* (by special request, if made before 7th December in the current income-tax year) on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D.	0	2	6
	or		
	0	*2	4
	or		
	0	*2	0
	or		
	0	*1	9
	or		
	0	*1	6
Schedule C : Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)	0	2	6
Schedule D : Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.	As above.		
Schedule E : Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.	As above.		

Exemption and Abatements.

Income not exceeding £130 Exempt.

Excd.	Not Exc'd.		
£130	... £400	Abatement of	£120
400	... 600	„	100
600	... 700	„	70

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. c. 24, s. 5), provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D, and that his income is unconnected with the business of the wife. Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income ; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

A Clergyman or Minister paying rent for dwelling-house and using part of the house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent. (Finance Act, 1907, s. 28.)

ALLOWANCE FOR CHILDREN may be claimed by persons whose total incomes do not exceed £500. £25 to be free of tax in respect of each child under 16 years old.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief dependent on total income is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions :* present or former servants of the Crown, widows in receipt of pensions granted in consideration of the employment of their late husbands in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons residing abroad for their health.

EXCESS PROFITS, *see* Excess Profits.

SUPER TAX, *see* Super Tax.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—

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* Relief for "Earned" Incomes.—An individual whose total income (from all sources) does not exceed £2,500 may claim to be charged at the appropriate lower rate of duty (*see* below) upon any portion of such income which is immediately derived by him from the exercise of a trade or profession, or from an office or employment of profit held by him, or from a pension for past services in an office or employment of profit.

Where the total income does not exceed—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1,000	1	6	2,000	2	0
1,500	1	9	2,500	2	4

Relief of Small Incomes.—An individual whose total income (from all sources) does not exceed £500 is entitled to such relief from Income Tax as will reduce the amount of Income Tax on his income to the amount which would have been paid if the tax were charged on incomes not exceeding £500 at 2s., not exceeding £500 at 2s. 4d.

† The rates of tax shown are those fixed by the Finance Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 62), but the Finance (No. 3) Bill, 1915, provides that these rates shall be increased by 30 per cent. for the year ending 5th April, 1916, and 40 per cent. afterwards.

	£	s.	d.
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.			
In any other case	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Penalty for not stamping	*10*	*0*	*0*
REVERSION DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	1
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	1	10	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.			
SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £3,000:—			
In respect of the first £2,500	*Nil.*		
In respect of the excess over £2,500—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	0	10
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	1	2
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	1	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	1	10
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	2
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	10
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	2
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	3	6
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0	0	6
UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.			
VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.			
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

Spoiled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (sea policy and general spoiled stamps), from 11 to 3 on Wednesday and Friday.

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

- Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d*. — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year, if in the form of letters and correspondence only.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.
- Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.
- Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

- Articles of clerkship.
- Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.
- Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.
- Contract notes.
- Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.
- Share warrants. Warrants for goods.
- Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

- Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.
- Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; exceeding £2,000:—	£	s.	d.
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	1	0	0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do., after first £100,000	20	1	0
Maximum Fee	50	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	5	0

Deed stamp 10*s*. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10*s*. up to £200, £1 above £200.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, WILLS, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. No birth occurring in England and Wales can be registered after the lapse of seven years from the date thereof. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death ; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register ; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

Coroners' Inquests.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which

the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5. In the case of sudden or suspicious death in Scotland, the Lord Advocate may order a public inquiry to be held in the manner prescribed by the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1895, as altered by an amending Act passed in 1906.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

MARRIAGE BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

Banns of Marriage.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 412). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person, whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Marriage Licences can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1), are available for London and all England and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 6*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Special Licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application should be made to The Faculty Office, 23, Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. Fees for licence stamp, &c., average £29 5*s.* 6*d.*

MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NONCONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act. 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

Notice of Marriage by Certificate.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

Notice of Marriage by Licence.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

Issue of Certificate (without Licence) for Marriage.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

Issue of Certificate and Licence for Marriage.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate* :—

a. If both parties live in the same district :—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.

b. If they live in different districts :—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence* :—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows :—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows :—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations :—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other :—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof :—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays; he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

FEES.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book.....	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence.....	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage.....	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

CERTIFICATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, OR MARRIAGES.

Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s.* 7*d.*, viz., 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certificate, and 1*d.* for the stamp affixed thereto. They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place. For the certificate of a birth in *Scotland*, application should be made to the Registrar-General in Edinburgh.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament :

Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1*s.*; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6*d.*; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s.*; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6*d.*, Marriage, 1*s.*; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother is still illegal, and the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so

resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnised. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt.:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar among those of all nations for the latitude allowed the contracting parties, and, beyond requiring proof of present consent, the utter absence of direction as to celebration. No religious ceremony is obligatory, although the intervention of the Church is recognised, and is usual in practice. That the parties give their free and serious consent is the only requisite. Males over fourteen and females over twelve may contract marriage without consent of their parents or guardians.

Marriages are of two kinds: (1) Those solemnized by a minister after (*a*) banns, or (*b*) publication of notice by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages; and (2) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

On Banns.—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary authentically since 1242, and is probably of greater antiquity. It is regulated chiefly by the Acts of Assembly of the Church of Scotland. One of the parties must have resided in the parish where the banns are to be proclaimed for the space of fifteen clear days immediately preceding the proclamation in the parish church. The banns are proclaimed in the parish church on two separate Sundays during service, but it is customary to complete the publication by proclamation at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the proclamation is made in both. There is no provision for cases where one of the parties resides in England, but it is usual to accept an English certificate. Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church. A certificate of residence signed by two householders is usually required to accompany the application. The fee for banns is 2*s.* 6*d.*

The certificate of publication of banns is authority to a clergyman of any denomination to celebrate the marriage. After the lapse of three months the banns are useless. The marriage must take place in presence of at least two witnesses capable of giving evidence. It need not be celebrated in a church, but may be in a dwelling-house or elsewhere, and at any hour; the time and place is a matter of absolute indifference to the law. After the marriage a schedule, signed by the parties, the clergyman, and two witnesses, must be transmitted to the registrar within three days, under penalties. Clergymen do not charge fees.

After Notice by Registrar.—This procedure is regulated by the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878. Both parties must have resided in Scotland for at least fifteen days prior to publication of the notice. Application is made to the registrar, who publicly exhibits the notice of the intended marriage for seven days. At the expiry of this period, unless written objections have been filed, the registrar issues a certificate of publication, which is equivalent in effect to banns. The fee is 1*s.* 6*d.* Roman Catholics avail themselves of this method exclusively.

Irregular Marriages. — By declaration or acknowledgment. One of the parties must have resided in Scotland for twenty-one days immediately preceding. The parties, being capable of marriage and without legal impediment, may express either verbally or in writing, in presence of two witnesses (to whom the parties are known) capable of giving evidence, their mutual consent to take each other then and there for husband and wife. This act constitutes marriage. Registration is not essential to the validity of the marriage. If, however, it is desired to register the marriage, application is made to the sheriff of the county where it has been contracted. It is advisable to employ a solicitor to conduct the matter. The fees are £1 5*s.* A copy of the entry in the register duly signed by the registrar is sufficient proof of the marriage (*Drew* v. *Drew* (1912), P. 175).

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

The following is an abstract of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, *which comes into force on Jan.* 1, 1915, and which consolidates and amends the common law and the statute law previously existing on the subject of British Nationality and Naturalization :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY.—The following are British subjects :—

1. Every person born, of whatever parentage, within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions whose *father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, and had not, at the time of the child's birth, lost the British nationality so acquired. As to the children of naturalized British subjects, *see* below at (7).

3. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan.* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

4. Every person born on board a British ship.

5.* Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the Naturalization Act, 1870, or the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

6. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

7. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions :—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,
  (i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or
  (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality" below.

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality :—

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country ;

(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are :—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status ;

(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality ;

(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien ;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate ;

(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown ; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality :—

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament ;

(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant ;

(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdon between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must :—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown ;

(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language ; and

(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £3, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien —*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the

defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40*s.*; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

WILLS, TESTATORS AND EXECUTORS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be

repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses ; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is :—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows :—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid ; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient :—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses. THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded : "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be :—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin :—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows :—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary ; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees :—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or

any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of

the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Registry.	*Registrar.*	*District.*
Bangor.....	G. H. Reid (£350)	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	John Glaisyer (£800)	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250)	Dorsetshire.
Bodmin ...	W. H. L. Shadwell (£500)	Cornwall.
Bristol.....	Arthur Frederick Nepean (£600)	Bristol & Bath, County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Southey (£200)	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£350)	Kent, East, and Canterbury.
Carlisle ...	E. L. Hunt (£700)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Carmarth'n	H. M. Fraser (£400)	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan.
Chester ...	H. A. Jenner (£800)	Chester.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland (£200)	Sussex, West.
Derby	C. T. E. Wilde (£600)	Derbyshire.
Durham ...	W. J. Maynard (£500)	Durham.
Exeter.....	O. H. Hardy (£1,000)	Devonshire.
Gloucester	R. Fuller (£600) ...	Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).
Hereford...	H. C. M. Nolan (£400)	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich ...	G. Pritchard, B.A. (£450)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North.
Lancaster	Baldwin Dacres Adams (£700)	Co. of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester.
Leicester...	H. Pickering Clarke (£500)	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch (£350)	Sussex, East.
Lichfield...	H. G. Faussett-Osborne (£800)	Staffordshire.
Lincoln ...	John Strachan, K.C. (£500)	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool	J. C. Bromfield (£750)	W. Derby Hund.
Llandaff ...	Raymund Allen (£350)	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth.
Manchest'r	R. S. O. Mais (£800)	City of Manchester and Hundred of Salford.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. E. Edwards (£500)	Northumberland.
N'th'mpton	W. Young (£250)	Northants, S'th, and Beds.
Norwich ...	Charles H. Wilkinson (£700)	Norfolk.
Nottingh'm	Dr. F. Oswald (£400)	N'tinghamshire.
Oxford.....	John T. Lewis ..... (£500)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks.
Peterboro'	C. S. Magee (£400)	Northants, N'th, Hunts, & Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis (£350)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth.
Salisbury...	J. F. M. Fawcett (£350)	Wiltshire.
Shrewsb'ry	R. K. A. Green (£500)	Salop and Montgomery.
Taunton ...	E. T. Alms (£350)	Somerset, West.
Wakefield	B. H. H. Thomson (£1,200)	Yorks, West Riding.
Wells	V. F. Engleheart (£300)	Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District.
Winchester	G. G. Phillimore (£500)	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£500)	Worcestershire.
York.....	G. L. Simpson (£1,000)	Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York).

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock: Bank of Ireland Stock: India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks: any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created

by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created: any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants: any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years: and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The Office has proved a great success. The annual report for 1914–15 shows that the Department is wholly free from debt, and the work is carried on without any charge on the public purse. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1915, was £62,398,294, while the value of the future estates represented by the applications of 3,428 intending testators which have still to mature, was £69,662,865. Official figures give the total value of the business, present and future, negotiated to date, at over £132,000,000.

The methods of the Department, which dispense with forms wherever possible, are prompt and businesslike. The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, the appointment may be effected with even greater simplicity. All that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with personal friends or relations of the testator. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee to act in substitution of or jointly with the executors already nominated can be effected by means of a codicil.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while his success ensures that he is highly skilled in his duties.

In addition to these advantages, he makes a special feature of investment. The large funds placed in his care, and his official position, give him manifest advantages in this respect; he not only endeavours to ensure that the capital shall be preserved intact, but also to invest as productively as is prudent under his powers, so that the best rate of interest shall be secured.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. In practice, wherever possible, he appears to follow the sound policy of spreading his investments so that the risk of any loss, either of capital or of income, is diminished and the stability of both assured as far as possible. In his last report he shows that where a greater latitude of investment is given than that permitted by trustee securities only, he has found it possible to secure a return of £4 7*s.* 9*d.* per cent.

The success of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office; secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanied the remedy provided; and thirdly, to the energy and efficiency with which the Department is administered. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself and of his senior officials to the human and personal details of any trust, and to the care of children and infirm people for whom he is responsible. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department, and the Office is separate from any other Government Department. The work of the Office is subject to audit, both external and internal. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee may direct the audit and investigation of any trust.

The fees are on a moderate scale.

The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay his expenses, so that the Office is a mutual one in that those using it are intended to have their estates administered at cost price.

The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee on capital and a fee on income. The fees on capital are taken in two instalments—an instalment of half at the beginning, and another instalment of half at the end of a trust—each instalment being calculated at the following rates :—

On the first £1,000, fifteen shillings per cent.
On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, five shillings per cent.
On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.
On the excess of £50,000, 1*s.* 3*d.* per cent.

The fee on income is 1 per cent. if, as is usual, the income be paid direct from its source to the person entitled; on any income in excess of £2,000 a year the fee is only ½ per cent. Where the income is paid through the Department then the fee is 2 per cent. up to £500 a year, and 1 per cent. on any excess of £500 a year, and ½ per cent. on income in excess of £2,000 a year. The fee on investment is ½ per cent.; the Public Trustee, out of the fee, paying the brokerage.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with either of his senior officers can be arranged by letter or telephone, and a pamphlet giving full information can be obtained post free on application to 3 & 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., or at any Post Office. It is hoped that the new permanent offices of the Department in Kingsway will be open on 1 Jan. 1916.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

The Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart.
Assistant Public Trustee, E. K. Allen.
Legal Adviser, L. J. Fulton.
Financial Adviser, E. W. Thomas.
Principal Clerks, E. C. Groves, R. S. Shuckburgh.
Small Estates and Compensation Cases, S. A. Poynder.
Accountant, A. F. Day.
Chief Clerk, Income Office, F. W. Norledge.
Cashier, A. H. Cobbett.
Manchester Branch—
Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young.
Office Hours, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 1.

Intestates' Estates.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

TABLE *of Succession applicable to England and Scotland, and showing persons entitled to administer.*

The persons entitled to administer are shown in brackets.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* *Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.*]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, the widow of a man dying in England, Wales, or Ireland intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act. The provisions of this Act are now applied to Scotland by the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following :—*
Widow only	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.] *One-third to widow. One-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate during life must collate the advances). One-third amongst living children *per capita* and issue of deceased children *per stirpes*. *See* NOTE A, next page.
Widow and father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.] *Half to widow, one-sixth to mother. Two-sixths to Crown.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]

Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. [Widow.] *Half to widow. One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*.
Husband, with or without children	All to husband. [Husband.] *Half to husband. Half to wife's next-of-kin. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father. [Father.] *One-half to father. One-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally. [Mother.] *Mother one-third. Brothers and sisters two-thirds equally.
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother. [Mother.] *One-third to mother. Two-thirds to the Crown.
Child, children, or grandchildren by deceased child	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.] *All to uncles and aunts if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally *per capita*. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.] *Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.] *Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.] *All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A. Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B. By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood. By the Scottish Law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father only) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother only) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous children take equally with those born in the lifetime of their father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The Dower (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.

Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children	Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.
Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

ARCHITECTS.

The custom is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. If PLANS, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking a Schedule of Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNEXION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £100, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,900, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Ground Rents and Chief Rents, including the preparation of particulars and the advising as to reserves:—½ to 1 year's purchase, according to the circumstances of each case, exclusive of expenses.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £100, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,900, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Ground Rents and Chief Rents.—½ to 1 year's purchase, according to the circumstances of each case.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

When one Valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—Where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and upon the premium or consideration, 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

For collecting Ground Rents or Rents of Premises let on Leases or Agreements.—From 2½ to 5 per cent.

For collecting Rents of Weekly Property.—10 per cent. on gross rental.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—(*a*) *For Mortgage Purposes.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

(*b*) *For Partition Purposes*, or *for advising Owners* for purpose of Sale or Purchase.—Where the valuation amounts to £10,000 or under, half a guinea per cent.; where the valuation amounts to more than £10,000, half a guinea per cent. on first £10,000, and one quarter of a guinea per cent. on the residue.

(*c*) *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

(*d*) *For advising as to Rentals other than Ground Rentals.*—When the rent is fixed at £100 per annum or under, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; over £100 per annum, 5 per cent. on £100, and 2½ per cent. on the remainder of one year's rental, exclusive of expenses.

2. *Valuation of Furniture Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

3. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

4. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £1,000, and £3 3*s.* per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder of the amount of the valuation of each property. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.* on each property.

(*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—2½ guineas per cent. on the first £500, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

7. *Valuations under the Finance* (1909-10) *Act*, 1910. *For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.*

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land.—One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties.—One quarter-guinea per cent. on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3*s.*

8. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

9. *Valuation or Sale of Timber.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

10. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £900, and 1½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

General Practitioners.	Rentals.		
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*	5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*
Detention per ½ hour	2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*	5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendce. on servants	2*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
Midwifery	21*s.*	21*s.* to 63*s.*	63*s.* to 105*s.*
Adminstrng. Chlrfm.	10*s.* 6*d.*	21*s.*	42*s.*
Consultants.			
Advice or Visit alone	21*s.*	21*s.*	21*s.*
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21*s.*	21*s.* to 42*s.*	21*s.* to 42*s.*
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	10*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.* 6*d.*

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21*s.*

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

THE BANK RATE, 1913–1915.

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1913	17 April	4½
,,	2 Oct.	5
1914	8 Jan.	4½
,,	22 ,,	4
,,	29 ,,	3
,,	30 July	4
,,	31 ,,	8
,,	1 Aug.	10
,,	6 ,,	6
,,	8 ,,	5

No change to Nov. 30, 1915.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on Jan. 1, May 1, and November 1. There is a *special* Bank Holiday *for Ireland* on *St. Patrick's Day*, March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are special holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (*q.v.*) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

THE DERBY.

The *Distance* of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards. (See Notes below.) Including 1851, Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively. The late King Edward VII. won three times (twice before his accession). Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. I'Anson, Mr. Merry, Sir F. Johnstone, and Sir J. Miller twice.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of Subs.	Value of Stakes.	No. of Runners	Time.
						£		m. s.
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	20 to 1	G. Fordham	J. Hayhoe...	273	7,025	23	3 2
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer	R. Peck	256	6,375	19	2 46
1881	Mr. P. Lorillard's *c* Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pincus	242	5,925	15	2 50
1882	Duke of Westminster's *a* Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	197	4,775	14	2 45
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	215	5,150	11	2 48
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien / Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	100 to 8 / 100 to 7	C. Wood / S. Loates	R. Sherwood / Jewitt	189	4,900	15	2 46½
1885	Lord Hastings' *c* Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	189	4,525	12	2 44½
1886	Duke of Westminster's *a c* Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	199	4,700	9	2 45
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	M. Gurry	190	4,525	11	2 43
1888	Duke of Portland's *a* Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	158	3,675	9	2 43
1889	Duke of Portland's *c* Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	169	4,050	13	2 44½
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	233	5,490	8	2 49
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *a c* Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	203	5,510	11	2 56½
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	259	6,960	13	2 44
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *a c* Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	229	5,515	11	2 43
1894	Lord Rosebery's *a* Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	224	5,450	7	2 45½
1895	Lord Rosebery's *c* Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	221	,,	15	2 43½
1896	Prince of Wales's *c* Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	276	,,	11	2 42
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *a c* Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	291	,,	11	2 44
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	276	,,	18	2 47
1899	Duke of Westminster's *a c* Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	264	,,	12	2 42
1900	Prince of Wales's *a c* Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	302	,,	14	2 42
†1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	279	5,670	25	2 40½
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	282	5,450	18	2 42½
1903	Sir J. Miller's *a c* Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	295	6,450	7	2 42½
‡1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *a* St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	260	,,	8	2 45½
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	292	,,	9	2 39½
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	285	,,	22	2 36½
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	278	,,	9	2 44
1908	Chev. Ginestrelli's *c* Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	290	,,	18	2 39½
1909	King Edward VII.'s *a* Minoru	7 to 2	Herbt. Jones	R. Marsh	299	,,	15	2 42½
1910	Mr. Fairie's *d* Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	371	,,	15	2 35½
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *a* Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	363	,,	26	2 36½
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's *b* Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	353	,,	20	2 38½
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	344	,,	15	2 37½
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	372	,,	30	2 38½
1915	Mr. S. Joel's *a* Pommern	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	18*	2,400	17	2 32½

Notes.—1865—Gladiateur, first French-bred horse that won; 1867 snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872 start altered to New Level Post; 1876—Kisber, the first Hungarian-bred horse that won. 1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was dis qualified for boring. The Derby is now a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions. 1915. Owing to the War the race was reopened to those originally nominated. It was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket, and called the New Derby. The value was altered on this occasion, and the second received only 200 sovs.

* Including £1,000 given by Lord Derby. † Starting gate first used. ‡ In a thunderstorm.
a Also won the 2,000 Gs. *b* the 1,000 Gs. *c* Won the St. Leger.
d Record time; previous best, Spearmint's, in 1906. *e* Won the Oaks.

	ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK.). (1¼ miles.)	OAKS. Derby Course.	ST. LEGER.† 1m. 6f. 132yds.	2,000GUINS. Now 1 mile.	1,000GUINS. Now 1 mile.
1906	Mr. L. Neumann's Llangibby, 4y 9st 13lb (9)	Keystone II.	Troutbeck	Gorgos	Flair
1907	Mr. W. B. Purefoy's Lally, 4y 9st 13lb (7)	Glass Doll	Wool Winder	Sheve Gallion	Witch Elm.
1908	Mr. J. B. Joel's Your Majesty, 3y 8st 13lb (10)	Signorinetta	Your Majesty	Norman III.	Rhodora.
1909	Mr. Fairie's Bayardo, 3y 9st 2lb (4)	Perola	Bayardo	Minoru	Electra.
1910	‡ Dead heat. Stakes divided.	Rosedrop	Swynford	Neil Gow	Winkipop.
1911	Lord Derby's Swynford, 4y 10st (7)	Cherimoya	Prince Palatine	Sunstar	Attmah.
1912	Mr. T. Pilkington's Prince Palatine, 4y 10st	Mirska	Tracery	Sweeper II.	Tagalie.
1913	Mr. A. Belmont's Tracery, 4y 10st	Jest	Night Hawk	Louvois	Jest
1914	Sir E. Cassel's Hapsburg, 3y 8st 13lb	Princess Dorrie	Black Jester	Kennymore	Princess Dorrie
1915	No race. War	Snow Marten*	No race. War	Pommern	Vaucluse.

* "New" Oaks, Suffolk Stakes Course, at Newmarket.
† Established in 1776, received name in 1778 out of compliment to Col. St. Leger, and run on Doncaster Town Moor. In 1915 there was no St. Leger. A race with similar conditions, called the September Stakes, was decided at Newmarket, and won by Pommern, but the entry was a new one, not confined to animals originally qualified, as was the case with the New Derby and the New Oaks.
‡ Mr. Fairie's Lemberg, 3y 9st 2lb, and Lord Rosebery's Nell Gow, 3y 9st 2lb (6 runners).

	ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.	GOODWOOD CUP. 2½ miles.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles.	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.
1906	Bachelor's Button(a)9st4lb	Plum Tree 3y 7st 12lb	Velocity 4y 9st 4lb.....	White Knight 3y 7st 8lb
1907	White Knight 4y 9st	White Knight 4y 9st 10lb.	Velocity 5y 10st 1lb	Golden Measure 5y 9st 8lb
1908	White Knight 5y 9st 4lb..	Radium 5y 9st 2lb.....	Radium 5y 10st 1lb	Pillo 3y 7st 10lb
1909	Bomba 3y 7st 7lb	Carrousel 3y 7st 8lb	Amadis 3y 8st 11lb	Amadis 3y 7st 8lb
1910	Bayardo 4y 9st	Magic 3y 7st 2lb	Bronzino 3y 8st 4lb	Chas. O'Malley 3y 7st 8lb
1911	Willonyx 4y 9st	Kilbroney 4y 9st 3lb.....	Lemberg 4y 10st.....	Martingale II. 3y 6st 10lb
1912	Prince Palatine 4y 9st....	Tullibardine 4y 8st 12lb..	Prince Palatine 4y 10st ..	Tidal Wave 3y 7st 8lb
1913	Prince Palatine 5y 9st 4lb	Catmint 4y 9st 3lb.....	Long Set 6y 9st 5lb	Shogun 3y 7st 8lb
1914	Aleppo 5y 9st 4lb	Son-in-Law 4y 7-7 (car. 7-8)	Willarook 3y 8st 4lb.....	Glorvina, 3y 7st 3lb
1915	No race—War*	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War

* A Newmarket Gold Cup, similar conditions, with £1,000 added by the Ascot Authority, was decided over the Summer Course (2 miles 24 yards), and won by Apothecary, 3y 7st 10lb.

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT) Now 2 miles 6 fur. 85 yds.	N'MARKET STAKES. Newmarket and Spring. 1 mile 2 fur.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT) New mile (7 fur. 166 yds.)	STEWARDS' CUP. (GOODWOOD). T. Y. C. 6 furlongs.
1906	Hammerkop 6y 9st 8lb ..	Lally 9st	Dinneford 4y 7st 8lb.....	Rocketter 3y 7st 6lb
1907	Torpoint (a) 9st 7lb	Acclaim 9st	Lally 4y 8st	Romney 3y 6st 3lb
1908	Torpoint (a) 9st 12lb	St. Wolf 9st	Billy the Verger 4y 6st 13lb	Elmstead 3y 7st
1909	Pure Gem 5y 9st 6lb.....	Louviers 9st.....	Dark Ronald 4y 7st 2lb ..	Mediant 3y 7st 13lb
1910	Lagos 5y 9st 6lb	[National Mourning]	Bachelor's Double4y8st4lb	Golden Rod 4y 8st 11b
1911	Royal Realm 6y 9st 7lb ..	Sunstar 9st	Moscato 5y 7st 2lb.....	Braxted 3y 7st 5lb
1912	Jackdaw 4y 9st	Cylgad 9st.....	Eton Boy 4y 7st 10lb	Golden Rod 4y 8st 13lb
1913	Rivoli 4y 9st	Craganour 9st.....	Long Set 6y 9st 1lb	Lord Annandale 3y 6st 10lb
1914	Fiz Yama 5y 9st 2lb	Corcyra 9st	Lie-a-Bed 3y 6st	Golden Sun 4y 8st 12lb
1915	No race—War	Danger Rock 9st	No race—War	No race—War*

* A Stewards' Handicap, similar conditions, was decided over the Exeter Course at Newmarket, and won by Clap Gate, 4y 6st 11lb.

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	CAMBRIDGESH. Now last m.&220 yds. A.F.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.
1906	Mintagon 5y 7st	Polymelus 4y 8st 10lb ..	Major E. Loder's Spearmint....	Ob 5y 8st
1907	Demure 4y 6st 9lb	Land League 4y 7st 13lb	Bn. Rothschild's Sans Souci II.	Ob 6y 8st 10lb
1908	Ventoi 4y 7st 11b	Marcovil 5y 7st 10lb ..	Mr W.K.Vanderbilt's Northeast	Kafir Chief 6y 7st 11lb
1909	Submit 3y 6st 13lb.....	Christmas Daisy 4y 7st 2lb	Bn.M.de Rothschild's Verdun II.	Duke of Sparta5y6st11lb
1910	Verney 4y 7st 11lb.....	Christmas Daisy 5y 8st2lb	Mme. Cheremeteff's Nuage	Cinderello 5y 7st 2lb
1911	Willonyx 4y 9st 5lb	Long Set 4y 6st 12lb	Marquis de Ganay's As d'Atout	Mercutio 6y 8st 4lb
1912	Warlingham 3y 6st 10lb	Adam Bede 4y 7st 12lb	M. A. Fould's Houli	Long Set 5y 8st 2lb
1913	Fiz Yama 4y 7st 7lb	Cantilever 3y 7st 12lb ..	M. E. de St. Alary's Bruleur ..	Berrildon 4y 7st 4lb
1914	Troubadour 3y 6st 9lb ..	Honeywood 3 7st 8lb ..	Bn. Rothschild's Sardanaples..	Outram 5y 7st 11b
1915	Son-in-Law 4y 8st 9lb ..	Silver Tag 3y 8st 3lb....	No race—War	View Law 4y 6st 11b

	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1¼ miles.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. Kempton Spring Meeting. 1 mile ; from 1900 1¼ miles.	PCSS. OF WALES'S ST. Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.
1906	Ascetic's Silver, n., 10st 9lb	Dean Swift 5y 7st 12lb ..	Donnetta 6y 8st 12lb	Dinneford 4y 8st 4lb
1907	Eremon, aged, 10st 11lb ..	Velocity 5y 9st 2lb.....	Polar Star 3y 7st 12lb	Polymelus 5y 9st 7lb
1908	Rubio, aged, 10st 5lb.....	Dean Swift, aged, 8st 12lb	Hayden 4y 8st 12lb	Queen'sAdvocate4y8st10lb
1909	Lutteur III , 5y 10st 11lb	White Eagle 4y 8st 7lb ..	Ebor 4y 7st 7lb	Dark Ronald 4y 9st 4lb
1910	Jenkinstown, 9y 10st 5lb	Bachelor's Double 4y 8st	[National Mourning]	Ulster King 3y 8st 5lb
1911	Glenside, aged, 10st 3 lb ..	Mushroom 3y 7st	Bachelor's Double5y8st11lb	Swynford 4y 10st 11b
1912	Jerry M., 9y 12st 7lb	Chili II. 4y 6st 13lb	Bachelor's Hope 4y 7st 11b	Lance Chest 3y 8st 8lb
1913	Covercoat, 7y 11st 6lb	Drinmore 5y 7st 3lb.....	Absolute 4y 6st 12lb.....	Lance Chest 4y 9st 12lb
1914	Sunloch 8y 9st 7lb	Maiden Erleigh 5y 8st 9lb	The Curragh 4y 6st 12lb ..	The Curragh 4y 9st 9lb
1915	Ally Sloper, 6y 10st 6lb ..	Black Jester 4y 9st	Diadumenos 5y 7st 12lb ..	Rossendale 3y 8st 11lb

	CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET). 2nd October. Now 1 mile 2 fur.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT). For two-year olds. 5 furlongs 144 yards.	MIDDLE PK. PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 fur. of R.M.
1906	Polymelus 4y 9st (2)	Slieve Gallion 8st 10lb (9)	Galvani 9st 3lb (5)	My Pet II. 9st 2lb (5)
1907	Galvani 3y 8st 7lb (6).....	Sir Archibald 8st 10lb (16)	Lesbia 9st (7)	Rhodora 8st 7lb (9)
1908	Llangwm 3y 8st 7lb (2).....	Bayardo 8st 10lb (13).....	Bayardo 9st 3lb (4).....	Bayardo 9st 5lb (6)
1909	Bayardo 3y 8st 8lb (3)	Lemberg 8st 10lb (11)	Lemberg 9st 3lb (8)	Lemberg 9st 5lb (2) [heat]
1910	Lemberg 3y 8st 7lb (2)	Senforth 9st 3lb (16)	Borrow 8st 11lb (5)	KingWilliam&Pluryxus(d.
1911	Lemberg 4y 9st (w.o.)	Lomond 8st 10lb (12).....	Absurd 9st (10)	White Star 9st 5lb (6)
1912	Stedfast 4y 9st (3)	Craganour 8st 10lb (15)	Craganour 9st 3lb (7)	Louvois 9st 2lb (8)
1913	Tracery 4y 9st (2)	Hapsburg 8st 10lb (17) .	Corcyra 9st (7)	Kennymore 8st 9lb (7)
1914	Hapsburg 3y 8st 7lb 2) ..	Let Fly 8st 10lb (15)	Friar Marcus 9st 3lb (7) ..	Let Fly 9st 5lb (7)
1915	Let Fly 3y 8st 7lb (5)	No race—War	Argos 8st 9lb (10)	Atheling 8st 12lb (7)

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY UNION.

	ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND. g. t. g. t.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1906	England .. 0 3—0 1	Devon.
1907	Scotland .. 1 1—0 1	Devon and Durham
1908	Scotland ..*3 1—2 0	Cornwall.
1909	Scotland .. 3 1—1 1	Durham.
1910	England.... 1 3—1 0	Gloucestershire.
1911	England.... 2 1—1 1	Devon.
1912	Scotland .. 1 1—0 1	Devon.
1913	England.... 0 1—0 0	Gloucestershire.
1914	* One penalty. England .. 2 2–1‡ 2 ‡ One dropped.	Midland Counties.
1915	No match—War.	No match—War.

ASSOCIATION.

	ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND. g. g.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
	Scotland .... 2 to 1	Everton *b.* Newcastle United 1–0.
	Drawn ..... 1 to 1	Sheffield Wednesday *b.* Everton 2—1.
	Drawn ..... 1 to 1	Whampton Wanderers *b.* Newcastle U. 3—1.
	England..... 2 to 0	Manchester United *b.* Bristol City 1—0.
	Scotland .... 2 to 0	Newcastle Utd. *b.* Barnsley (after draw) 2—0.
	Drawn ..... 1 to 1	Bradf'd City *b.* NewcastleU.(after a draw)1—0.
	Drawn ..... 1 to 1	Barnsley *b.* W.B.A. (after a draw 0—0) 1—0.
	England .... 1 to 0	Aston Villa *b.* Sunderland 1—0.
	Scotland.....3 to 1	Burnley *b.* Liverpool 1—0.
	No match—War.	Sheffield United *b.* Chelsea 3 —0.

Everton are the League Champions

HENLEY REGATTA.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).

		M.	S.
1906	Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium*	7	9
1907		7	31
1908	Christ Ch. College, Oxford	7	10
1909	Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium	7	8
1910	Magdalen Coll., Oxford	7	19
1911	Magdalen Coll., Oxford	7	2
1912	Sydney R.C., N.S.W.	7	6
1913	Leander C.	7	11
1914	Harvard, U.S.A.	7	20
1915	No regatta. War	—	

* First Foreign victory.

DIAMOND SCULLS.

		M.	S.
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	8	35
1907	Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brigade Boat Club	9	24
1908	A. McCulloch, Leander R.C.	8	25
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C.	8	30
1910	W. D. Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C.	8	51
1911	W. D. Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C.	8	14
1912	E. W. Powell, Vikings R.C.	8	49
1913	C. McVilly, Derwent C., Tas.	8	49
1914	G. Sinigaglia, Italy	9	0
1915	No race. War	—	

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1902	Harrow won by 8 wickets.
1903	Eton, by innings & 154 runs.
1904	Eton, by innings & 12 runs.
1905	Drawn.
1906	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1907	Harrow won by 79 runs.
1908	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1909	Drawn.
1910	Eton won by 9 runs.
1911	Eton won by 3 wickets.
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1915	No match. War.

Totals, Harrow 35, Eton 36, drawn 18.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1908	J. Graham, Erith.
1909	Geo. Robert Luck, Erith.
1910	R. J. Pocock, Eton.
1911	W. J. W. Fisher, Millwall.
1912	L. E. Francis, Kingston
1913	G. H. J. Gobbett, Greenwich.
1914	S. G. Mason, Charlton.
1915	No race. War.

WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.
1908	Mr. E. Hulton	Hallow Eve.
1909	J. E. Dennis	Dendraspis.
1910	Mr. S. Hill Woods	Heavy Weapon.
1911	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Jabberwock.
1912	Mr. J. W. Fullerton	Tide Time.
1913	Mr. S. Hill Woods	Hunz Well.
1914	Mr. A. F. Pope	Dilwyn.
1915	Sir Thomas Dewar	Winning Number.

Athletics.—Jas. Ed. Meredith ran 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 8 secs., Long Island, U.S.A., May 30, 1913. John Paul Jones ran 1 m., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., in 4 mins. 14 2 5th secs., May 31, 1913. Abel R. Kiviat ran 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 9 2-5th secs., at Cambridge, Mass., in 1912, in a 1,500 metres race, which he won in world's record time of 3 mins. 55 4-5th secs.

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. V. L. Ross, 8 hrs. 11 mins. 14 secs., Sept. 4, 1909. London, Brighton and back record, T. E. Hammond, 18 hrs. 13 mins. 37 secs., 1907.

Record in a six days' professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, Dec. 8, 1888.

Trotting.—Fastest m., in America, 1 min. 54½ secs. by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

WINGFIELD SCULLS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES. PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

		M.	S.
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	23	10
1907	J. G. de Edye, A.R.C.	25	51
1908	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	25	53
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C.	26	26
1910	W. D Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C.	23	12
1911	W. D. Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C., rowed over	—	
1912	W. D. Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C.	25	51
1913	C. W. Wise, London R.C.	24	12
1914	J. L. Tann, Thames R.C.	23	39
1915	No race. War	—	

(Record, 22m. 50s., C. V. Fox, 1900.)

WORLD'S AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1905‡	J. Stanbury *b.* G. Towns.
1906	G. Towns *b.* J. Stanbury *a*.
1907	G. Towns *b.* E. Durnan.
1907	W. Webb *b.* G. Towns.
1908§	R. Arnst *b.* W. Webb.
1909§	R. Arnst *b.* W. Webb.
1910*a*	R. Arnst *b.* E. Barry.
1912	E. Barry *b.* R. Arnst.
	E. Barry *b.* E. Durnan.
1913*b*	E. Barry *b.* H. Pearce.
1914*c*	E. Barry *b.* Jas. Paddon.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879. A second cup was finally won outright by E. Barry when he beat Durnan in 1912, that race carrying with it both World and English Championship finals.

‡ In Australia. § In New Zealand.

a On the Zambesi, South Africa.

b First race for a third cup. The title of English Champion was also included.

c English Championship also included.

OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP (ON SPECIAL TABLE).

Yr.	Winner.
1872	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1882	J. Bennett *beat* W. Cook.
1881*	J. Bennett *beat* T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1885†	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* J. Bennett.

* Bennett resigned. Cook d. 1893.

† Roberts made the largest break of these matches—155. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, saving the first, 1,000 up.

1899, 1st champion Billiard Association rules, C. Dawson; then H. W. Stevenson. In 1905 H. W. Stevenson defeated C. Dawson several times. In 1906 and 1907 there was no match.

In 1908 M. Inman challenged, and became champion by default of any answer. In 1909, 1910 and 1911 there was no match. In 1912 M. Inman beat T. Reece for the title. There was no challenge in 1913, 1914 nor 1915. M. Inman also holds the Billiards Control Club Championship.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1907	....	N. E. Brooks, Australia (G).
,,	....	Miss M. Sutton, America (L).
1908	....	A. W. Gore (G).
,,	....	Mrs. Sterry (L)
1909	....	A. W. Gore (G).
,,	....	Miss J. Boothby (L).
1910	....	A. F. Wilding (G).
,,	....	Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L).
1911	....	A. F. Wilding (G).
,,	....	Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L).
1912	....	A. F. Wilding (G).
,,	....	Mrs. Larcombe (L).
1913	....	A. F. Wilding (G).
,,	....	Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L).
1914	....	N. E. Brooks (G).
,,	....	Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L).
1915	....	Not decided. War.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Cricket.—Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (*age* 13), 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest gross score, Orleans Club *v.* Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in an innings, 12, by Oxford University (one man absent) *v.* M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May, 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 3518 by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out), aver. 66·37; previous best, 3309 by Abel, 1901, in 68 innings (8 not outs), aver. 55·15. Also T. Hayward in 1906 equalled C. B. Fry's record of 13 centuries in one season. England *v.* Australia matches, 52 in Australia, 42 in England. England has won 40, Australia 35, drawn 19. Total 94. In 1912 a Triangular Tournament was held in England. England won 4 and drew 2 matches; Australia won 2, drew 3, and lost 1; and South Africa drew 1 and lost 5 games. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 127 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873.

CHIEF OLYMPIC RECORDS.

Event.	Name.	Time or Distance.
100 Metres	R. C. Craig, U.S.A.	10 7/10 secs.*a*.
	D. F. Lippincott, U.S.A.	10 1/5 secs.*a*.
200 ,,	A. Hahn, U.S.A.	21 3/5 secs.*b*.
400 ,,	C. D. Reidpath, U.S.A.	48 1/5 secs.*a*.
800 ,,	J. E. Meredith, U.S.A.	1 m. 51 9/10 secs.*a*.
1,500 ,,	A. N. S. Jackson, Gt. Bn.	3 m. 56 1/5 secs.*a*.
3,000 ,,	H. Kolehmainen, Finl'nd	8 m. 36 9/10 secs.*a*.
5,000 ,,	,, ,,	14 m. 36 1/5 secs.*a*.
10,000 ,,	,, ,,	31 m. 20 1/5 secs.*a*.
110 ,, Hurdles	F. C. Smithson, U.S.A.	15 secs.*c*.
400 ,,	C. J. Bacon, U.S.A.	55 secs.*c*.
10,000	Walk G. H. Goulding, Canada	46 m. 28 1/5 secs.*a*.
Long Jump	A. L. Gutterson, U.S.A.	7·60 metres.*a*.
High Jump	A. W. Richards, U.S.A.	1·93 metres.*a*.
Pole Jump	H. S. Babcock, U.S.A.	3·95 metres.*a*.
Hammer	M. J. McGrath, U.S.A.	54·13 metres.*a*.
Weight	P. J. McDonald, U.S.A.	15·34 metres.*a*.

a Stockholm, 1912. *b* St. Louis, 1904. *c* London, 1908.

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time.
100	A. F. Duffy *a* ...	1902	H. M. S.
	D. J. Kelly *a* ...	1906	0 0 9⅘
	Howard P. Drew *a*	1914	
120	R. E. Walker *e*...	1909	
	Howard P. Drew *a*	1914	0 0 11⅗
120H	F. C. Smithson *b*	1908	
120H	Fred W. Kelly *a*	1914	0 0 15
150	R. E. Walker *el*	1909	0 0 14⅗
200	W. Applegarth *e*	1912	0 0 19⅘
220	B. J. Wefers *a*...	1896	
	D. J. Kelly *a* ...	1906	
	R. C. Craig *a* ...	1910	0 0 21⅘
	R. C. Craig *a* ...	1911	
	D. F. Lippincott *a*	1913	
	W. Applegarth *e*	1914	0 0 21⅘
250	E. H. Pelling ...	1888	0 0 24⅘
300	B. J. Wefers *a* ...	1896	0 0 30⅘
	W. Halswelle ...	1908	0 0 31⅘
300H	O. Groenings *e*...	1907	0 0 36⅘
440	M. W. Long *a* ...	1900	0 0 47
	W. Halswelle ...	1908	0 0 48⅘
440H	G. R. L. Anderson *e*	1910	0 0 56⅘
500	M. W. Sheppard *a*	1910	0 0 57⅘
600	M. W. Sheppard *a*	1910	0 1 10⅘
	E. H. Montague *e*	1908	0 1 11
880	J. E. Meredith *a*	1912	0 1 52⅘
1000	M. W. Sheppard *a*	1910	0 2 12⅘
	W. E. Lutyens *e*	1898	0 2 14⅘
1320	J. E. Meredith *a*	1913	0 3 8
	G. W. Hutson *e*	1914	0 3 9⅘
Mls 1	N. Taber *am* ...	1915	0 4 12⅘
1	J. Binks *e*	1902	0 4 16⅘
2	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 9 9
3	A. Shrubb *e*	1903	0 14 17⅘
4	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 19 23⅘
5	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 24 33⅘
10	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 50 40⅘
20	G. Crossland *e* ...	1894	1 51 54
30	J. A. Squires *e* ...	1885	3 17 36⅘
40	G. A. Dunning *e*	1879	4 50 12
50	E. W. Lloyd *e* ...	1913	6 13 58
100	J. Saunders *ai* ...	1882	17 36 14

WALKING (AMATEURS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	H. M. S.
1	G. E. Larner *e*...	1904	0 6 26
	G. Goulding *j* ...	1910	*n* 0 6 24⅘
2	G. E. Larner ...	1904	0 13 11⅘
3	G. E. Larner ...	1905	0 20 25⅘
4	G. E. Larner ...	1905	0 27 14
5	G. E. Larner ...	1905	0 36 0⅘
7	G. H. Goulding *a*	1915	0 50 40⅘
10	G. E. Larner *e*...	1908	1 15 57⅘
15	H. V. L. Ross**	1911	1 59 12⅘
20	J. Butler	1897	
o	H. V. L. Ross *h*	1913	2 49 26
25	S. G. A. Schofield	1911	3 37 6⅘
50	J. Butler	1905	7 52 27
100	T. E. Hammond	1908	18 4 10⅘

(PROFESSIONALS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time.
100	E. Donovan *a*...	1895	H. M. S. 0 0 9⅘
	J. Donaldson *d*	1911	0 0 9⅘
	J. Donaldson (British Rec.)	1912	0 0 9⅘
120	H. Gent.....	1887	0 0 11⅘
130	J. Donaldson *d*	1911	0 0 12
150	H. Hutchens *d*	1887	0 0 14⅘
200	G. Seward ...	1847	
	J. Applett *d*...	1876	0 0 19⅘
*220	H. Hutchens *e*	1888‖	0 0 21⅘
	L. McLachlan *k*	1902	0 0 21⅘
250	H. Hutchens *d*	1888	0 0 25⅘
300	H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 30
440	B. R. Day *d*...	1907	0 0 47⅘
500	E. C. Bredin...	1898	
	J. Powers *a*...	1881	0 0 59
600	J. Nuttall.....	1864	
	E. C. Bredin...	1897	0 1 13
880	F. Hewitt *e*...	1871	0 1 53⅘
1000	W. Cummings	1881	0 2 17
1320	W. Richards ...	1866	0 3 7
Mls 1	W. G. George	1886	0 4 12⅘
	2 W. Lang	1863	0 9 11⅘
	3 P. Cannon ...	1888	0 14 19⅘
	4 P. Cannon ...	1888	0 19 25⅘
	5 J. White	1863	0 24 40
	10 H. Watkins ...	1899	0 51 5⅘
	20 H. Holmer ...	1911	1 49 20
	30 G. Mason	1881	3 15 9
	40 J. Bailey	1881	4 34 27
	50 G. Cartwright	1887	5 55 4⅘
	100 C. Rowell *a*...	1882	13 26 30

* On July 26, 1913, J. Donaldson was credited with running 220 yds. in 21 1-10th secs., but it was in a handicap, and he finished second.

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 11 m. 1,286 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 16, 1899, at Rochdale; 2 hours, H. Holmer, 21 m. 1,000 yds. (about), at Edinburgh, Jan. 3, 1911. His 21 mi' d time was 1 hr. 55 mins. 30 secs., and he covered 22 miles in 2 hrs. 2 mins. 4 secs. J. Bailey (1881) ran 35½ m. in 4 hours. C. Rowell 89 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hours, and 150 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours. Feb., 1882. W. Kolehmainen *a* (1912), 26 miles 385 yards (Marathon distance) in 2 hrs. 29 mins. 39 1-5 secs. Amateur Records.—Jean Bouin ran 11 m. 1421 yds. in 1 hr., July 6, 1913, at Stockholm; H. Green, May 12, 1913, ran 20 m. 952 yds in 2 hrs., at Stamford Bge.

(PROFESSIONALS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	H. M. S.
1	G. Cummings	1913	0 6 22
2	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 13 14
3	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 20 21⅘
4	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 27 38
5	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 35 10
7	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 51 4
8	J. Hibberd...	1883	0 58 44
10	J. W. Raby...	1883	1 14 45
20	W. Perkins...	1877	2 39 57
50	J. Hibberd...	1888	7 54 16
100	W. Howes ...	1880	18 8 15

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, C. Horton Surrey Walking Club, broke all amateur walking records from 51 miles 8 hrs. 8 mins. 25 1-5 secs. upwards in a twelve hours' walk. His total distance was 73 miles 145 yds.

JUMPING (AMATEURS).

Event.	Name.	ft. in.	Year.
Running Long Jump	P. J. O'Connor *e*	24 11⅘	1901
Standing Long Jump	C. Trichitiras *k*	11 6	1912
Running High Jump	P. H. Leahy *e*	6 4⅘	1898
	G. F. Horine *a*	6 7	1912
Standing High Jump‡.....	Leo Goehring *a*	5 5⅘	1913
Pole Jump	C. Harleman *e*.....	12 6⅘	1913

BILLIARDS.

BEST "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392 by J. Roberts, 1894, and 1,467† by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot hazards in succession 633, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Successive nursery cannon record of 180 is held by W. Cook, on Jan. 11, 1906. Largest number of successive screw-back red hazards 186, by J. G. Sala, 1883. Fastest 1,000 up game, all-in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred J. Roberts, 1894, 59½ min. Under Billiard Association Rules. Mr. Harry Vitr is the amateur champion. The highest breaks are 2,196‡ 324 and 1,620 off the red by Geo. Gray, March 17 and 18, 1911, in London; 1,016 by H. W. Stevenson (under Billiards Control Club Rules), in London, Oct. 11, 1912; best break with ivory balls, under B.C.C. rules, 1,034 by George Gray; 302 by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 16, 1905 recognised by the B.A.; and 821 by John Roberts, Jan. 24, 1905, in Scotland. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon, W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746.

‡ Balls jammed in mouth of pocket. † Both the break and the number scored off the red are records, though not under B.A. rules. Geo. Gray was 19 years old.

SWIMMING.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.

THOS. WILLIAM BURGESS swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.

Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins. 29⅘ secs., Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2, 1912.

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, R. Bridge, Lancashire Walking Club, broke amateur walking records from 11 miles (1 hr. 24 mins. 9 4-5 secs.) up to 26 miles (2 hrs. 5 mins. 39 4-5 secs.).

(PROFESSIONALS.)†

Name.	ft. in.	Year.
B. W. Scott	22 7	1910
W. Barker..... ...	12 6½	1904
E. A. Johnson..... ..	6 0½	1881
J. Darby *g*.....	6 0	1892

a Made in America. *b* On grass. *c* In New Zealand. *d* Made in Australia. *e* British amateur records. *f* Not Music Hall exhibitions, but all doubtful. *g* With ankles tied. *h* On the same day Ross walked 21 m. in 2 hours, 58 mins. 16 secs., and 21 m. 347 yds. in 3 hours. *i* A.W. Sinclair walked 100 miles in 19hrs. 41 mins. 50 secs. in 1881, in a match against time. The A.A.A. have no 100 miles record on their books. *j* Made in Canada. *k* Made in Athens. *l* At Cardiff, in June, 1913, W. R. Applegarth ran 150 yds., on grass, with pacers, in 14 2-5 secs. *m* Recommended at the time of going to press. *n* This record was not passed until late in 1914, when previous figures to Goulding were disallowed. *o* In London, in 1870, Tom Griffith walked 20 miles in 2 hrs. 47 mins. 52 secs. in a match against time. The A.A.A. refused to accept this record, but late in 1914 the International Athletic Federation approved of it.

‡ G. W. Rowden's 6ft. 5 5-8th in., made at Hayter Camp, 1890, is not authentic.

** In 1911 H. V. L. Ross walked 100 kilometres (62 miles) in 10 hrs. 3 mins. 11 secs. on the roads, Italy.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

100 yds., 9 4-5th secs., by A. F. Duffy (U.S.A.), 1901, on grass; W. A. Schick (Harvard), 1904, and W. R. Applegarth, 1914. 120 yds., 11 3-5th secs., R. E. Walker (1909). 120 yds. (hurdles), 15 secs., by F. C. Smithson (Olympic Games, 1908). 150 yds. 14 3-5th secs., by R. E. Walker (1909). 200 yds., 19 2-5th secs., by W. R. Applegarth (1912). 220 yds., 21 1-5th secs., by W. R. Applegarth, 1914 (equals World's record). 250 yds., 24 4-5th secs., by E. H. Pelling, 1888. 300 yds., 31 1-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 300 yds. (hurdles), 36 3-5th secs., by O. Groenings, 1907. 440 yds., 48 2-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 440 yds. (hurdles), 56 4-5th secs., by G. R. L. Anderson, 1910. 500 yds., 58 1-5th secs., by E. C. Bredin, 1895. 600 yds., 1 m. 11 secs., by E. H. Montague, 1908. 880 yds., 1 m. 54 secs., by M. W. Sheppard, 1908. 1,000 yds., 2 m. 14 4-5th secs., by W. E. Lutyens, 1898. 1,320 yds., 3 m. 9 3-5 secs., by E. W. Hutson, 1914. 1 mile, 4 m. 16 4-5th secs., by J. Binks, 1902. Other British Amateur records from 1 mile to 100 will be found in table of "Best on Record." High Jump, 6 ft. 4¼ in., by P. J. Leahy, 1898. Throwing the Hammer, 170 ft. 4½ in., by J. J. Flanagan, 1908. Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 48 ft. 2 in., by D. Horgan, 1897. Pole Jump, 12 ft. 6½ in., C. Harleman, 1913.

Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 51 ft., by Ralph Rose *a*, 1909. Throwing the Hammer (16 lb., 9 ft. circle), P. J. Ryan, 189 ft. 6½ in., 1913, in New York; J. Flanagan, 184 ft. 4 in. 1910, in Canada, from 7 ft. circle, A.A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. The British record is 170 ft. 4½ in., by Flanagan, 1908. A. R. Taipale holds the Discus Throwing record: 156 ft. 11·85 in., Magdeburg, 1913. His British record is 144 ft. 6½ in., London, 1914. Free Style, 143 ft. 4 in., W. Jarvien, Olympic Games, 1908. Javelin Throwing, 204 ft. 5 in., by E. Lemming, Stockholm, 1912. British record, 195 ft. 11 in., by M. Korzan, London, 1914.

The pole-jumping record is held by an American amateur, Mark S. Wright, 13 ft. 2¼ in., in America, 1912.

*CYCLING RECORDS—KILOMETRES.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Year.	Time.
Kilo.				H. M. S.
1	P. Gombault	Paris	1908	0 0 53⅗
†1	W. T. Hall	Autcuil	1903	0 0 39⅘
5	A. E. Wells	Paris	1908	0 3 35⅘
10	Paul Guignard	Munich	1908	0 6 14⅘
60	,, ,,	,,	1909	0 35 25⅘
70	,, ,,	,,	1909	0 41 18⅘
80	,, ,,	,,	1909	0 47 13⅘
90	,, ,,	,,	1909	0 53 7
1,000	A. E. Walters	Paris	1900	23 20 50⅖
†1m.	W. T. Hall	,,	1903	0 1 5⅗

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind shields. † Flying starts.

SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
Yards.			H. M. S.	
100	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 9⅘	1893
200	J. C. Hemment	America	0 0 16⅘	1905
220	Le Roy A. See	America	0 0 19⅖	1900
440	J. E. Donoghue	America	0 0 37⅕	1905
880	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 1 20⅘	1896
Mls. 2*	J. Nilsson	America	0 2 36	1895
2	Olaf Rudd	Red Bank, N.J.	0 5 42⅘	1895
3	J. E. Donoghue	America	0 8 23	1897
4	J. Nilsson A. Schiebe	Minneapolis Minneapolis	0 12 0⅕ 0 12 0⅕	1894 1894
5	O. Rudd	Minneapolis	0 14 24	1896
10	J. S. Johnson	Montreal	0 31 11⅕	1894
20	A. D. Smith	Minneapolis	1 6 36⅘	1894
100	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, U.S	7 11 38⅕	1893
20 207y	C.C.J.de Koning	Davos	1 0 0	1906

* With the wind, on a straightaway course, T. Donoghue was credited with 2 mins. 12 3-5th secs. in America in 1887, and under the same conditions F. W. Dix did 2 mins. 27 1-5th secs. at Cowbit Wash on Feb. 6, 1912.

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year
Metrs.			H. M. S.	
500	O. Mathiesen.	Christiania	0 0 44⅕	1912 1913
1,000	O. Mathiesen.	Davos	0 1 31⅘	1909
1,500	O. Mathiesen	Davos	0 2 20⅘	1910
		Davos	0 1 17⅘	1914
5,000	O. Mathiesen.	Davos	0 8 36⅘	1914
10,000	O. Mathiesen.	Christiania	0 17 22⅘	1913

Cycling—Road Records.

12 *Hours.*—Tandem (H. Bird and G. Nutt), 224 miles, 1910. 12 *Hours.*—Safety, 245 miles (F. R. Goodwin, 1899).

24 *Hours.*—Safety (F.R. Goodwin, 1898), 428 miles paced; unpaced, 394 miles in 1901. Tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397½ miles, 1895.

50 *Miles.*—Safety, 1h. 55m. 50s. (A. E. Walters, 1895) paced; 2h. 1m. 25s. (H. Green, 1909) unpaced. Tricycle, 2h. 26m. 35s. (H. G. Cook, 1911) unpaced; 2h. 22m. 52s. (F. T. Bidlake, 1911) paced. Tandem Tricycle (unpaced), 2h. 23m. 35s. (S. Hulbert and J. E. Patmore, 1913). Tandem bicycle, 1h. 58m. 33s. (F. J. Parker and V. J. Viel, 1914).

100 *Miles.*—Safety 4h. 16m. 35s. (A. A. Chase, 1897, paced); tandem safety 4h. 36m. 29s. (R. J. and A. F. Ilsley), 1902. Tricycle (unpaced), 5h. 31m. 9s. (H. G. Cook, 1911).

1,000 *Miles.*—3d. 15h. 57m. (H. Welsh, 1909). The Land's End to John o' Groats record (about 900 miles): safety (H. Green), 2d. 19h. 50m., 1908. London to Brighton and back: safety (S. H. Grubb), 5h. 9m. 41s., 1912; tandem safety (G. H. Briault and A. E. Ward), 4h. 53m. 28s., on Aug. 12, 1909. York to Edinburgh (J. W. Kirk), 11h. 14m., 1912; tricycle (E. W. B. Martin), 13h. 54s., Oct. 12, 1911. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m. Edinburgh to London, unpaced (R. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barns), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897.

English 1 Hour Records (Path).—Safety, W. T. Hall, C. T., April, 1905 (45m. 210yds.); tandem safety (E. James and G. A. Nelson, 1897), 31m. 1,66oyds.

25 Miles (in a Championship), C. B. Kingsbury, 1hr. omin. 7⅘s., 1911.

Amateur Tandem Paced Record by H. C. Akers and F. W. Wells:—4 hrs. = 105m. 1300yds.

Path Motor Paced Records.—10 miles (W. T. Hall, 1905), 13 min. 32⅘ secs. 12 miles (H. E. Ellis, 1911), 21 min. 3⅗ secs.

At the Stadium, on July 3, 1909, J. H. Bishop established an amateur record, riding 513 miles 1430 yards in 24 hours.

On Sept. 17-18, 1899, M. Cordang, at The Hague, Holland, rode 640 miles 196 yards in 24 hours, but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December, 1898, Charles Miller rode 2,007 miles 4 laps in 142 hours. In Oct., 1913, at Berlin, M. Weise covered 704 kilometres in 24 hours, without pacemakers.

At Munich, on Sept. 15, 1909, Paul Guignard rode 101 kilos 623 metres (63 miles 255 yards) in 1 hour. He was paced by Hoffman on a three-cylinder machine with a wind shield.

On July 22, 1911, W. J. Bailey, Polytechnic Cy. C., beat his own quarter-mile flying start record of 25 4-5th secs. by a sec., Bailey's new record being 24 4-5th secs. This beats the professional world's record of 25 2-5th secs., made by T. J. Gascoyne, at Catford, on May 5, 1900.

The record attendance at a football match in England is 110,820, when Tottenham Hotspur and Sheffield United first met in the Final Tie for the F.A. Cup in 1901.

On April 14, 1900, in a football match between Sunderland and Manchester City, at Sunderland, Charles Williams (M.C.) kicked a ball from goal to goal, and scored.

THE BOAT RACE.

Yr.	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1842	Oxford ..	30 45	13 sec.
1843	and 1844 not rowed.		
1845	Camb.....	23 30	36 sec.
1846	Camb.....	21	5 Two lengths.*
1847	and 1848 not rowed.		
1849	Camb.....	22 0	Many lengths.*d*
	Oxford ..		Foul Run.*d*
1852	Oxford ..	21 36	27 sec.
1853	Oxford ..	25	29 11 strokes.
1856	Camb.....	25 50	Half length.
1857	Oxford ..	22 50	35 sec.†
1858	Camb.....	21 23	22 sec.
1859	Oxford ..	24 40	Camb. sank.
1860	Camb.....	26 0	One length.
1861	Oxford ..	23 27	48 sec.
1862	Oxford ..	24 40	30 sec.
1863	Oxford ..	23 5	43 sec.
1864	Oxford ..	21 40	26 sec.
1865	Oxford ..	21 0	Four lengths.
1866	Oxford ..	25 48	15 sec.
1867	Oxford ..	22 39	Half length.
1868	Oxford ..	20 50	Six lengths.
1869	Oxford ..	20 4	Three lengths.*a*
1870	Camb.....	22 6	1½ length.
1871	Camb.....	23 5	One length.
1872	Camb.....	21 14	Two lengths.*b*
1873	Camb.....	19 35	3½ lengths.‡
1874	Camb.....	22 35	2½ lengths.
1875	Oxford ..	22 2	Ten lengths.
1876	Camb.....	20 20	Eight lengths.
1877	dead heat	24 8	§
1878	Oxford ..	22 13	Ten lengths.
1879	Camb.....	21 20	2½ lengths.
1880	Oxford ..	21 23	3 lengths.¶
1881	Oxford ..	21 54	Three lengths.
1882	Oxford ..	20 12	Seven lengths.
1883	Oxford ..	21 8	Four lengths.‖
1884	Camb.....	21 39	2½ lengths.**
1885	Oxford ..	21 37	Three lengths.
1886	Camb.....	22 20	2-3rds length.
1887	Camb.....	20 52	3½ lengths.
1888	Camb.....	20 48	Five lengths.
1889	Camb.....	20 14	Three lengths.
1890	Oxford ..	22 3	One length *a*
1891	Oxford ..	21 48	Half length.
1892	Oxford ..	19 22	2½ lengths.
1893	Oxford ..	18 47	1 length 4 ft.*a*
1894	Oxford ..	21 39	3½ lengths.
1895	Oxford ..	20 50	2½ lengths.
1896	Oxford ..	20 2	2 5-6ths length.
1897	Oxford ..	19 12	2½ lengths.
1898	Oxford ..	22 15	1-3 lengths *e*
1899	Camb.....	21 4	3½ lengths.
1900	Camb.....	18 47	20 lengths.
1901	Oxford ..	22 31	2 5-6ths length.*f*
1902	Camb.....	19 9	5 lengths *f*
1903	Camb.....	19 35	6 lengths *a*
1904	Camb.....	21 34	4½ lengths.
1905	Oxford ..	20 35	3 lengths.
1906	Camb.....	19 24	3½ lengths.
1907	Camb.....	20 26	4½ lengths.
1908	Camb.....	19 19	2½ lengths.
1909	Oxford ..	19 50	3½ lengths
1910	Oxford ..	20 14	3½ lengths *a*
1911	Oxford ..	18 29	2½ lengths *g*
1912	Oxford ..	22 5	6 lengths.*h*
1913	Oxford ..	20 53	¼ of a length.
1914	Camb.....	20 23	4½ lengths.
1915	No race.	War.	

* First race rowed in outriggers.
† First in present style boats without keels. ‡ Sliding seats first used.
§ The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and sprung his oar when leading.
¶ Rowed on Thurs.; ** on Monday.
a Rowed on a Wednesday; *b* Rowed in a snowstorm; *c* Rowed on a Friday; *d* Two races this year; *e* Rowed in a gale; *f* Oxford used short boat; *g* Best on record; *h* Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 secs., but the race was not then an annual event.

Oxfd. 38; Camb. 31; dead heat 1877. 1905, Putney to Mort., Camb. beat Harvard, 19m. 18 secs., 2 lengths.

ATHLETICS.

Yr.	Result.
1873	Oxford, 6–3.
1874	Oxford, 5–4.
1875	Oxford, 6–3.
1876	Oxford, 6–3.
1877	Cambridge, 5–4.
1878	Cambridge, 5–4.
1879	Cambridge, 5–4.
1880	Cambridge, 6–3.
1881	Oxford, 5–4.
1882	Cambridge, 5–4.
1883	Cambridge, 6–3.
1884	Oxford, 6–3.
1885	Oxford, 5½–3½*a*.
1886	Oxford, 6–3.
1887	Cambridge, 6–3.
1888	Cambridge, 5–4.
1889	Cambridge, 5½–3½*a*.
1890	Cambridge, 6–3.
1891	Cambridge, 6½–2½§.
1892	Cambridge, 5–4.
1893	Oxford¶, 7–2.
1894	Oxford¶, 6–3.
1895	Cambridge, 5–4.
1896	Cambridge, 5–4.
1897	Oxford, 4–3.*
1898	Oxford, 7–2.
1899†	A tie, 5–5.‡
1900	Oxford, 6–4.
1901	Oxford, 6–4.
1902	Oxford, 5–4.
1903	Cambridge, 8–2.
1904	Cambridge, 8–2.
1905	Oxford, 6½–3½*a*.
1906	Oxford, 7–3.
1907	Oxford, 8½–1½.§
1908	Cambridge, 6–4.
1909	Oxford, 6–4.
1910	Cambridge, 7 3/10.
1911	Cambridge, 6–4.
1912	A tie, 5–5.
1913	A tie, 5–5.
1914	Cambridge, 6–4.
1915	No match. War.

Ties. *a* High Jump. *b* Hurdles. *c* Three Miles. * 100 and High Jump. § 100 ¶ Mile introduced. ‡ AAA. rules for Shot and Hammer began.

Cambridge 24, Oxford 22; 3 ties (1864, 1899, and 1912).

The best records in the series of sports are:—
100—10 secs., by J. G. Watson (O.) 1870, and D. Macmillan (Cam.), 1912, 1912.
440—49¾ secs. D. Macmillan (Cam.), 1912.
Half Mile—1 min. 54⅘ secs., by K. Cornwallis (Oxford) 1904.
1 Mile—4 min. 17½ secs. by C. C. Henderson Hamilton (O.), 1905.
3 Miles—14 min. 34⅘ secs., by G. M. Sproule (Oxford) in 1914.
Hurdles—15⅘ secs., by K. Powell (Camb.) in 1907.
High Jump—M. J. Brooks (Oxford), 6 ft. 2½ in. in 1876.
Long Jump—23 ft. 6½ in., by H. S. O. Ashington, in 1914.
Putting the Weight, 16lb. (7 ft. square), 43 ft. 10 in., by W. W. Coe (Oxford) in 1902.
Throwing the Hammer, 16lb. (7 ft. circle), 153 ft. 3in. by G. F. Putnam (O.), in 1911. The square and circle were first introduced in 1880.

In 1913 H. S. O. Ashington set up a record by winning 3 events.

CRICKET.

Yr.	Result.
1843	Camb. won by 54 runs
1845	Camb. won by 6 wkts.
1846	Oxford won by 3 wkts.
1847	Camb. won by 138 r.
1848	Oxford won by 23 runs
1849	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1850	Oxford won by 127 r.
1851	C. won in 2 inn. by 4 r.
1852	O. won in 1 inn. by 77 r.
1853	Ox. won in inn. by 19r.
1854	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 8r
1855	Oxford won by 3 wkts
1856	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1857	Oxford won by 81 r.
1858	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 38r.
1859	Camb. won by 28 runs
1860	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1861	Camb. won by 133 runs
1862	Camb. won by 8 wkts.
1863	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1864	Oxford won by 4 wkts.
1865	Oxford won by 212 runs
1866	Oxford won by 13 runs
1867	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1868	Camb. won by 168 runs
1869	Camb. won by 58 runs
1870	Camb. won by 2 runs
1871	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1872	C. won in 2 inn. by 166 r.
1873	Oxford won by 3 wkts.
1874	Ox. won in 2 inn. by 92r.
1875	Oxford won by 6 runs
1876	Camb. won by 9 wkts.
1877	Ox. won by 10 wkts.
1878	Camb. won by 238 r.
1879	Camb. won by 9 wkts.
1880	Camb. won by 135 r.
1881	Oxford won by 138 r.
1882	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1883	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1884	Oxford won by 7 wkts.
1885	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1886	Oxford won by 133 r.
1887	Oxford won by 7 wkts.
1889	C. won by 1 inn. & 105r
1890	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1891	Camb. won by 2 wkts.
1892	Oxford won by 5 wkts.
1893	Camb. won by 266 r.
1894	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1895	Camb. won by 134 r.
1896	Oxford won by 4 wkts.
1897	Camb. won by 179 r.
1898	Oxford won by 9 wkts.
1902	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1903	Oxford won by 268 r.
1905	Camb. won by 40 r.
1906	Camb. won by 94 r.
1907	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1908	Oxford won by 2 wkts.
1909	Match drawn.
1910	O. won by 1 inn. & 126 r.
1911	Oxford won by 74 r.
1912	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1913	Camb. won by 4 wkts.
1914	Oxford won by 194 r.
1915	No match. War.

In 1827, 1844, 1888, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1904, and 1909 the matches were not finished.

Summary:—Cambridge 38; Oxford 34; drawn, 8.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—*Oxford*

have won 18 matches, *Cambridge* 20, and 3 have been *drawn*. In 1913-14 Camb. won by 2 goals to 1. There was no match in 1914–15 owing to the War.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—*Oxford*

have won 18 matches, *Cambridge* 14, and 9 have been *drawn*. In 1913 14 Cambridge won by 13 points to 3. There was no match in 1914–15 owing to the War.

AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Passed by the Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur.

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Date.	Place.
100 yards ..	58⅘ secs.	D. P. Kahanamoku, Hawaii.	July 5, 1913	San Francisco
100 metres ..	1 min. 2⅘ secs.	"	July 20, 1912	Hamburg
150 yards ..	1 min. 38⅘ secs.	C. M. Daniels, U.S.A.	July 8, 1908	Manchester
200 metres ..	2 min. 25⅘ secs.	"	Mar. 28, 1911	Pittsburg
220 yards ..	2 min. 25⅘ secs.	"	Mar. 26, 1909	Pittsburg
300 metres ..	3 min. 50⅘ secs.	J. G. Hatfield, England	Sept. 16, 1913	Middlesbrough
400 metres ..	5 min. 36⅘ secs.	F. E. Beaurepaire, Aust.	Aug. 9, 1910	Exeter
440 yards ..	5 min. 23⅘ secs.	F. E. Beaurepaire, Aust.	June 8, 1910	Budapest
500 yards ..	6 min. 21⅘ secs.	J. G. Hatfield, England	Sept. 26, 1912	London
500 metres ..	6 min. 5⅘ secs.	"	June 30, 1913	Middlesbrough
880 yards ..	11 min. 23⅘ secs.	H. Taylor, England	Aug. 6, 1912	West.-sup.-Mare
1 mile	23 min. 34 1/10 s.	"	July 22, 1906	Runcorn

Distance.	Holder.	Date.	Place.
1,000 yards ..	D. Billington, England	July 22, 1905	Liverpool
1,000 metres ..	G. R. Hodgson, Canada	July 10, 1912	Stockholm
1,500 metres ..	" "	July 10, 1912	Stockholm
1 mile	" "	July 10, 1912	Stockholm
100 yds. Ladies	Miss F. Durack, Austral.	Mar. 16, 1912	Sydney, N.S.W.
100 met. Ladies		Apr. 29, 1912	Hamburg
100 met. Ladies	Otto Fahr, Germany	May 21, 1912	Magdeburg
150 yds. Back..	M. Weckesser, Magdebur	Nov. 28, 1910	Schaerbeek
1 min. Back..	G.H. Webster, Gt. Britain	Oct. 14, 1913	Hyde
100 met. Back..	" "	July 28, 1914	Liverpool
200 yds. Breast	P. Courtman	Oct. 11, 1913	Schaerbeek
2 min. Breast	P. Courtman, Gt. Britai	Dec. 11, 1913	Manchester
200 met. Breast	P. Corbet, Belgium		
3 min. Breast	P. Courtman, Gt. Britai		
400 met. Breast	6 min. 14⅘ secs.		

Swimming.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE Weights and Measures Act of 1878, which superseded all previous laws upon the subject, enacts the measures which may legally be used in the United Kingdom. These are based upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, which are kept in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

Further Acts of Parliament were passed in 1889 and 1904 dealing with the question of verification of weights and measures, and regulations were issued by the Board of Trade in 1907 respecting the inspection and stamping of weights and measures.

The Yard and the Pound are the only two independent standards for weights and measures, as the Gallon, the standard of capacity, both for dry and liquid measure, is not independent, but is based upon the Pound. The Gallon is defined in the Act of 1878 as the volume of ten imperial standard pounds weight of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, and the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

For the use of Apothecaries and for selling drugs retail.

Of the Apothecaries' measure of weight, the grain is the same as the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce contains 480 grains, like the Troy ounce. But, of the measures of capacity, the Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and the words are spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains), and the *fluid drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois *drams*.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains	=	1 scruple (℈).
3 scruples	=	1 drachm (ʒi).
8 drachms	=	1 Apothecaries' ounce (*oz. Apoth.*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*)	=	1 fluid drachm (*fl. dr.*).
8 fluid drachms	=	1 fluid ounce (*fl. oz.*).

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr.*)	=	1 pound (*lb.*).
16 drams (*dr.*)	=	1 ounce (*oz.*).
16 ounces	=	1 pound.
14 pounds	=	1 stone.*
28 pounds	=	1 quarter.
4 quarters	=	1 hundredweight (*cwt.*).
8 stone	=	1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweight	=	1 ton.
1 ton	=	2,240 pounds.

Troy Weight.

For weighing gold and silver and precious stones the Troy ounce is equal in weight to 480 grains. In dealing with quantities less than an ounce, the ounce is divided decimally, *not* into grains. Larger quantities than an ounce are stated in ounces.

Jewellers' Weight.

By an Order in Council of Oct. 14, 1913, the metric carat of 200 milligrams is ordained the legal standard of weights for precious stones and pearls.

Dry Measure.

2 pints	=	1 quart.
8 quarts	=	1 peck.
4 pecks	=	1 bushel.

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills	=	1 pint.
2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 quarts	=	1 gallon.
2 gallons	=	1 peck.
4 pecks	=	1 bushel.
8 bushels	=	1 quarter.
36 bushels	=	1 chaldron.

Corn.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned :—

Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 50 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.
The U.S. barrel of flour is 196 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb. ; Old Hay, 18 cwt. ; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.

Liquid Measure.

4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
31½ gallons = 1 barrel.
2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Size of Barrels.

	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9
Anker (10 gallons)	10
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18
Barrel	36
Tierce (42 gallons)	42
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrels)	54
Puncheon	72
Butt of Ale	108

Bottle Measure.

The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used :—
Corbyn = 40 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart = 80 ,, (½ gallon).

Water.

Cubic inch	=	252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.)	=	10 lb. (distilled)
Cubic foot	=	62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	=	1 ton.

Water for Ships : Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns : A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*)
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*)
5½ yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch.
4 poles = 1 chain* or 100 links.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.
3 miles = 1 league.

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
15 feet = 1 chain.
120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
1,000 fathoms = 1 nautical mile, or knot.

A New Division of the Inch.

New denominations of standards, being equivalents to or multiples or aliquot parts of the

* NOTE.—The chain of 22 yards is the length of a cricket pitch.

imperial measure of an inch, have been made and verified by the Board of Trade, and became standards under the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, on and after Nov. 1, 1914.

According to the schedule of the new denominations the descriptive number of the equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. (Birmingham gauge). The new numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which equals ·3964 inch, diminishing thereafter from 1 B.G. (·3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch.
40 square rods = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre (4,840 square yards).
640 acres = 1 square mile (3,097,600 square yards).

Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
12 signs = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international OHM, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international AMPERE, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international VOLT, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international COULOMB, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international FARAD, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the JOULE, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the WATT, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1⅓ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the HENRY, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampere per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	×	4¼	× 2¾
Welsh fire-bricks	9	,, ×	4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks.....	9	,, ×	4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....	9¾	,, ×	9¾	× 1
,, ...	6	,, ×	6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¼	,, ×	3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet unhewed, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load. [load.
100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petersburg standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.
A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.
A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 128 cubic feet.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies.....	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of following substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Brandy	0.84
Aluminium.....	2·67	Brass	8·00
Basalt	2·86	Chalk	1·08
Beer	1·02	Cider	1·02
Blood	1·06	Clay	1·90

Coal, Welsh	1·60	Sand, river	1·90
,, Newcastle	1·24	,, pit	1·80
Cork	0·24	Shingle	1·60
Earth	1·60	Silver	10·51
Glycerine	1·26	Sodium	0·97
Gold	19·32	Steel	7·75
Gravel, coarse	1·85	Thames ballast	1·80
Iridium	22·38	Tin	7·29
Iron, cast	7·20	Turpentine	0·87
,, wrought	7·79	Urine	1·01
Lead	11·35	WATER	1·00
Limestone	2·50	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Marble	2·70	Wood :—	
Marl	1·90	Beech	0·85
Mercury	13·60	Cedar	0·61
Milk	1·03	Cherry	0·72
Olive Oil	0·92	Ebony	1·33
Petroleum	0·88	Poplar	0·38
Platinum	21·45	Walnut	0·67
Portland Stone	2·00	Zinc	7·19

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Temperature Measures.

Variations of temperature are measured by thermometers, which are graduated on three different systems, viz. :—
The Fahrenheit thermometer,
The Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer.
The Réaumur thermometer.

In the *Fahrenheit* thermometer the distance from the freezing point of water to the boiling point is divided into 180 degrees. The freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°.

In the *Centigrade* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 100°.

In the *Réaumur* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 80°.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°.

To convert Réaumur degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{4}$ and add 32°.

For example :—
20° Centigrade = 20 × $\frac{9}{5}$ + 32 = 68° Fahrenheit.
20° Réaumur = 20 × $\frac{9}{4}$ + 32 = 77° Fahrenheit.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Réaumur, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{4}{9}$.

For example :—
68° Fahrenheit = $\frac{5}{9}$ (68 − 32) = 20° Centigrade.
77° Fahrenheit = $\frac{4}{9}$ (77 − 32) = 20° Réaumur.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Réaumur degrees, multiply by $\frac{4}{5}$.

For example :—
20° Centigrade = 20 × $\frac{4}{5}$ = 16° Réaumur.
20° Réaumur = 20 × $\frac{5}{4}$ = 25° Centigrade.

Time Measures.

Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to revolve round its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. As these motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use.

Of these the first is the *Day*, which commences at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds.

The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight.

The *Astronomical Day* commences at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours at the following noon.

With the *Jews* and *Muhammadans* the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day. It is important to remember this when comparing dates in different calendars, as the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the *previous* day in the ordinary calendar, and to the *succeeding* day in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the length of the different months varies as follows :—
January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each 31 days.
April, June, September, and November have each 30 days.
February has 28 days, except in leap year, when it has 29 days.

The Jews and Muhammadans use the lunar month, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The month commences, not at true new moon, but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset. The length of the lunar month varies; so the Jewish and Muhammadan months have sometimes 30 and sometimes 29 days.

The *Year* is the length of time that the earth takes to complete one revolution round the sun, which is 365·2422 mean days. The ordinary year is taken as 365 days, and every fourth year, called *Leap Year*, has 366 days. Every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is leap year. But the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder is not a leap year. For example, the year 1900 had only 365 days.

The Muhammadan year always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and sometimes 355 days in length.

Time and Watch on Board Ship.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds; thus "Seven Bells" is sounded :—

BELL, ONE SECOND ; B., TWO SECS. ; B. S. ; B. SS. ; B. S. ; B. SS. ; B.

The bell is struck every half hour. In the *morning* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 a.m., and every

half hour the number increases until 8 bells at 4 a.m.; then 1 bell again at 4.30 a.m. to 8 bells at 8 a.m.; 1 bell at 8.30 a.m. and 8 bells at noon. In the *afternoon* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 p.m. and 8 bells at 4 p.m., after which is the *First Dog Watch* (1 bell 4.30, 2 bells 5.0, 3 bells 5.30, 4 bells 6.0) and the *Second Dog Watch* (1 bell 6.30, 2 bells 7.0, 3 bells 7.30, 8 bells 8.0), and thence 1 bell at 8.30 to 8 bells at midnight.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon *Watch*	... ...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	,, ...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	,, ...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	,, ...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	,, ...	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning	,, ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	,, ...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅜ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26⅔ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13⅓ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads = a Tun of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships; the expression "15 knots" indicates that the vessel in question is capable of steaming or sailing 15 nautical miles in one hour. The *Nautical Mile* = 6,080 feet (the *Statute Mile* being 5,280 feet and the *Geographical Mile* 6,082·66 feet). The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 33 knots in statute miles.

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	12	13·8181	23	26·4848
2	2·3030	13	14·9696	24	27·6363
3	3·4545	14	16·1212	25	28·7878
4	4·6060	15	17·2727	26	29·9393
5	5·7575	16	18·4242	27	31·0908
6	6·9090	17	19·5757	28	32·2424
7	8·0606	18	20·7272	29	33·3939
8	9·2121	19	21·8787	30	34·5454
9	10·3636	20	23·0303	31	35·6969
10	11·5151	21	24·1818	32	36·8484
11	12·6666	22	25·3333	33	37·9999

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ inches.
Crown	=	20	× 15 ,,
Post	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	22½	× 17 ,,
Medium	=	24	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	25	× 20 ,,
Super Post	=	25	× 15½ ,,
Double Foolscap	=	27	× 17 ,,
Super Royal	=	27½	× 20½ ,,
Double Crown	=	30	× 20 ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Columbia	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Atlas	=	36	× 26 ,,
Double Post	=	40	× 32 ,,

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	× 48 inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	× 31 ,,
Double Elephant	=	40	× 26¾ ,,
Atlas	=	34	× 26 ,,
Colombier	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Super Royal	=	27	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	24	× 19 ,,
Medium	=	22	× 17½ ,,
Large Post	=	20¾	× 16¾ ,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Post	=	19	× 15¼ ,,
Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ ,,
Brief	=	16½	× 13¼ ,,
Pott	=	15	× 12½ ,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	× 36 inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	× 29 ,,
Elephant	=	34	× 24 ,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	× 21 ,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	× 22 ,,
Haven Cap	=	26	× 21 ,,
Bag Cap	=	24	× 19½ ,,
Kent Cap	=	21	× 18 ,,

Sizes of Bound Books.

Quarto = 4to, Octavo = 8vo

Demy 18mo	=	5¾	× 3¾ inches.
Foolscap 8vo	=	6¾	× 4¼ ,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½	× 5 ,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	× 5¼ ,,
Demy 8vo	=	8⅝	× 5⅝ ,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½	× 6 ,,
Royal 8vo	=	10	× 6¼ ,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼	× 6⅞ ,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11	× 7½ ,,
Foolscap 4to	=	8½	× 6¾ ,,
Crown 4to	=	10	× 7½ ,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼	× 8¾ ,,
Royal 4to	=	12½	× 10 ,,
Imperial 4to	=	15	× 11 ,,
Crown Folio	=	15	× 10 ,,
Demy Folio	=	17½	× 11¼ ,,
Royal Folio	=	20	× 12½ ,,
Music	=	14	× 10¼ ,,

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil.* The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems; he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ens.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is—

Brilliant. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In Canada three days of grace are also allowed, and in the U.S. there is a variable period, but in *no other country* does the system prevail. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on a later page headed: "Double Conversion Table for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in the United Kingdom in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

The names of the sub-divisions and multiples of each of the standard measures of the Metric system are as follows.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*)	= 1 centimetre (*cm.*)	= 0·3937 inch.
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre (*dm.*)	= 0·328084 foot.
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (*m*)	= 1·093614 yard.
10 metres	= 1 dekametre (*dam.*)	= 1·9884 poles.
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre (*hm.*)	= 0·4971 furlong.
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre (*km.*)	= 0·6214 mile.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*)	= 1 centigram (*cg.*)	= 0·1543 grain.
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (*dg.*)	= 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams	= 1 gramme (*grm.*)	= 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram (*dag.*)	= 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram (*hg.*)	= 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*)	= 2·20462 lb.
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 1·5747 stones.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (*q.*)	= 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals	= 1 tonne (*t.*)	= 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*)	= 1 centilitre (*cl.*)	= 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (*dl.*)	= 0·1759 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (*lit.*)	= 0·8799 quart.
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre (*dal.*)	= 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre (*hl.*)	= 2·7497 bushels.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (*a.*)	= 0·0988 rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (*ha.*)	= 2·4711 acres.
100 hectares	= 1 sq. kilometre	= 0·386 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre = 2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal = 3·67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare = 1·49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre = 3·6 pence a bushel.
1 ,, a quintal = 4·3 ,, a cental. / 21·3 ,, a quarter.
7 ,, ,, (duty) = 12*s.* 6*d.* ,,

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures are those of the United Kingdom, with the following difference:—

Weight.—In the *short ton* the Cental or true Cwt. is used; the short ton is 20 centals = 2,000 lb. The *long ton* is:—4 quarters of 28 lb. = 1 cwt. (112 lb.), 20 cwt. = 1 ton (2,240 lb.).

Capacity.—For corn, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. For medicinal purposes the pint is divided into 20 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

	Channel Islands, Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= ·44 acre	·4 acre.
Bushel	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound	= 7,561 grains.	7,623 grains.
Cwt. (104 lb.)	= 112·3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108·9 lb.

British India.

Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Bigha (Bengal) usually	= ·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras) ,,	= 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight)	= 180 grains.
Seer, 80 tolas	= 2 lb. 1 oz.
Maund, 40 seers	= 82·28 lb.
,, (Madras)	= 24·68 lb.
Candy ,,	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali	= 3 pints.
Parah	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	= 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, 100 catties	= 133 lb.

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The coins and the standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half anm = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used. Recently a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardisation of the metric system for weights and measures, with the optional use of imperial standards, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* (*which see*) has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except the *United Kingdom* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries throughout the World.

Russia.

In *Russia* the standard of length is the Sachine, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Pound, equal to nine-tenths of the British pound. The other measures are:—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

16 vershok	=	1 archine.
3 archine	=	1 sachine.
500 sachine	=	1 verst = 0·663 mile.
1 sq. verst	=	0·44 sq. mile.
1 dessiatine	=	2·7 acres.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 pound.
40 pounds	=	1 pood (36·11 lb.).
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

3.—Measures of Capacity.

1 vedro (8 shtoffs) = 2·705 imperial gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks) = 5·771 imperial bushels.

Turkey.

In *Turkey* the weights and measures differ considerably in the different vilayets, but the following are those used at Constantinople and the neighbourhood :—

1.—Measures of Length.

2 jeras = 1 rup.
8 rups. = 1 pek = 26·77 British inches.

2.—Measures of Weight.

16 kirats = 1 dram.
400 drams = 1 oke = 2·828 British pounds.
44 okes = 1 kantar.

The usual measure of capacity in Turkey is the Kileh, which is slightly larger than the British bushel.

Greece.

1 ocque ... = 2·84 lb.
1 quintal = 132·2 lb.
1 livre ... = 1·1 lb.
1 drachme = 0·11 oz.

Egypt.

Pic (textiles) = 22·83 inches.
Feddan (land) = 1·038 acres.
Oke ..... = 2·75136 lb.
Cantar ..... = 99·05 lb.
Ardeb of wheat or maize = 118 okes = 324·66 lb.
Ardeb of barley ..... = 88 okes = 242·12 lb.
Ardeb of rice ..... = 152 okes = 418·21 lb.

China.

Tael weight = 1·33 oz.
Catty ,, = 1·33 lb.
Picul ,, = 133·33 lb.
Ts'un ..... = 1·41 inches.
Ch'ih ..... = 1·175 feet.
Chang ..... = 11·75 feet.
Li ..... = 2,115 feet.

Japan and Formosa.

Ri..... = 2·4403 miles.
Square ri ..... = 5·9553 sq. miles.
Cho ..... = 5·423 chains.
Square cho ..... = 2·4507 acres.
Ken ..... = 1·9884 yards.
Tsubo ..... = 3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku..... = 39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku ..... = 4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity = 0·1 ton.
Liquid sho ..... = 1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho ..... = 0·1985 pecks.
Kwan ..... = 8·2673 lb.
Kin .... = 1·3228 lb.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British Measures.

The Cubit was the length of the forearm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. Its length, as a measure, varied in different countries. The English Cubit was 18 inches. The Ell also varied. The English Ell was 45 inches; the Scottish Ell was 37·2 inches.

The Hand, still used for measuring horses, was 4 inches.

The Statute Mile and the Statute Acre are based on the Statute Perch of 5½ yards. The Mile is 320 perches (1,760 yards), and the Acre 160 square perches (4,840 square yards). In former times other miles and acres, based on different perches, were also used, among which were the following :—

The Scottish Mile was 320 falls or Scottish perches, each of 6 Scottish ells (1,984 yards). The Scottish Mile was about 1⅛ Statute Mile.

The Irish Mile was 320 Irish perches, each of 7 yards (2,240 yards). 11 Irish Miles were equal to 14 Statute Miles.

The Scottish Acre contained 160 falls, or square Scottish perches (6,150·4 square yards). It was equal to 1·27 Statute Acre.

The Cunningham Acre contained 160 square perches, the perch being 6¼ yards (6,250 square yards). It was equal to 1·29 Statute Acre.

The Irish Acre contained 160 square Irish perches (7,840 square yards). It was a little more than 1⅗ Statute Acre.

The Cheshire Acre contained 160 square perches, each perch being 8 yards (10,240 square yards). It was nearly equal to 2½ Statute Acres.

The Hide was an ancient measure of land, which varied in different parts, but the average was 120 acres. A yard of land—virgate, or farthing land—was a quarter of a hide. In some counties the hide was called a carucate, which was divided into eight bovates. In the time of Domesday Book (A.D. 1086) a hide was worth, on the average, £1 per annum; a knight's fee was usually five hides.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet ; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains.
Setier = 34·317 gallons ; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons.
Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Common Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in. ; Cubit of Talmud = 21·914 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in. ; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexn. talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) = 7·776 U.S. gallons, of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

The Talmudic cubit is exactly $\frac{1}{72}$ millionth of the Equatorial circumference.

N.B.—The Egyptian royal cubit, = 20·64 inches, appears to have been the common cubit increased in the ratio of a degree of latitude to one of longitude in Lower Egypt at 29° N. It was divided into 7 palms. The (Persian) Cubit of Ezekiel was divided into 8 palms.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¾ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb

Doubtful Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—1 centimetre = 0·393 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·093 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres.		Yards.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares.		Acres.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·393	0·914	1	1·093	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·592	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·218	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·184	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·280	4·827	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·776	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·574	3·657	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·486	1·618	4	9·884	10·368	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·968	4·571	5	5·468	8·046	5	3·106	2·023	5	12·355	12·960	5	1·930
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·561	9·655	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·552	6	2·316
17·780	7	2·755	6·400	7	7·655	11·265	7	4·349	2·832	7	17·297	18·144	7	2·702
20·320	8	3·149	7·315	8	8·749	12·874	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·736	8	3·088
22·860	9	3·543	8·229	9	9·842	14·483	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·328	9	3·474
25·400	10	3·937	9·143	10	10·936	16·093	10	6·213	4·046	10	24·711	25·920	10	3·860
50·800	20	7·874	18·287	20	21·872	32·186	20	12·427	8·093	20	49·422	51·840	20	7·720
76·200	30	11·811	27·431	30	32·808	48·279	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·134	77·760	30	11·580
101·600	40	15·748	36·575	40	43·745	64·372	40	24·855	16·186	40	98·845	103·680	40	15·440
127·000	50	19·685	45·719	50	54·681	80·466	50	31·069	20·233	50	123·557	129·600	50	19·300
152·400	60	23·622	54·862	60	65·617	96·559	60	37·282	24·280	60	148·268	155·520	60	23·160
177·800	70	27·559	64·006	70	76·554	112·652	70	43·496	28·326	70	172·979	181·440	70	27·020
203·200	80	31·496	73·150	80	87·490	128·745	80	49·710	32·373	80	197·691	207·360	80	30·880
228·600	90	35·433	82·294	90	98·426	144·838	90	55·924	36·420	90	222·403	233·280	90	34·740
254·001	100	39·370	91·438	100	109·363	160·932	100	62·138	40·467	100	247·114	259·200	100	38·601

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Short Tons		Long Tons	Metric Tons		Long Tons	Metric Tons.		Short Tons
0·764	1	1·307	0·453	1	2·204	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·615	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·784	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·204
2·293	3	3·923	1·360	3	6·613	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·952	2·721	3	3·306
3·058	4	5·231	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·569	4·064	4	3·936	3·628	4	4·409
3·822	5	6·539	2·267	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·535	5	5·511
4·587	6	7·847	2·721	6	13·227	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·613
5·351	7	9·155	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·246	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·463	3·628	8	17·636	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·873	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·771	4·082	9	19·841	10·08	9	8·031	9·144	9	8·857	8·164	9	9·920
7·645	10	13·079	4·535	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·160	10	9·842	9·071	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·158	9·071	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·143	20	22·046
22·936	30	39·238	13·607	30	66·138	33·60	30	26·772	30·481	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·317	18·143	40	88·184	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·397	22·679	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·802	50	49·210	45·359	50	55·115
45·873	60	78·476	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·544	60·963	60	59·052	54·430	60	66·138
53·519	70	91·555	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·468	71·123	70	68·894	63·502	70	77·161
61·164	80	104·635	36·287	80	176·369	89·60	80	71·392	81·284	80	78·736	72·574	80	88·184
68·810	90	117·714	40·823	90	198·415	100·80	90	80·316	91·444	90	88·578	81·646	90	99·207
76·456	100	130·794	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres. per Hectare.		English Bushels. per Acre.
·568	1	1·760	4·542	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·031	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·085	2	0·441	2·400	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·938	1·796	2	2·226
1·704	3	5·281	13·627	3	0·661	3·601	3	2·499	3·094	3	2·908	2·694	3	3·339
2·272	4	7·041	18·170	4	0·882	4·801	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·877	3·592	4	4·452
2·840	5	8·801	22·712	5	1·102	6·002	5	4·165	5·157	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·408	6	10·562	27·255	6	1·323	7·202	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·816	5·389	6	6·679
3·976	7	12·322	31·797	7	1·543	8·403	7	5·831	7·220	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·792
4·544	8	14·083	36·340	8	1·764	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·755	7·185	8	8·905
5·112	9	15·843	40·882	9	1·984	10·803	9	7·497	9·283	9	8·724	8·083	9	9·919
5·680	10	17·604	45·425	10	2·205	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·360	20	35·208	90·850	20	4·410	24·008	20	16·660	20·630	20	19·388	17·964	20	22·264
17·041	30	52·812	136·275	30	6·615	36·012	30	24·990	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·721	40	70·416	181·700	40	8·821	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·777	35·928	40	44·529
28·402	50	88·021	227·125	50	11·076	60·021	50	41·651	51·575	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·082	60	105·625	272·550	60	13·231	72·025	60	49·981	61·890	60	58·166	53·892	60	66·794
39·763	70	123·229	317·975	70	15·437	84·030	70	58·312	72·205	70	67·860	62·874	70	77·926
45·443	80	140·833	363·400	80	17·642	96·034	80	66·642	82·520	80	77·555	71·856	80	88·059
51·123	90	159·438	408·825	90	19·848	108·038	90	74·972	92·835	90	87·249	80·838	90	99·191
56·804	100	176·042	454·251	100	22·053	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1¼	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	13 0	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¼	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¼	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

A Table showing the Profits upon Investments in the Funds or in Stocks and Shares at the Undermentioned Prices.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £73 15*s.* 0*d.* look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 73¾, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 7*s.* 10*d.* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £98, will yield £6 2*s.* 5*d.* per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¼	114⅜	123⅞	133¼	152⅓	171⅓	190⅓	209½	228½	266¾	285¼	304⅝	342⅝	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅝	223⅓	260⅞	279¼	298	335	372
2 15 0	90	100	109	118	127½	145⅓	163½	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272½	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104½	113	121⅝	139	156½	174	191½	208⅝	243⅓	260½	278	313	347½
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅜	97½	105¾	113⅞	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102½	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170¾	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¼	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅝	132½	145⅞	159	185½	198⅜	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82⅞	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅝	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220½	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76⅓	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74⅝	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118¼	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63¼	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61½	66¼	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41	45	50	54½	58¾	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40⅝	44⅞	49	53	57½	65⅔	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅜	43⅓	47	50⅞	54⅞	62⅔	70⅔	78⅓	86⅓	94	109⅔	117⅓	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38¾	42⅝	46	49⅞	53⅞	61⅔	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48⅞	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¼	51⅓	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅝	39⅜	43	46½	50⅛	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38⅝	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅛	37½	41	44⅛	47½	54⅓	61½	68⅓	75⅛	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35⅓	39	42¼	45⅝	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅜	38	41	44⅛	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101½	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30⅞	33⅝	37	40	43⅛	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅞	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87⅝	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28½	31⅙	34	36¾	39⅔	45½	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79½	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅝	28⅜	31	33½	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅝	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47
1	97	96	95	94	93
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51
44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
			IN PERPETUITY.		
	33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER: Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometer	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst.....	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile.....	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure.....	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile.....	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

Expectation of Life.

THE following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891–1900.

AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44·13	47·77	53	498,987	553,208	17·01	18·58
1	828,136	859,342	52·22	54·53	54	487,621	543,384	16·40	17·91
2	784,090	816,810	54·12	56·34	55	475,849	533,105	15·79	17·24
3	767,754	800,357	54·26	56·49	56	463,629	522,319	15·19	16·59
4	757,631	789,683	53·98	56·25	57	450,898	510,950	14·61	15·95
5	750,281	782,144	53·59	55·79	58	437,623	498,950	14·04	15·32
6	744,936	776,618	52·88	55·18	59	423,814	486,304	13·48	14·71
7	741,061	772,562	52·16	54·47	60	409,518	473,037	12·93	14·10
8	738,215	769,537	51·36	53·68	61	394,793	459,185	12·39	13·51
9	736,053	767,198	50·51	52·84	62	379,695	444,782	11·87	12·94
10	734,299	765,267	49·63	51·97	63	364,255	429,844	11·35	12·37
11	732,728	763,498	48·73	51·09	64	348,478	414,361	10·84	11·81
12	731,064	761,652	47·84	50·21	65	332,344	398,299	10·34	11·27
13	729,260	759,671	46·96	49·34	66	315,830	381,624	9·86	10·74
14	727,364	757,618	46·08	48·48	67	298,956	364,339	9·38	10·22
15	725,373	755,499	45·21	47·61	68	281,760	346,471	8·93	9·72
16	723,159	753,185	44·34	46·75	69	264,295	328,062	8·48	9·24
17	720,621	750,574	43·50	45·92	70	246,630	309,168	8·05	8·78
18	717,800	747,721	42·67	45·09	71	228,844	289,866	7·64	8·33
19	714,811	744,762	41·84	44·27	72	211,034	270,247	7·24	7·90
20	711,714	741,766	41·02	43·44	73	193,310	250,424	6·86	7·48
21	708,463	738,692	40·21	42·62	74	175,792	230,523	6·50	7·08
22	705,036	735,530	39·40	41·80	75	158,608	210,688	6·15	6·70
23	701,445	732,272	38·60	40·99	76	141,891	191,071	5·81	6·34
24	697,724	728,896	37·80	40·17	77	125,775	171,836	5·49	5·99
25	693,894	725,386	37·01	39·37	78	110,392	153,148	5·19	5·67
26	689,951	721,745	36·22	38·56	79	95,863	135,173	4·90	5·35
27	685,909	717,973	35·43	37·76	80	82,298	118,068	4·62	5·05
28	681,778	714,066	34·64	36·97	81	69,789	101,980	4·36	4·77
29	677,551	710,018	33·85	36·17	82	58,405	87,034	4·11	4·51
30	673,200	705,819	33·07	35·39	83	48,192	73,333	3·88	4·26
31	668,682	701,456	32·29	34·60	84	39,168	60,949	3·66	4·02
32	663,952	696,917	31·51	33·83	85	31,323	49,925	3·45	3·80
33	658,969	692,191	30·75	33·05	86	24,621	40,267	3·25	3·59
34	653,708	687,269	29·99	32·29	87	19,000	31,949	3·07	3·39
35	648,169	682,147	29·24	31·52	88	14,377	24,915	2·89	3·21
36	642,353	676,814	28·50	30·77	89	10,655	19,078	2·73	3·04
37	636,235	671,242	27·77	30·02	90	7,724	14,330	2·58	2·87
38	629,793	665,410	27·05	29·28	91	5,470	10,550	2·43	2·73
39	623,028	659,324	26·34	28·54	92	3,779	7,606	2·30	2·59
40	615,964	653,014	25·64	27·82	93	2,543	5,365	2·17	2·46
41	608,632	646,518	24·94	27·09	94	1,665	3,700	2·06	2·34
42	601,063	639,878	24·25	26·37	95	1,059	2,494	1·95	2·23
43	593,276	633,115	23·56	25·64	96	654	1,641	1·85	2·13
44	585,266	626,227	22·88	24·92	97	391	1,054	1·75	2·04
45	577,010	619,184	22·20	24·20	98	226	661	1·67	1·96
46	568,465	611,938	21·52	23·48	99	127	404	1·58	1·88
47	559,598	604,453	20·86	22·76	100	68	241	1·51	1·81
48	550,384	596,704	20·20	22·05	101	36	141	1·44	1·74
49	540,815	588,666	19·54	21·35	102	18	80	1·36	1·68
50	530,888	580,320	18·90	20·64	103	9	45	1·28	1·62
51	520,608	571,644	18·26	19·95	104	4	24	1·18	1·56
52	509,977	562,616	17·63	19·26	105	2	13	1·02	1·48

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10.802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17.677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

NET RECEIPTS FROM HOME-MADE AND IMPORTED SPIRITS, 1905-1914.

Year ended 31 March.	Home Made.	Imported.	Total.	Duty Collected for Local Taxation. Included in Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1905	18,135,931	3,996,476	22,132,407	1,003,228
1906	17,765,352	3,894,184	21,659,536	982,001
1907	17,745,125	4,216,342	21,961,467	996,702
1908	17,705,793	4,133,024	21,838,817	992,919
1909	17,456,366	3,961,142	21,417,508	973,998
1910	14,565,272	3,293,100	17,858,372	Since paid into the Exchequer
1911	18,751,206	4,298,484	23,049,690	,,
1912	18,511,392	4,215,745	22,727,137	,,
1913	18,432,492	4,166,795	22,599,287	,,
1914	19,539,777	4,435,500	23,973,277	,,

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED.

Year.	Gold. London Mint.	Gold. Australian and Ottawa Mints.	Gold. Total.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1905	£ 6,500,000	£11,288,031	£17,788,031	£510,491	£100,325	£18,398,847
1906	12,165,000	11,474,691	23,639,691	1,705,070	184,520	25,529,281
1907	20,951,000	10,843,980	31,794,980	2,019,828	227,550	34,042,358
1908	14,600,000	10,457,249	25,057,249	815,751	155,580	26,028,580
1909	13,800,000	9,742,112	23,542,112	1,389,599	121,811	25,053,522
1910	25,300,000	10,145,184	35,445,184	2,520,591	151,452	38,117,227
1911	33,132,828	10,191,198	43,324,026	2,381,246	140,305	45,845,577
1912	33,350,249	9,113,916	42,464,165	2,455,623	323,235	45,243,023
1913	27,638,789	9,211,209	36,849,998	1,934,404	314,525	39,098,927
1914	15,126,170	8,772,102	23,898,272	6,250,569	261,134	30,409,975

Mint Marks.—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), and P (Perth). The letter C is borne on Imperial gold coins struck at the branch Mint at Ottawa, Canada, which are otherwise of identical design.

The authorised Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, those marked* only being issued on special occasions; the issue of crowns and double florins has been discontinued for several years:

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
Gold:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound	616·37239	612·500	1·00000
*Two Pound	246·54895	245·000	0·40000
Sovereign	123·27447	122·500	0·20000
Half-Sovereign	61·63723	61·125	0·15000
Silver:			
Crown	436·36363	—	2·000
Double Florin	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4*d.*	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny	7·27272	—	0·087
Bronze:			
Penny	145·83333	—	2·91666
Halfpenny	87·50000	—	1·75000
Farthing	43·75000	—	0·87500

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17*s.* 10½*d.*, and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4*s.* 11½*d.*

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

†BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

TREASURY NOTES of the value of £1 and 10*s.* are now issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

BANK POST BILLS can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named therein, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

† It may be noted that the legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

PRICE OF SILVER, 1905–1914.—*The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:*—1905, 27 13/16*d.*; 1906, 30 7/16*d.*; 1907, 30 3/16*d.*; 1908, 24 1/2*d.*; 1909, 23 11/16*d.*; 1910, 24 11/16*d.*; 1911, 24 9/16*d.*; 1912, 28 1/16*d.*; 1913, 27 9/16*d.*; 1914, 25 9/16*d.*

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

Currency of British Dominions and Colonies.

IMPERIAL sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies:—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI.
GIBRALTAR.
NEW ZEALAND.
ST. HELENA.

In the following Dominions special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA AND CERTAIN W. INDIAN ISLANDS.—A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.

NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—One penny and one halfpenny (nickel-bronze) and one-tenth penny (aluminium and nickel-bronze), all perforated.

COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES.

COLONY.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE. In English Currency.	VALUE. Pieces to the Pound Sterling.	GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		s. d.			
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar.....	4 1⅓	·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA.....	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	British gold.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 1⅓	180	British gold.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA ...	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	*Silver*—50 and 25 cents. *Nickel* (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent. *Aluminium* (perforated)—1 and ½ cent.
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	1 8⅓*	11·61*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and $\frac{1}{10}$ cent.
INDIA.....	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice	1 4	15	British gold.	*Silver*—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee. *Nickel* (scolloped)—$\frac{1}{16}$ rupee (anna). *Copper*—2, 1, ½ and ⅓ pice or pie.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cents.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 2	4·8	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British gold.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
UGANDA	Same	as East	Africa.		

* Variable with the price of silver—now about 24½ pence per standard ounce.

Moneys of All Nations.

* Values thus marked are subject to fluctuation.
† The only gold coin in general use is the English sovereign, which equals 97½ piastres.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit. English Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Argentina	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 *1 8¾	...	...
Austria-Hungary	*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
Belgium	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 *Francs*	1, 2 and 5 *Francs*
Congo	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	...	50 *Centimes*
Bolivia	*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 *2 0	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*
Brazil	*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	0 2 3	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*
	Actual, Paper *Milreis*	0 *1 4¼	...	500 *Reis*
British Empire :— United Kingdom	Gold *Sovereign* of 20 *Shillings*	1 0 0	10 and 20 *Shillings*	1, 2, 2½, 4 and 5 *Shillings*, 3 & 6 *Pence*
Canada	Silver *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	...	1 *Dollar*, 5, 10, 25 and 50 *Cents*
Newfoundland	Silver *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	4 2	...	,, ,,
Jamaica	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	...
Australia	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	As U.K. except design
New Zealand	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	...
Union of S. Africa	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	As U.K. with Silver 4 *Pence*
India	*Rupee* of 16 *Annas*	0 1 4	...	⅛, ¼, ½ *Rupee*, Nickel, 1 *Anna*
Straits Settlements	S.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 2 4	...	1 *Dollar*, 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
British Honduras	Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	...	5, 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
	Silver ,, ,,	0 *1 9	...	...
Bulgaria	*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 0 9·513	10, 20, 40, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*; 50 *Stotinki*
Chile	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0*10	...	...
China	*Yuan* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	0 *2 0	...	1 *Yuan*; 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Colombia	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*
	Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 0½	...	...
Costa Rica	Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 1 10·9	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*
Cuba	Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos*	...	No coinage	No coinage
	Spanish Gold *Dollar*	0 3 9½	...	...
	U.S. Gold *Dollar*	0 4 1½	...	...
Denmark	Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1·2	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*
Ecuador	Silver *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0	10 & 20 *Sucres*	1 *Sucré*; 5, 10, 40, 50 *Centavos*
†Egypt	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	1 0 3¼	£E1; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Piastres*	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
France	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*
Algeria	Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 *1 9	...	1 *Piastre* ½
Madagascar	Same as France	...	...	...
Tunis	Same as France	...	...	...
German Empire	*Mark* of 100 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*
Greece	*Nominal*, *Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*
	Actual, Paper *Drachma*	0 0 9½	...	...
Guatemala	*Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	5 and 10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 *Reales*
	Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 3	...	...
Haiti	*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Gourde*	0 0 *5	...	...

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit. English Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins
Honduras	Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*
Italy	*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centisimi*
Tripoli	*Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0 0 2¼	...	...
Japan	Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*
Korea	Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*
Liberia	U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Luxemburg	*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	0 0 9·513	...	...
Mexico	*Nominal*, Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	5, 10 *Dollars*	1 *Dollar*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Dollar*	0 2 0½*	...	...
Monaco	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 & 100 *Francs*	...
Montenegro	*Perper*=Austrian *Krone*	0 0 10	10, 20, 100 *Perpera*	1, 2, 5 *Perpera*
Morocco	Silver *Piastre*=5 *Francs*	0 3 0	...	1 *Piastre*; ½, ¼ *Piastre*
Netherlands	Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 7·824	10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins*; 5, 10, 25 *Cents*
Java	Gold *Ducat*	0 9 4½	...	...
Curaçao	Same as Netherlands	...	...	...
Nicaragua	Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 1·32	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 4*	...	...
Norway	Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*
Omân	*Muhamádi* of 20 *Gad*	1 0 1½	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees	
Panama	Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	0 4 2	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
Paraguay	*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Paper *Peso*	0 0 3*	...	...
Persia	Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis*	0 0 4·8*	½, 1 *Toman* (20 *Kran*); 2 *Kran*	¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran*
Peru	*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (= 100 *Dineros*=1000 *Centavos*)	1 0 0	⅒, ⅕, 1 *Libra*	⅒, ½, 1 *Sol*; ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
Portugal	*Nominal*, Gold *escudo*	0 4 5¼	⅒, ⅕, ½, 1 *Escudo*	1 *Milreis*, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Teston*
	Actual, Paper *escudo*	0 3 4	...	...
Portuguese India	Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	0 1 4	...	...
Rumania	Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0 0 9·513	10, 12½, 20, 25, 50 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*
Russia	Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	0 2 1⅓	5, 7½, 10, 15 *Roubles*	1 *Rouble*; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 *Kopecks*
Finland	Gold *Markka* of 100 *Pennia*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Markkaa*	1, 2, *Markka*; 25, 50 *Pennia*
Salvador	Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 7*	...	...
Servia	*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinars*; 50 *Paras*
Siam	Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs*	0 1 6½	*Dos* of 10 *Ticals*	¼, ½, 1 *Tical*
Spain	*Nominal*, Silver *Peseta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50 *Pesetas*	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*
	Actual, Paper *Peseta*	0 0 9	...	...
Sweden	Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1, 2 *Kronor*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*
Switzerland	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*
Turkey	Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	0 18 0	100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
	Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0 0 2·165	...	...
United States	Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*
Philippines	*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*	0 2 0·66	...	...
Uruguay	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	...	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*
	Actual, Silver *Peso*	0 4 2*	...	...
Venezuela	Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 20, 50 *Centavos*

Abraham, William, M.P. for Harbour Div., Dublin, aged 75.—*Aug.* 2.

Addington, Egerton Hubbard, V.D., 2nd Baron, aged 73.—*June* 14.

Annesley, Francis, 6th Earl, R.N.Vol.Res. (killed in naval aeroplane), aged 31.—*Nov.* 5, 1914.

Antrobus, Col. Sir Edmund, 4th Baronet (Suakin Exped. 1885), owner of Stonehenge, aged 66.—*Feb.* 11.

Arbuckle, Hon. Sir William, late Agent-Gen. for Natal in London, aged 76.—*Aug.* 5.

Ardilaun, Arthur Edward Guinness, 1st Baron, LL.D., aged 74.—*Jan.* 20.

Barker, Sir John, Baronet, head of the Kensington Stores firm, and late an M.P., aged 75.—*Dec.* 16, 1914.

Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B., formerly Director of Naval Construction (1870–1885), aged 85.—*June* 15.

Beere, Mrs. Bernard (Mrs. Olivier), the distinguished actress, aged 58.—*March* 25.

Benson, Rev. Richard Meux ("Father"), founded the Cowley Brotherhood, aged 90.—*Jan.* 14.

Bignold, Sir Arthur, late M.P. for Wick Burghs, aged 75.—*March* 23.

Bingham, Sir John Edward, 1st Baronet, V.D., a noted Sheffield manufacturer and volunteer, aged 77.—*March* 18.

Birrell, Mrs. Augustine, wife of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieut.—*March* 10.

Black, Robert, classical scholar and translator, aged 85.—*April.*

Brabourne, Wyndham Wentworth, 3rd Baron, Capt. Grenadier Guards (killed in action), aged 29.—*March* 13.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. John Maxwell), novelist, aged 77.—*Feb.* 4.

Bradford, George Cecil Orlando, 4th Earl of, formerly an M.P. (1867–85), aged 70.—*Jan.* 2.

Bramley, Frank, Roy. Acad., aged 58.—*Aug.* 10.

Bridges, Brig.-Gen. Wm. Throsby, K.C.B. (posthumous), S. Africa, comdg. Australian troops in the Dardanelles (died of wounds), aged 54.—*May* 2.

Broadley, Col. Henry B. Harrison-, M.P. for Howdenshire, aged 61.—*Dec.* 29, 1914.

Brooke, Rupert, Sub.-Lt. R.N.D., the poet, died in hospital at Lemnos, aged 27.—*April* 23.

Brough, Miss Fanny, the well-known actress, aged 60.—*Nov.* 30, 1914.

Browne, Thomas Alexander (Rolf Boldrewood), Australian novelist, aged 89.—*March* 11.

Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Henry Walter, 6th Duke of, K.G., K.T., P.C., aged 83.—*Nov.* 5, 1914.

Bucknill, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Townsend, a Judge of the King's Bench Div. 1899–1914, aged 70.—*Oct.* 4.

Bullen, Frank Thomas, sea novelist, aged 53.—*March* 1.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, 3rd Baronet, G.C.M.G., a former Governor of S. Australia, aged 78.—*Oct.* 28.

Cadogan, George Henry, 5th Earl, K.G., P.C., had been Irish Viceroy and Lord Privy Seal, aged 75.—*March* 6.

Capper, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thompson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (Chitral, Nile, and S. Africa), comdg. 7th Div. of Exped. Force (died of wounds), aged 52.—*Sept.* 27.

Carden, Sir Lionel Edward Gresley, K.C.M.G., late British Minister to Mexico, aged 65.—*Oct.* 16.

Cardigan, Countess of, widow of the Earl who led the Balaclava Charge, aged 90.—*May* 25.

Cavell, Miss Edith, head of Surgical Institute, Brussels, executed by the Germans for succouring fugitives, aged 49.—*Oct.* 12.

Cawley, Harold Thomas, M.P. for Heywood Div., and Capt. 6th Batt. Manchester Regt. (killed in action), aged 37.—*Sept.*

Church, Sir Arthur Herbert, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Academy of Arts, aged 81.—*May* 31.

Collet, Flight-Comdr. Charles Herbert, D.S.O., R.M.A., R.N.A.S. (died of wounds), aged 27.—*Aug.* 19.

Compton, Lord Spencer Douglas, Lieut. Northants Yeom., heir to Northampton Marquisate (killed in action), aged 22.—*May* 13.

Congleton, Henry Bligh Fortescue, 5th Baron, Lieut. Grenadier Guards (killed in action), aged 24.—*Nov.* 10, 1914.

Cotton, Sir Henry John Stedman, K.C.S.I., a former Chief Commissioner of Assam, afterwards M.P., aged 70.—*Oct.* 23.

Courtown, James George Henry, 5th Earl of, aged 91.—*Nov.* 28, 1914.

Cradock, Rear-Adm. Sir Christopher Geo. Francis Maurice, K.C.V.O. (Soudan and China) (lost in his Flagship off Valparaiso), aged 52.—*Nov.* 1, 1914.

Crane, Walter, R.W.S., decorative artist and writer, aged 70.—*March* 14.

Cummings, William Hayman, Mus. D., late Principal of Guildhall School of Music, aged 84.—*May* 6.

Dacca, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.—*Jan.* 16.

Davis, Henry Wm. Banks, R.A., landscape and animal painter, aged 81.—*Dec.* 1, 1914.

Dearmer, Mrs. Percy, authoress, died while on Serbian hospital service, aged 43.—*July* 11.

De Freyne, Arthur Reginald, 5th Baron (killed in action), aged 36.—*May* 9.

de la Poer, Edmond James, Count, formerly M.P. for Co. Waterford, aged 74.—*Aug.* 30.

De Montmorency, Adalbert de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duke of, aged 77.—*March.*

De Morella, Dowager Countess, widow of Don Ramon Cabrera, Field-Marshal of Spain, aged 94.—*April* 16.

De Rutzen, Baron, elder brother of the late well-known London magistrate, aged 86.—*April* 23.

Diaz, Señor Porfirio, ex-President of Mexico, aged 84.—*July* 2.

Dobell, Bertram, bookseller, bibliographer, and poet, aged 73.—*Dec.* 14, 1914.

Donaldson, Sir James, Vice-Chancellor and Princ. of St. Andrews University, aged 84.—*March* 9.

Duff, Lady Grant-, C.I. (widow of Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff), aged 76.—*March* 12.

du Maurier, Lt.-Col. Louis Busson, D.S.O., elder son of the late George du Maurier, artist and novelist (S. Africa 1901), author of "An Englishman's Home" (killed in action), aged 49.—*March* 10.

du Maurier, Mrs. George, widow of the artist and novelist.—*Jan.* 3.

Eden, Sir William, 7th Baronet, T.D., known for his litigation with Whistler, aged 65.—*Feb.* 20.

Edwardes, George, theatrical manager, aged 63.—*Oct.* 4.

Ehrlich, Professor Paul, the eminent physician and bacteriologist, inventor of "Salvarsan," aged 61.—*Aug.* 21.

Elder, Alexander, a founder of Elder Dempster Steamship Line, aged 81.—*Jan.* 25.

Emanuel, Walter Lewis, humorous writer ("Charivaria" in *Punch*), aged 46.—*Aug.* 4.

Eno, James Crossley, manufacturing chemist and proprietor of "Eno's Fruit Salt."—*July.*

Erne, John Henry, 4th Earl of, K.P., P.C., formerly an M.P. and Lord of Treasury, aged 75.—*Dec.* 3, 1914.

Esmonde, Dr. John Joseph, M.P. for North Tipperary, aged 53.—*April.*

Estcourt, George Thomas John, 1st and only Baron, formerly M.P. for N. Wilts, aged 76.—*Jan.* 12.

Fabre, Jean Henri, French naturalist and writer, aged 92.—*Oct.* 11.

Farrar, Sir George Herbert, D.S.O., 1st Baronet, died from injuries received in a railway accident in German S.W. Africa, where he was serving with Gen. Botha, aged 56.—*May* 20.

Farwell, Rt. Hon. Sir George, late a Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 69.—*Sept.* 30.

Fernandez, James, the actor, aged 80.—*July.*

Feversham, William Ernest, 1st Earl of, V.D., formerly an M.P., aged 86.—*Jan.* 13.

Feversham, Mabel, Dowager Countess of, widow of preceding, aged 82.—*Aug.* 28.

Fields, Mrs. James T., widow of the American publisher, and friend of Chas. Dickens, aged 80.—*Jan.*

Fischer, Thomas Halhed, Senior Master in Lunacy and oldest K.C. (1851), aged 85.—*Nov.* 1, 1914.

FitzClarence, Brig.-Gen. Charles, V.C. (Mafeking), Irish Guards (killed in action), aged 49.—*Nov.* 12, 1914.

Forsyth, Neil, M.V.O., Gen. Manager of Royal Opera, Covent Garden, aged 49.—*April* 29.

Frohman, Charles, the well-known theatrical manager, one of the victims of the torpedoed *Lusitania*.—*May* 7.

Fuller, Sir John Michael Fleetwood, 1st Baronet, K.C.M.G., T.D., had been Gov. of Victoria and M.P., aged 51.—*Sept.* 4.

Garvagh, Chas. John Spencer George, 3rd Baron, aged 62.—*Feb.* 7.

Geikie, Dr. James, F.R.S., Prof. of Geology, Edinburgh, 1882–1914, aged 76.—*March* 1.

Gilbey, Sir Walter, 1st Baronet, agriculturist and late head of Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey, aged 83.—*Nov.* 12, 1914.

Gladstone, Wm. Glynne Charles, grandson of the statesman and M.P. for Kilmarnock (killed in action), aged 29.—*April* 14.

Glantawe, John Jones, 1st Baron, a Welsh tinplate and colliery magnate, and former M.P., aged 80.—*July* 27.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., Indian political reformer and member of Viceroy's Council, aged 49.—*Feb.* 19.

Gough, Brig.-Gen. John Edmond, K.C.B. (posthumous), V.C. (Somaliland, also Nile, Crete and S. Africa) (died of wounds), aged 43.—*Feb.* 22.

Grace, William Gilbert, M.D., the world-famed cricketer, aged 67.—*Oct.* 23.

Grenfell, Capt. Francis, V.C., the first officer in the Army to receive the V.C. in present war (killed in action), aged 34.—*May.*

Gwydyr, Willoughby Merrik Campbell, 5th and last Baron, aged 73.—*Feb.* 13.

Hamilton, Capt. Lord Arthur John, Irish Guards and Deputy Master of H.M.'s Household (killed in action), aged 31.—*Dec.*, 1914.

Hardie, James Keir, M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil and Socialist leader, aged 59.—*Sept.* 26.

Harrison, Sir C. Frederick, late Gen. Manager of London & North Western Railway, aged 70.—*Jan.* 1.

Herreshoff, John B., the famous blind yacht designer, aged 77.—*July.*

Hoare, Sir Samuel, 1st Baronet, formerly a banker and M.P., aged 73.—*Jan.* 20.

Huggins, Lady, widow of the distinguished spectroscopist and astronomer, aged 66.—*March* 24.

Hugo, Mlle. Adèle, the last of the children of the great French poet, died at Suresnes, aged 85.—*April.*

Huntingfield, Joshua Charles, 4th Baron, formerly Col. in Scots Guards (Egypt and Suakin), aged 72.—*Jan.* 13.

Illingworth, Rt. Hon. Percy Holden, M.P. for Shipley Div. and Chief Government Whip, aged 45.—*Jan.* 3.

Inouye, Marquis, the famous Japanese statesman, and one of the makers of modern Japan, aged 80.—*Sept.* 1.

Jersey, Victor Albert Geo., 7th Earl of, P.C., G.C.B., aged 70.—*May* 31.

Jones, William, M.P. for North Carnarvonshire and a Government Whip, aged 55.—*May* 9.

Kekewich, Maj.-Gen. Robert Geo., C.B. (Nile, Suakin, and S. Africa—defended Kimberley), aged 60.—*Nov.* 5, 1914.

Kenna, Brig.-Gen. Paul Aloysius, D.S.O., V.C. (Nile, also S. and E. Africa), A.D.C. (died of wounds), aged 53.—*Aug.* 30.

Kennedy, Rt. Hon. Sir William Rann, a Lord Justice of Court of Appeal, aged 68.—*Jan.* 17.

Kenny, Gen. Sir Thomas Kelly-, G.C.B. (China, Abyssinia, and S. Africa), aged 70.—*Dec.* 26, 1914.

Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd Baron, aged 64.—*July* 23.

Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd Earl of, K.P., an Irish Repres. Peer, aged 73.—*July* 28.

Lane, Sir Hugh Percy, Dir. of Irish National Gallery (lost in *Lusitania*), aged 40.—*May* 7.

Leigh, Hon. Sir E. Chandos, K.C.B., K.C., Counsel to the Speaker 1883–1907, aged 83.—*May* 18.

Loeffler, Prof. Friedrich, the discoverer of the bacillus of diphtheria, aged 63.—*April.*

Londesborough, The Dowager Countess of, aged 77.—*May.*

Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th Marquess of, K.G., P.C., V.D., Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1886–9, aged 62.—*Feb.* 8.

Loudoun, Alice, Countess of, aged 59.—*May* 10.

Lumsden, Lt.-Col. Dugald McTavish, C.B. (S. Africa, as comdt. of Lumsden's Horse), aged 64.—*May* 10.

Lyddeker, Richard, F.R.S., eminent naturalist and geologist, aged 65.—*April* 16.

Maartens, Maarten (pen-name of Joost M. Van der P. Swartz), Anglo-Dutch novelist, aged 58.—*Aug.* 4.

McDonald, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Claude Maxwell, G.C.M.G. (Egypt, Sudan, and Peking), late Ambassador at Tekio, aged 63.—*Sept.* 10.

Mahan, Rear-Adm. Alfred Thayer, the great naval historian and critic, author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," aged 74.—*Nov.* 30, 1914.

Milbanke, Lt.-Col. Sir John Peniston, 10th Baronet, V.C. (S. Africa), comdg. Notts Yeom. (killed in action), aged 42.—*Aug.* 21.

Mills, Lieut. Hon. Charles Thomas, Scots Guards, M.P. for Uxbridge and heir of Lord Hillingdon (killed in action), aged 28.—*Oct.* 5.

Milman, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Bryan, K.C.B. (Indian Mutiny and Oude campaign, 1859), for forty years Major of the Tower of London, aged 92.—*Jan.* 28.

Minchin, Professor Edward A., F.R.S., protozoologist, aged 49.
Moorhouse, Rt. Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Manchester (1885–1903), aged 89.—*April* 9.
Moriarty, Rt. Hon. John Francis, an Irish Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 60.—*May* 2.
Mosley, Sir Oswald, 4th Baronet, aged 67.—*Oct.* 10.
Mount Cashell, Edward Geo. A. Harcourt, 6th and last Earl, aged 85.—*April* 1.
Murray, Sir James Augustus Hy., LL.D., the lexicographer, editor of Oxford English Dictionary, aged 78.—*July* 26.
Nannetti, Joseph Patrick, M.P. for the College Green Div. of Dublin, aged 64.—*April.*
Nares, Vice-Adm. Sir Geo. Strong, K.C.B., F.R.S., commanded *Challenger* Exped., also *Alert* and *Discovery* in Arctic, aged 84.—*Jan.* 15.
Noble, Capt. Sir Andrew, 1st Baronet, K.C.B., F.R.S., late head the Elswick firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., aged 84.—*Oct.* 22.
Normanton, Caroline, Dowager Countess of, aged 81.—*Jan.* 13.
O'Connor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Luke, K.C.B., V.C. (Crimea, Mutiny, and Ashanti), Col. Roy. Welsh Fus., aged 84.—*Feb.* 1.
O'Neill, Capt. the Hon. Arthur Edward Bruce, 2nd Life Guards, M.P. for Mid-Antrim. The first Member of Parliament to fall in the war, aged 39.—*Nov.* 4, 1914.
Pégoud, Flight Sub-Lt. Adolphe, the famous French aviator, killed while engaged in a fight with a German "Aviatik," aged 26.—*Aug.* 31.
Petre, Lionel George Carroll, 16th Baron, Capt. Coldstream Guards (died of wounds), aged 24.—*Sept.* 30.
Plowden, Sir Wm. Chichele, K.C.S.I., formerly Census Commissr. for India, aged 83.—*Sept.* 4.
Pollock, George Frederick, formerly Senior Master of the King's Bench and King's Remembrancer, aged 94.—*May.*
Raleigh, Cecil (Abraham Rowlands), dramatic author and critic, aged 58.—*Nov.* 10, 1914.
Rankin, Sir James, 1st Baronet, long M.P. for Leominster or N. Herefordshire, aged 72.—*April* 17.
Reuter, Baron de, head of the International News Agency, aged 63.—*April* 18.
Roberts, Field-Marshal Frederick Sleigh, 1st Earl, K.G., K.P., O.M., V.C. (1858), entered Army 1851, and died at Headquarters in France, aged 82.—*Nov.* 14, 1914.
Roberts, Maj.-Gen. George Ricketts, late I.A., aged 88. (Half-brother of Earl Roberts).—*March* 22.
Rossa, O'Donovan, a notorious figure in the Fenian conspiracy, aged 84.—*June.*
Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st Baron, P.C., G.C.V.O., banker and philanthropist, aged 74.—*March* 31.
Rücker, Sir Arthur W., ex-Principal of the University of London; President of the British Association, 1901, aged 67.—*Nov.* 1.
Seely, Col. Sir Charles, 1st Baronet, V.D., repeatedly M.P. for Nottingham and its West Div., aged 81.—*April* 16.
Sherbrooke, The Viscountess, widow of the Victorian statesman, aged 80.—*Dec.* 7, 1914.
Sidmouth, Gerald Anthony Pellew Bagnall, 4th Viscount, aged 60.—*March* 25.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Edward Philip, K.C.M.G., a Transvaal statesman and ex-Minister, aged 69.—*Nov.* 20, 1914.
Somerset, The Dowager Duchess of, widow of 14th Duke, aged 96.—*Oct.* 28.
Spottiswoode, William Hugh, managing director of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers and publishers, aged 51.—*Aug.* 20.
Stair, John Hew North Gustave Hy. Hamilton, 11th Earl of, aged 66.—*Dec.* 2, 1914.
Stössel, General, the Russian defender of Port Arthur, aged 66.—*Jan.* 17.
Stuart, Lt.-Col. Lord Ninian Edward Crichton-, M.P. for Cardiff, comdg. 6th Batt. Welsh Regt. (killed in action), aged 32.—*Oct.* 2.
Teignmouth, Charles John, 3rd Baron, aged 75.—*March* 19.
Temple, Mrs., widow of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.—*April* 2.
Tennyson, Miss Matilda, the last surviving sister of the late Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, aged 98.—*Aug.* 3.
Tooth, Sir Robert Lucas-, 1st Baronet, philanthropist, Chairman of Bank of N.S. Wales in London, aged 70.—*Feb.* 19.
Torphichen, James Walter, 12th Baron and a Scottish Repres. Peer, aged 69.—*July* 20.
Trefusis, Brig.-Gen. Hon. John Frederick, D.S.O., Irish Guards (killed in action), aged 37.—*Oct.* 24.
Trumper, Victor, the famous Australian cricketer, once the world's finest batsman, aged 37.—*June* 28.
Tupper, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, 1st Baronet, G.C.M.G., prominent Canadian statesman, twice High Commissioner in London, aged 94.—*Oct.* 30.
Turner, Sir George, M.B., a South African medical officer, known for his leprosy researches, aged 67.—*Mar.* 12.
Twisden, Rev. Sir John F., 11th Baronet, formerly Mathematical Professor at Staff College, aged 89.—*Dec.* 6, 1914.
Van Horne, Sir William Cornelius, K.C.M.G., of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a leading capitalist, aged 72.—*Sept.* 11.
Vickers, Col. Thomas Edward, C.B., V.D., head of the great Sheffield steel firm, aged 82.—*Oct.* 19.
Walker, Col. Sir Peter C., 2nd Baronet, T.D., High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1896, aged 61.—*Oct.* 18.
Waller, Lewis, the well-known romantic actor, aged 55.—*Nov.* 1.
Warneford, Flight Sub-Lieut. Reginald A. J., V.C., R.N., first destroyer of a Zeppelin, aged 22.—*June* 17.
Watkin, Sir Alfred Mellor, 2nd and last Baronet, of long service with the S.E. Ry., aged 68.—*Nov.* 30, 1914.
Welby, Reginald Earle, 1st and only Baron, P.C., G.C.B., formerly Permanent Secretary to Treasury and Chairman of L.C.C., aged 83.—*Oct.* 29.
Wendover, Albert Edward, Viscount, Capt. Royal Horse Guards (died of wounds), aged 20.—*May* 19.
Wilding, Capt. Anthony Frederick, tennis champion of the world (killed in action), aged 31.—*May* 9.
Willett, William, promoter of Daylight Saving Bill, and artistic builder, aged 58.—*March* 4.
Wilson, John, D.C.L., M.P. for Mid-Durham, the "Miners' M.P." aged 78.—*March* 25.
Wilton, Arthur George, 5th Earl of Wilton, T.D., aged 52.—*April* 26.
Witte, Count de, Russian statesman, aged 66.—*March* 13.
Wood, Mrs. John, formerly a famous comedy actress, aged 83.—*Jan.* 11.
Wylie, Lt.-Col. Charles Hotham Montagu Doughty-, C.B., C.M.G., V.C., of varied service (Nile, S. Africa, &c.), and under Foreign Office, at Adana (killed in action), aged 47.—*April* 29.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, 1 Nov., 1914—22 Nov., 1915.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1914) **Nov. 11.** The King opened the new Session of Parliament.—2nd Lieut. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales seconded for service on the Staff. **29.** His Majesty left England to visit the General Headquarters in France. **Dec. 1.** King George visited base hospitals containing the British, Indian, and enemy wounded. President Poincaré, accompanied by M. Viviani, the French Premier, and Gen. Joffre, visited the King at the British Headquarters. His Majesty and the French President afterwards motored together to the British Front. The King also met King Albert, whom he decorated with the K.G. **5.** The King returned to London. **23.** The King and Queen left London for Sandringham to spend Christmas. **25.** Their Majesties sent hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year to the officers and men of the Navy and Army both at home and abroad. (**1915**) **Jan. 1.** The King sent a telegram to the French President expressing the hope that the New Year would witness a still greater drawing together of the bonds of warm friendship and alliance between Great Britain and France, to which M. Poincaré responded in similar terms of cordiality. **13.** The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, and decorates a number of members of the Expeditionary Force with the V.C and D.S.O. **Feb. 2.** Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria visited the wounded officers at Dorchester House, Park Lane. **9.** The sick and wounded soldiers at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, Great Portland Street, visited by the King and Queen. **11.** The King sanctioned the addition of a battalion of Welsh Guards. **19.** Admiral Sir John Jellicoe promoted G.C.B.—Prince Albert, on his recovery from an operation, rejoined the *Collingwood*. **28.** The King returned to Buckingham Palace after a visit to a part of the Grand Fleet. **March 3.** M. Paul Hymans, the new Belgian Minister, arrived in London. **20.** The King and Queen, Princess Mary, and Princess Alexander of Teck viewed from Buckingham Palace the National Guard on a march from the Guildhall to Hyde Park. **26.** Lord Kitchener visited by the King and Queen at York House.—The Queen received at Buckingham Palace a Committee of ladies associated with Freemasonry, who presented a cheque for £2,000 to be used at Her Majesty's discretion to help women suffering from unemployment in consequence of the war. **27.** The Queen and Princess Mary inspected the free buffet at Victoria Station for the soldiers and sailors travelling to and from London. **April 6.** The King gave orders that no wine, spirits, or beer should be consumed in any of the Royal Households. **7.** Princess Mary, as proxy for Queen Alexandra, acted as sponsor at the christening of the son of the Hon. John Ward at the Chapel of Marlborough House. **9.** The Prince of Wales landed in England with dispatches from Sir John French, and arrived at Windsor the following day. **20.** The Prince of Wales received Sir Herbert Warren at Buckingham Palace and gave him the cup which he had presented to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, in commemoration of His Highness's two years' residence there. **25.** Princess Mary celebrated her eighteenth birthday. **26.** Prince of Wales's Fund reached over £5,000,000. **30.** The King, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, visited the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, and afterwards inspected the Royal Factory at Waltham Abbey. **May 20.** Accompanied by Lord Kitchener, the King visited the Tyneside works of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. **24.** The King, through Mr. Asquith, refused to accept Sir Edgar Speyer's renunciation of his British honours. **June 3.** List of appointments made by the King on his birthday published: the K.G. conferred on Lord Kitchener. **8.** The King and Queen visited the King George Hospital.—The V.C conferred on Flight-Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., by telegram. **18.** The Prince of Wales appointed the Hon. Sir Sidney Robert Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B., Comptroller and Treasurer to His Royal Highness. **22.** Sergt. Michael O'Leary decorated with the V.C at Buckingham Palace. **23.** The twenty-first birthday of the Prince of Wales.—"Alexandra Day" celebrated in London. Her Majesty made her accustomed drive from Marlborough House to the City. **25.** The King returned to London after completing his tour of inspection of the Salisbury Plain Training Centre. **July 1.** Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Legge, K.C.V.O., appointed Paymaster of the Household. **6.** Their Majesties celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of their wedding.—The Queen inspected at Buckingham Palace 26 ambulance cars for use at the Front, as representative of 65 cars provided in England and Wales by subscriptions promoted by Lady Mayoresses and Mayoresses. **10.** The King arrived at Buckingham Palace on his return from a visit to the Grand Fleet; His Majesty sent a message of congratulation to Adm. Sir John Jellicoe on its efficiency. **19.** Order of the Annunziata conferred on the Prince of Wales by the King of Italy. **22.** The King left Windsor on a tour of inspection to industrial centres engaged in the production of war material, and visited Kynoch's and other principal factories at Birmingham. **Aug. 3.** The King presented the Welsh Guards with their first colours. **4.** The King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra attended a Service of Solemn Intercession at St. Paul's Cathedral on the anniversary of the declaration of war. **13.** The King and Queen visited the wounded soldiers of the New Zealand Contingent at the Auxiliary Hospital, Walton-on-the-Thames, and on the 15th the Australian Contingent at the Auxiliary Hospital, Harefield Park. **21.** Royal visit to Brighton; the King, Queen, and Mr. Asquith inspected the Kitchener Hospital and Pavilion Hospital for wounded Indian soldiers, some of whom were decorated by His Majesty. **Sept. 3.** The King and Lord Kitchener inspected the Canadian troops at Shorncliffe. **10.** The King and Queen returned to Windsor from their tour in the South-West of England. **27.** Leeds, the munition works, and the University visited by the King, who inspected the Officers' Training Corps, and on the following day the East Leeds Military Hospital; travelling to Sheffield, His Majesty inspected the principal munition works. **29.** The King returned to Buckingham Palace. **Oct. 24.** The King left for France to inspect his troops at the Front. **28.** The King met with an accident while inspecting his Army, caused by his horse rearing and falling upon His Majesty's leg. **29.** The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace on short leave of absence from the Front. **Nov. 1.** The King, on leaving the Front, issued a Special Order of the Day

to his troops. He arrived home at Buckingham Palace. 9. His Majesty continued to make satisfactory progress towards recovery from his accident.—The Prince of Wales returned to France.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—(1914) **Nov. 11.** The new Session of Parliament was opened by the King. The Speech from the Throne was exceptionally brief, and emphasised the need for the concentration of national energy "on the prosecution to a victorious issue of the war on which we are engaged." **Dec. 21.** Mr. Bonar Law conferred with the Unionist chairmen and agents as to the best means of co-operation in relation to the war and other matters. He stated that on the eve of the outbreak of the war the Unionist leaders expressed the opinion that it would be fatal to hesitate supporting France and Russia, and offered the Government the unhesitating support of the Opposition. (1915) **Jan. 1.** The New Year's Honours did not include any new peers, but Lord St. Aldwyn received the dignity of an earldom. **Feb. 1.** Mr. Masterman resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was succeeded by Mr. E. S. Montagu. Mr. F. D. Acland became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in succession to Mr. Montagu. **4.** The Select Committee of the House of Commons to consider a scheme of pensions for disabled officers and men, and the widows and dependents of those killed in war, issued a Special Report recommending increased rates and pensions. **12.** The announcement was made in the Commons by Mr. Harcourt, Secretary to the Colonies, that it had been decided, after consultation with the Dominions, not to hold the normal meeting of the Imperial Conference in 1915. **17.** The Welsh Liberals passed a resolution protesting against any attempt to alter the position of the Welsh Church Act and the Suspensory Act. **March 1.** The Prime Minister, in an eloquent and fervent war speech, announced to the House of Commons the reply of Great Britain to the German "blockade," and stated that the British and French Governments held themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. Mr. Asquith asked the House to sanction votes of credit for £287,000,000. **9.** In the Commons, Mr. Lloyd George introduced a new Defence of the Realm Bill having as its object the mobilisation of industrial resources by the Government and a greatly increased output of munitions. **16.** The Government suffered a defeat in the House of Lords on a division—47 votes to 26—on a motion of Lord MacDonnell for an Address to His Majesty praying him to withhold his consent, during the continuance of the war, from the draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. **22.** Sir Edward Grey, presiding at a lecture on the war, laid upon Germany, by her refusal to settle the dispute by a conference, the appalling responsibility for the war. One essential condition of peace must be the restoration of peace, and reparation to Belgium, and the admission of the claim of the Allies of the right to pursue a national existence in the enjoyment of their own liberty, as well as the liberty of other nationalities. **24.** The death was announced of Mr. John Wilson, "the miners' M.P.," who had sat for Mid-Durham for the past twenty-five years.—Lord Kitchener at Liverpool. **April 14.** Parliament reassembled after the Easter recess. The resignation of Sir H. D. Erskine, Serjeant-at-Arms, after forty years spent in the service of the House, and the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, were announced. **29.** The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his proposals for the increased taxation of spirits and beer. **May 4.** Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Budget, the most stupendous in our financial history. Estimated revenue, £270,332,000; estimated expenditure, £1,132,654,000. The estimate of expenditure was based on the assumption that the war would last until April, 1916. The average daily cost of the war was now £2,100,000. **10.** Mr. Churchill stated in the Commons that the Admiralty sent a warning to the *Lusitania*, and directions for her course. It was officially denied that the liner was armed. **19.** The Prime Minister made the formal announcement in the House of Commons that "steps are in contemplation which involve the reconstruction of the Government on a broader personal and political basis." **25.** The constitution of the new Cabinet was announced. **26.** Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law stated at a large meeting of the Unionist Party in both Houses of Parliament, held at the Carlton Club, the reasons which led them to agree to join a Coalition Government for the purpose of helping to direct the war to a successful issue. **30.** Mr. Asquith, on the invitation of Sir John French, visited the British Army in France, and also met General Joffre. **June 3.** On the King's birthday, two new peers were created, and Earl Kitchener was appointed K.G. The Bill to establish a Ministry of Munitions was read a third time, and two days later, in the House of Lords, it was passed and received the Royal Assent. **11.** Mr. Lloyd George, at Cardiff, addressed a representative meeting of employers and workpeople in the engineering and metal trades in South Wales, with the view to the speeding of the manufacture and output of munitions. The Minister of Munitions had the previous week addressed similar meetings of masters and men on the same subject at Manchester and Liverpool, expressing his opinion that the country had not yet brought half its industrial strength into operation for winning the war, and emphasising the gravity of the situation. **21.** The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a new Loan Bill for an unnamed amount, issued at par, and carrying interest at 4½ per cent., with the right to repay at par in 1925, or in any case in 1945. **28.** The new Munitions Bill was read a second time, after an animated debate, in the House of Commons. **29.** Mr. Walter Long introduced the National Registration Bill, providing for the registration of males and females between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five.—The Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law spoke at a meeting at the Guildhall on the War Loan and National Thrift. **July 2.** The Munitions Bill received the Royal Assent. **5.** The Prime Minister, Lord Crewe, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Balfour left England to attend a conference with members of the French Ministry at Calais on the 6th. **8.** Mr. Balfour unveiled in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall a marble bust of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. **13.** The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that over £570,000,000 had been subscribed to the new War Loan, and £15,000,000 more through the Post Office. **14.** By invitation of the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden attended the meet-

ing of the Cabinet.—In the House of Lords, the National Registration Bill passed through all its stages.—The Prime Minister stated that a Committee, presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with expert colleagues outside the Government, was being formed to consider the question of retrenchment. **20.** In the Commons, Mr. Asquith asked for a new vote of credit for £100,000,000, making the total for the financial year £650,000,000. Future daily expenditure might roughly be calculated at £3,000,000. **21.** Lord Newton, in the House of Lords, stated the approximate number of married men drawing separation allowances in the Regular Army was 606,000, and in the Territorial Force 237,000—a total of 843,000. The aggregate cost since mobilisation was approximately £25,000,000. **28.** The House adjourned until Sept. 14. **Aug. 21.** Cotton was declared absolute contraband by the British Government. **23.** Mr. Walter Runciman gave his decision on the points referred to him in connexion with the new agreement arrived at by Mr. Lloyd George for the South Wales coal trade. **25.** Sir Edward Grey published a letter in which he traversed the German Chancellor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag (Aug. 19). **31.** Sir Edward Grey issued his statement on the negotiations between Great Britain and Germany in 1912, and showed that Germany would only consent to limit her Navy on condition that England agreed to remain absolutely neutral in the event of a European war. **Sept. 9.** Mr. Lloyd George addressed the Trade Union Congress at Bristol. **14.** Parliament reassembled.—Order in Council under the Suspensory Act, 1914, made provision regarding the Government of Ireland and Welsh Church Acts, 1914, for the postponement of their operation until after the war. **15.** In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith asked for a further vote of credit for £250,000,000, to cover war expenditure to the middle of November, raising the total sum so provided for the year 1915-16 to £900,000,000. The Premier stated that about 3,000,000 men had offered themselves for the Army or Navy since the beginning of the war. In the Lords, Lord Kitchener emphasised the need for more recruits, the number having recently fallen off, to maintain the strength of the forces in the field during 1916. **21.** Mr. McKenna introduced his Budget, showing expenditure £1,590,000,000, revenue £305,000,000; estimated deficit, £1,285,000. **22.** First Report of the Committee on Retrenchment issued. **23.** In the House of Lords, an important amendment moved to the Government's Pension Bill was carried by 35 votes to 26. **24.** Order in Council applied the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915, to the whole area of Greater London, and prohibited "treating" on licensed premises and in clubs. **Oct. 1.** The Earl of Cavan elected a Representative Peer for Ireland. **13.** The American Loan Bill passed in the House of Lords, and received the Royal Assent. **14.** Sir Edward Grey, in the Commons, made a statement of the new and grave situation in the Near East. Sir John Simon gave the total number of aliens interned as 32,400. **19.** Lord Derby explained his recruiting scheme to a large meeting at the Mansion House.—Resignation of Sir Edward Carson, Attorney-General, announced. **20.** Order in Council issued abrogating Article 57 of the Declaration of London. **21.** In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey gave a *résumé* of British diplomacy in the Near East. Sir Edward Carson explained that his reason for resigning was that he disagreed with the Balkan policy of the Government. **Nov. 2.** Sir F. E. Smith, K.C., Solicitor-General, succeeded Sir Edward Carson, K.C., as Attorney-General. The Rt. Hon. George Cave, K.C., M.P., appointed Solicitor-General.—In the House of Commons, the Premier announced that the future conduct of the war, subject to reference to the Cabinet, would be entrusted to a Council of not less than three and not more than five. **4.** In the House of Lords, the Clubs (Temporary) Bill passed through all its stages. Lord Lansdowne stated that no General Election would take place during the war. **6.** The publication of the *Globe* suspended at the instance of the War Office. **7.** Press Bureau made an authoritative statement denying that Lord Kitchener had tendered his resignation, or that his visit to the Eastern theatre of war in any way betokened that such a resignation was contemplated. **10.** In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith moved a vote of credit for £400,000,000. The Premier, who was temporarily performing the duties of the Secretary for War, announced that the Government was sensible of the difficulties which had cramped the General Staff at Army Headquarters, and intimated that closer co-ordination with the strategy of our Allies would be aimed at in future. **11.** The Premier stated in the Commons that the new War Committee would, during the temporary absence of Lord Kitchener, consist of the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. McKenna. **13.** Resignation of Mr. Winston Churchill announced.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS (GENERAL).—(1915) **Jan. 1.** A collision took place at Ilford, on the Great Eastern Railway, between a local and an express train from Clacton; 9 killed, about 30 injured; one passenger subsequently died. **27.** Nine men killed and 2 seriously injured by an explosion at Minnie Pit, Halmerend, Staffordshire. **23.** During a fog, an accident involving three trains occurred on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway between Streatham Common and Norbury Stations; the driver of one of the engines was killed. **March 18.** Railway accident at Smithy Bridge, near Rochdale, by collision of the Yorkshire to Manchester and Fleetwood boat train with a stationary empty goods train; 3 killed, 20 injured. **May 20.** Sir George Farrer died from injuries sustained in a railway accident in German South-West Africa, where he was acting as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the South African Forces. **22.** The worst disaster in the history of British railways took place at Quintin's Hill, a mile north of Gretna Green, on the Caledonian Line, a heavily laden troop train, going southward with 500 officers and men, running into a local passenger train, the Scotch express from Euston crashing into the wreckage of them both; 157 killed (among them many of the 7th Royal Scots, including 3 officers) and 200 injured. **June 13.** Serious fire at Dunrobin Castle, the Duke of Sutherland's Highland seat. **July 28.** Hydrogen explosion at Wormwood Scrubbs airship shed; 2 air mechanics killed, 9 injured. **Aug. 14.** Second portion of the Holyhead express from Euston, travelling at a high speed between Stowe Tunnel and Weedon Station, left the metals; first seven coaches thrown over an embankment; 9 killed, 30 seriously injured. **16.** Fatal collision at Pollokshaws West Station,

near Glasgow ; one killed, several injured. 30. *Alert*, cutter of the training ship *Cornwall*, off Purfleet with a crew of lads, run into by a tug and sunk ; 16 boys drowned. Sept. 6. Express from King's Cross to Leeds came into collision with a truck which was being shunted near Newark Station ; 1 killed, 4 injured. Nov. 12. The overturning of a crowded Birmingham tramcar, which had run off the lines going down Ashton Hill, caused the death of a passenger and injury to 36 others.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS AT SEA.—(1914) Dec. 7. British oil-tank steamer *Vedra*, from Sabine, in Texas, wrecked off Barrow, and subsequently caught fire after an explosion ; only two of the crew rescued. 15. The Government steamer *Sharon* reported to have been lost somebelieved to have struck a mine off the north where in the Atlantic, with all on board. (1915) Jan. 11. The *Nile*, P. & O. liner, foundered in the Inland Sea of Japan after striking upon the Howaro Rock, off Shima Island ; all the passengers and crew saved. 17. The *Penarth*, with a crew of 27, from the River Plate to Hull, wrecked off the Norfolk coast ; 5 survivors rescued by the mine-sweeper *Glenprosen* and taken to Lowestoft. 22. Wilson liner *Hydro*, bound for Trondhjem from Liverpool, foundered off Rathlin Island ; 14 of the crew of 21 lost. 23. Steamship *Empress*, of Sunderland, bound for London, struck the wreck of the *Penarth* on Sheringham Shoal ; crew rescued. Feb. 13. The barque *Andromeda* wrecked near Falmouth Harbour ; 27 saved, 2 lost. March 23. Steamer *Denver*, from Bremen to New York, foundered ; passengers and crew rescued by the *Manhattan*, 1,300 miles off New York. 28. The Elder Dempster liner *Falaba* torpedoed to the south of St. George's Channel ; 100 of the passengers and crew drowned, or killed by the explosion of the torpedo. April 9. Wreck of the L. & S. W. cross-Channel steamer *Guernsey* ; 7 of the crew drowned. May 7. Sinking of the great Cunard liner *Lusitania* by two torpedoes fired by a German submarine off the Old Head of Kinsale ; 1,134 lives lost. Aug. 22. Holt liner *Diomed* sunk ; 3 killed (including Capt. J. Myles) and several injured. Sept. 4. Allan liner *Hesperian*, with 653 passengers and crew, torpedoed south-west of the Fastnet ; passengers landed at Queenstown ; vessel sank later, with the loss of 20 lives and 3,400 mail bags. 19. White Star liner *Arabic* torpedoed by a German submarine off Queenstown ; 378 saved out of a total of 424 passengers and crew. Nov. 7. The Italian liner *Ancona*, to New York, with 422 passengers and 60 crew, shelled and torpedoed by a German submarine; 270 persons saved. 10. Trinity House yacht *Irene* sunk ; 22 of crew reported missing.

ART.—(1915). Feb. 9. Mr. J. A. Arnsby Brown, A.R.A., and Mr. Joseph Farquharson, A.R.A., elected R.A.'s. 12. Messrs. Duveen stated to have purchased for £800,000 the late Mr. J. P. Morgan's Chinese porcelain collection. 24. The Fragonard panels from the Morgan Collection purchased by Mr. H. C. Frick, of New York, for £285,000. March 1. Three Hoppners bequeathed by Mrs. Ingram Bywater and Miss Julia Cook accepted by the Trustees of the National Gallery. April 30. £38,025 realised at the sale held by the American Art Association at the Plaza Hotel, New York, of 15 pictures the property of Messrs. Duveen : £14,600 paid for Albert Cuyp's "Cavaliers Crossing a Stream." May 21. The Caledon Holbein purchased by Mr. H. C. Frick, of New York, for £40,000. June 25. Sir Walter Gilbey's Collection sold at Messrs. Christie's for £34,517. July 1. The Christophile Collection of French prints of the 18th century acquired by an English buyer.—Mr. T. D. Crewe's Collection of Old and Modern Masters realised £20,400, of which the Lawrence group fetched £5,460. Nov. 6. Death of Mr. Peter A. B. Widener, the multi-millionaire of New York, a great art collector, and the purchaser of the celebrated Panshanger Raphael.

CRIMES.—(1914) Nov. 11. The German naval spy Lody, *alias* Inglis, sentenced by court-martial to be shot, executed at the Tower. Dec. 9. Lord Alfred Douglas, who was tried at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of writing and publishing a defamatory libel on Mr. R. B. Ross, was, on the disagreement of the jury, discharged ; the prosecution entering a *nolle prosequi*. (1915) Feb. 24. Eliza Ellen Woodman, of Redhill, sentenced at Reigate to eighteen months' hard labour for perjury, and also sending threatening letters to Major K. O. Fisher, a borough justice, and P.C. Attwood, of the Borough Police. March 13. Julian Field and Lady Ida Sitwell sentenced at the Central Criminal Court for conspiring to cheat and defraud Miss Florence Bennett Dobbs, and fraudulently inducing her to accept certain bills of exchange—Lady Ida Sitwell to three months' imprisonment in the second division, Field to eighteen months' imprisonment ; Oliver Herbert found not guilty. 16. Violet Layard found guilty of the murder of Miss Maud Summers, aged 59, who had for many years lived as companion to Layard in a house in Hayes Road, Bromley, Kent. 23. Mrs. Annie Josephine Wootten, wife of Lieut. Wootten, found dead with a bullet wound at her house, Rotherfield Street, Islington. Marie Lanteri, otherwise Wheatley, arrested and charged with murder. Wheatley was subsequently acquitted. June 28.—George Joseph Smith, of Richmond Road, Shepherd's Bush, charged at Bow Street with the murder of his three wives—Bessie Constance Annie Munday on July 13, 1912 ; Alice Burnham, Dec. 12, 1913 ; and Margaret Elizabeth Lofty, Dec. 18, 1914. At the previous hearing of the case evidence had been given of other marriages contracted under his own or other names. It was also stated that in two cases the wives had died in the bath. Smith was subsequently convicted of the wilful murder of Elizabeth Munday, and executed Aug. 13. April 4. Margaret Ellen Mally, aged 7, found suffocated by means of a piece of cloth at Aldersgate Station. May 20. Suicide of Kuepferle, the alleged German spy, in Brixton Prison. 31. The printer, publisher, and the writer of a letter in the *Times* entitled "The Need for Compulsion" charged at the Mansion House with publishing information that might be useful to the enemy ; summons dismissed June 5. June 4. German spies Müller and Hahn sentenced—Müller to be shot, Hahn to seven years' penal servitude. 12. Deportation of the notorious Mme. Trost. 23. The German spy Müller shot at the Tower, after an ineffectual appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal. July 27. James T. Southgate, a solicitor, and Edwin Wilding, an accountant, were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to five years' penal servitude for publishing false statements, and

twelve months' imprisonment, to run consecutively, for conspiracy relative to the Civil Service Bank (Limited), knowing such statements to be false in material particulars. **Aug. 8.** Maria Cecilia Natalie Janotha, the Kaiser's favourite pianist, arrested in London, expelled from the country.

DRAMA AND MUSIC.—**(1915) Feb. 2.** The King, the Queen, and Princess Mary attended a performance of *The School for Scandal* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, given in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund. **20.** Mme. Sarah Bernhardt underwent an operation at Bordeaux, her right leg being partly amputated. **24.** Miss Ellen Terry successfully operated upon in New York for removal of cataract of the eye. **May 7.** Mr. Charles Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager, drowned in the sinking of the *Lusitania*. **June 6.** Death of Dr. H. Cummings, formerly Principal of the Guildhall School of Music. **July 5.** The King and Princess Mary present at a *matinée* of *King Henry VIII.*, given in aid of the King George's Fund for Actors and Actresses. **Oct. 4.** Death of Mr. George Edwardes, manager of the Gaiety for nearly thirty years. **Nov. 1.** Death of Mr. Lewis Waller, the actor-manager, one of the most popular actors of his time. **7.** Reappearance of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt on the stage at Paris in a performance for the benefit of the ambulance of Prof. Denuce, the surgeon who operated on Mme. Bernhardt at Bordeaux. **9.** Mr. Edward Willard, the famous tragedian, died at New York.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**(1915) Jan. 10.** At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, the Rev. H. P. Walsh, D.D., consecrated first Bishop of Assam. **March 1.** Ecclesiastical Commissioners decided to improve the scale of pension grants on the retirement of incumbents. Year's voluntary offerings of the Church of England for year ended Easter, 1914, amounted to £5,452,000—an increase on 1913 of £307,082. **June 27.** Last services held in the Theistic Church, Swallow Street, long associated with the late Rev. Charles Voysey. **30.** Dr. Stratton resigned the See of Newcastle. **July 16.** Canon Waller, secretary of the Church Missionary Society (India Group), nominated Bishop of Tinnevelly. **23.** The Bishop of Khartoum appointed Chaplain-General's Deputy at the Front. **Aug. 6.** Archdeacon Scriven elected Bishop of British Columbia. **29.** Dr. Clifford relinquished the pastorate of Westbourne Park Baptist Chapel, after 47 years' ministry. **Sept. 14.** Order in Council under the Suspensory Act, 1914, postponed the operation of the Welsh Church Act, 1914, until after the war. **15.** Resignation of Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A., minister of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct. **29.** Ven. H. L. Wild, Archdeacon of Nottingham, appointed Bishop of Newcastle. **Oct. 1.** Rev. E. W. Barnes, Sc.D., F.R.S., succeeded the late Dr. Wood as Master of the Temple.

EDUCATIONAL.—**(1915) Feb. 14.** Sir C. A. Parsons gave £5,000 to the Royal Institution. **March 1.** Death of Dr. E. Atkinson, Master of Clare Coll., Cambridge. **May 28.** Messrs. G. A. and H. O. Wills added £40,000 to their previous gift of £180,000 for the erection of additional buildings to the University of Bristol. **July 7.** Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins, an old member of Queen's Coll., Oxford, offered to present £25,000 to the University of Oxford for the furtherance of instruction and research. **Oct. 1.** Dr. James, the retiring Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, stated that 10,000 members of the University were on military service, 470 had fallen, 700 had been wounded, and 300 had won distinction for bravery. **Nov. 1.** Death of Sir A. Rücker, M.A., F.R.S., late Principal of the University of London, and a former secretary of the Royal Society; President of the British Association, 1901.

LABOUR.—**(1915) Feb. 12.** Conference of railway managers and workers arrived at a settlement by which the men received a substantial addition to their pay; the four main Scottish lines not included in the settlement. **26.** The Clyde engineers who had struck for an increase of 2*d.* an hour ordered by the Government to resume work on March 1; the matter in dispute to be referred to a Court of Arbitration. **28.** Mr. Lloyd George addressed his constituents at Bangor, and declared that compulsory arbitration in war time was imperative, as it was "intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperilled for the matter of a farthing an hour." **March 2.** Committee of Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding Establishments having issued its wages award, the principal trade unions accepted its terms; the Clyde workers continued defiant, and announced their refusal to work overtime. **5.** Labour troubles on the Clyde settling down; men working overtime. **8.** Special Arbitration Court, held in Glasgow, granted an increase of 10 per cent. to certain grades of workers in the West of Scotland steel works, affecting 2,000 of the lower-paid operatives. **17.** Miners' Federation decided to ask for an immediate 20 per cent. increase on present earnings. **19.** Conference of Government and Labour representatives at the Treasury concluded. Announcement officially made that an agreement had been arrived at between the Government and the trade unions, the chief points being no stoppage of work on munitions or equipments of war, all disputes to be submitted to conferences between the parties concerned, the machinery for arbitration formulated, and the relaxation of present trade union rules. **25.** Court of Arbitration in the Clyde engineers' dispute awarded an advance of 1*d.* an hour to time-workers and 10 per cent. to piece-workers. **29.** Deputation representing the leading shipbuilding firms of the country waited on Mr. Lloyd George and urged the total prohibition of drink during the war. **April 3.** 30,000 women stated to have presented themselves at the Labour Exchanges for war work. **10.** 21 engineering and shipbuilding societies meeting at Newcastle sent a message to the Prime Minister asking him to tell Lord Kitchener that they would "deliver the goods." **12.** Inauguration of the Dockers' Battalion; 350 men paraded in khaki at their headquarters. **May 1.** The Miners' Federation at a meeting passed a resolution inviting Mr. Asquith to act as arbitrator in the dispute concerning the amount of the war bonus; the miners claiming an advance of 20 per cent. on actual earnings, at an inconclusive joint conference on April 30. The coalowners made an offer of 10 per cent. **14.** Strike of 10,000 of the L.C.C. tramway men begun at New Cross for increased pay. The L.C.C., in reply, ordered all men of military age to return their uniform and badges to the tramway depôts, and the enrolment of men not eligible for enlistment for military service to take the place of the

strikers. **June 11.** Meeting of representatives of engineering firms in South Wales addressed by Mr. Lloyd George on the shortage of shells, and the urgent need of full employment of all engineering machinery to drive the foe from Flanders. **18.** Mr. Runciman's peace proposals accepted by the cotton operatives. **24.** Interview between the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation and Mr. Lloyd George, who represented the urgent necessity of stopping all strikes and lock-outs, especially in trades connected with the production of war material. **28.** South Wales miners steadily refused to accept the principle of compulsory arbitration. **30.** Expiry of the three months' notice, from April 1, in the South Wales coalfield; negotiations for the settlement of the dispute took place at Cardiff. **July 2.** Royal Assent given to the Munitions Bill, forbidding all strikes and lock-outs, and requiring disputes to be referred to arbitration. Trade union regulations restricting output to be suspended; employers' profits to be limited. **13.** The Government met miners' threat to strike on the 15th by issuing a proclamation under the Munitions Act whereby it became an offence to strike, on penalty of £5 a day. Miners' Federation urged men to continue working, and leaders of South Wales miners strongly advised the men not to strike. **15.** 200,000 miners of the South Wales coalfields struck work; the Government decided to enforce the Munitions Act. **16.** Mr. Runciman's efforts to secure peace futile. **19.** Mr. Lloyd George went to Cardiff and addressed the Miners' Executive. **20.** The new terms drawn up by the Minister of Munitions accepted by the Miners' Executive. **21.** Miners' delegates accepted the Government's new terms; the strike ended. **Sept. 7.** Trades Union Congress at Bristol unanimously adopted a resolution upholding voluntary enlistment, and protesting against the campaign for compulsory service. **9.** Mr. Lloyd George addressed the Trade Union Congress, and asserted that "the country is not doing its best." He claimed, in answer to the challenge to show how the Government had kept its promise to intercept war profits, that the State had taken control of practically the whole of the engineering works in the country, and appropriated the profits made for the purposes of the State. **15.** Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at the close of the sitting of the Executive Council of the National Union of Railwaymen, issued an official statement that negotiations had been opened up with the railway companies to hold a meeting to consider an advance in wages. **18.** The Liverpool Munitions Tribunal fined a number of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co.'s workmen for persistent loss of time; it was stated that the aggregate loss in 20 weeks amounted to 1,500,000 hours. **Oct. 7.** Miners' Federation approved scheme for alliance with Railwaymen's and Transport Workers' Unions.

LEGAL.—**(1914) Nov. 24.** Judgment given for the defendant in the action brought by Mr. Samuel Segar, a shareholder in the English Marconi Company, against Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of the company, for an alleged breach of engagement. **Dec. 14.** Victoria Terry, known on the music-hall stage as Vesta Victoria, awarded £3,260 damages against the Moss Empires (Limited) for breaches of certain contracts. **(1915) Jan. 12.** Miss Gladys Cooper (Mrs. Gladys Buckmaster) awarded £1,200 damages in an action for libel against the proprietors and printers of the *London Mail*. **19.** The full Court of Appeal gave judgment in five cases determining legal questions of great importance arising out of the war as to who is an alien enemy, and the power to sue in English Courts. **29.** Mr. Justice Bankes appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and Sir Frederick Low, K.C., M.P., a Judge of the High Court. **Feb. 3.** Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane in favour of Charles Eugene Edward Slingsby, an infant, in the legitimacy suit involving the question of the succession to the large Slingsby estates in Yorkshire. **April 12.** Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. Buckley, late a Lord of Appeal, created a Baron, under the title of Lord Wrensbury. **June 14.** Peerage conferred on Sir S. Buckmaster, under the title of Baron Buckmaster of Cheddington. **18.** Robert Hethering-ton and Henry Arnold Wilson, members of the firm of William Jacks & Co., sentenced, in the Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, to six months' imprisonment and fine of £2,000 each for being instrumental in supplying part of a cargo of iron ore to Krupps, the Phœnix, and Rheinische Companies in Germany. **30.** Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P., appointed Lord Justice Clerk in succession to Lord Kingsburgh. **July 14.** Mr. L. Sanderson, K.C., M.P., appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta. **17.** The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the *Lusitania*, begun at Westminster before Lord Mersey, gave its verdict. **30.** In the Land Court, Dublin, judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Wylie in the long-drawn-out litigation as to the sale of the Marquess of Clanricarde's estate in co. Galway, consisting of 50,000 acres, to the Congested Districts Board. The Board proposed to purchase it compulsorily for £228,000; award given, £238,211. **Sept. 30.** Death of Sir George Farwell, formerly a Lord Justice of Appeal. **Oct. 4.** Death of Sir Thomas Bucknill, formerly a Judge in the King's Bench Division. **Nov. 22.** Mr. A. F. Peterson, K.C., appointed Chancery Judge, succeeding Mr. Justice Joyce.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1914) Nov. 9.** At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall important speeches on the war were delivered by the Prime Minister, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Churchill.—Peerage conferred on Mr. Walter Cunliffe, the Governor of the Bank of England, for his services during the financial crisis. **(1915) Jan. 22.** Local Government Board informed the City Corporation that they had decided to sanction the scheme for the improvement of Cloth Fair. **Feb. 10.** The Crystal Palace closed to the public by order of the Admiralty. **June 16.** Meeting of the citizens of London at the Mansion House subscribed £87,445 to the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Associations, in response to the Lord Mayor's appeal.—The Home Secretary announced that 13,617 special constables had been enrolled in the metropolitan area since the beginning of the war. **July 1.** The Arundel Estate freehold between Shaftesbury Avenue and Coventry Street sold for £250,000. **29.** Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, presented at the Guildhall with the freedom of the City. **Sept. 29.** Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. **Nov. 9.** The Lord Mayor's Show took the form of a military pageant. Among the detachments were Colonials. Four of the guns captured from the Germans at Loos, and representatives

of regiments from the trenches of Flanders and France, were in the procession. At the banquet at the Guildhall speeches were made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, Sir John Simon, Lord Reading, the French Ambassador, and others.

SPORT.—(1914) **Dec. 22.** Scottish Football Association decided to abandon all the National Cup ties for the season. **18.** World's record at billiards made by George Gray at Nuneaton of 1,051 break, with ivory balls, in a match of 3,000 up. (1915) **Jan. 15.** Abandonment of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race officially announced. **Feb. 12.** Bombardier Wells defeated McGoldrick, the Scottish Heavy-weight Champion, at Plymouth. **19.** Waterloo Cup won by Sir Thomas Dewar's Winning Number.—Board of Trade announced that all racing, except at Newmarket and in Ireland, must cease after the 22nd.—Council of the Lawn Tennis Association decided not to issue a challenge for the Davis Cup during 1915, and also to abandon the Inter-County Cup competitions. **22.** Amateur Billiard Championship won by Mr. A. W. T. Good in 3,000 up competition. **March 16.** The Jockey Club decided to modify various race meetings. **22.** Sergt. J. Basham (Welter-weight Champion of England) defeated Matt Wells (ex-Light-weight Champion of England) at the London Opera House. **24.** Lincoln Handicap won by View Law. **26.** Grand National won by Ally Sloper. **29.** Bombardier Wells knocked out by F. Moran (America) in the 10th round in a 20-round contest at the London Opera House. **April 1.** M.C.C. officially announced that no cricket matches had been arranged for the season. **3.** Death of Mr. A. E. Stoddart, the distinguished cricketer and Rugby football player. **5.** Jack Johnson defeated by Jesse Willard, the cowboy boxer, in a 45-round prize fight for the Heavy-weight Championship of the World at Havana. **21.** City and Suburban won by Black Jester. **May 10.** Sergt. J. Basham, the holder, won the Welter-weight Championship of Great Britain against Sergt. T. McCormick at the National Sporting Club. **June 15.** The Derby run at Newmarket, and won by Mr. S. B. Joel's Pommern. **18.** American Open Golf Championship won by Mr. Jerome Travers the Upper Montclair amateur. **28.** Death of Victor Trumper, the famous Australian cricketer. **July 3.** At the conference of the English, Scottish, Southern, and Irish Leagues, held at Blackpool, a decision was arrived at for the continuance of football. **19.** Football Association decided there shall be no International matches for the Challenge Cup. Amateur leagues and clubs to be allowed to arrange matches without cups, medals, or other awards, provided they do not interfere with those employed in war work. **Oct. 13.** Cesarewitch won by Sir A. Bailey's Son-in-Law. **20.** Death of Lieut. H. Omnundsen, the famous rifle shot, killed in action. **Nov. 1.** Death of Dr. W. G. Grace, the cricketer of world-wide renown.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(For chief events connected with the war, *see* "Diary of the War," p. 464.)

(1914) **Nov. 25.** Head Constable of the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department killed and three Calcutta policemen seriously wounded by a bomb thrown in the Indian quarter of Calcutta. **Dec. 17.** Bill sanctioning the loan of £18,000,000 from the Imperial Government passed the Commonwealth Government.—Result of New Zealand elections gave the Government 40, the Liberals 33, and the Labour Party 7 seats. **31.** Union Government of S. Africa announced its intention to employ its powers under the Defence Act to commandeer men for service, and not to depend entirely on volunteers. (1915) **Jan. 7.** Raid of Khostwals into Tochi, on the Indian frontier. **9.** Capture of the last gang of rebels officially announced from Pretoria. **11.** H.H. the Aga Khan left Cairo for India after a visit to Egypt, where he visited his co-religionists and the Indian troops.—Explanation of the serious friction which had arisen between the Federal Government of Australia and Mr. Deakin, as President of the Australian Commission for the Panama Exposition. **23.** Native rising in the Shiré Highlands between Zomba and Blantyre suppressed; 3 whites killed. **25.** Completion of the Canadian Northern Railway from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. **Feb. 3.** John Caglombwe, leader of the native rising in Nyasaland, killed by the Mlanje police. **23.** Colonial Office reported riot at Singapore by part of the Indian 5th Light Infantry, occasioned by dissatisfaction at some recent promotions; riot quelled by a detachment of the 36th Sikhs; 15 soldiers killed and 11 wounded; 14 civilians killed. **26.** Union Parliament of S. Africa opened by Lord Buxton, Governor-Gen. **March 2.** Gen. Hertzog, in the South African Parliament, moved for a committee to inquire into the causes of the rebellion. Wessel Wessels committed for trial on the charge of high treason.—Australian Cup won by Lempriere. **18.** War Budget of South Africa estimated the expenditure for 1915–16 at £16,406,000, and revenue at £13,704,000. **25.** Maj.-Gen. Hughes, Minister of Militia, stated in the Dominion House of Commons that, on the basis of 100,000 men, the total expenditure for the coming year was estimated at £19,000,000. The Government proposed to keep 50,000 men in the firing line during the war, the number to be increased to 75,000 if needed. **30.** De Wet committed for trial at Bloemfontein on a charge of treason. **May 28.** Riots in Kandy and the Central Province of Ceylon on the birthday of Buddha, between Buddhists and Moslems. **31.** Outbreak at Colombo; much property destroyed and many lives lost. **June 1.** 84 persons indicted for conspiracy at Lahore in the first trial in India by Special Commissions under the recently passed Defence of India Act. Revelations of plans for a general rising against the Government; suspected German intrigue. **14.** Lord Hardinge, at the request of the Government, agreed to retain the Viceroyalty of India until March, 1916. **24.** Commandant Rocco de Villiers, one of the most prominent leaders of the rebellion in the Free State, sentenced by the Treason Court, Bloemfontein, to four years' imprisonment and a fine of £500. **July 13.** Statement made by Mr. Pearce, Commonwealth Minister of Defence, that over 100,000 Australians were at the Front or in training. **22.** General Botha received an enthusiastic greeting on his arrival at Cape Town. **26.** It was announced that 140,000 men of all arms for home defence and overseas service had been enrolled in Canada up to date. **Aug. 6.** New Zealand Coalition Cabinet formed under Premiership of Mr. F. Massey. **24.** The King conferred a knighthood on Maj.-Gen. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia. **Sept. 17.** Message received by the Naval Depart-

ment at Ottawa from Mr. Stefannson, the Arctic explorer, announcing his safety, after a silence of twelve months. 23. Murderous attempt on Gen. Smuts by hooligans at Newlands. 30. Launch at Sydney of the *Brisbane*, the first cruiser built in the Overseas Dominions. Oct. 27. Result of South African election: South African Party, 54; Unionists, 40; Nationalists, 27; Independents, 5; Labour, 4.

UNITED STATES.

(1914) Dec. 8. President Wilson, in his annual Presidential Message to Congress, made an important statement with regard to national defences, and foreshadowed a scheme of optional military training for every citizen. Mr. Wilson emphasised America's prospective *rôle* of Peacemaker. 29. U.S. Government issued a serious Note to Great Britain on the treatment by the British Fleet of American commerce. 30. Gifts from citizens of the United States sent to England by the "Santa Claus ship," *Jason*, exhibited in London. (1915) Jan. 1. King George exchanged New Year's greetings with President Wilson. 2. Plot to smuggle 1,000 officers to Germany in the guise of naturalised American citizens by means of forged passports foiled by U.S. authorities. 3. Department of Commerce issued a notice to American shippers emphasising the importance of complete and accurate manifests, and on the subject of contraband and non-contraband goods. 5. Col. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal zone, announced that owing to landslides at the Culebra Cut the Canal would be closed possibly until the spring. 6. Serious fire in the Underground Railway, New York; 1 killed, 200 injured. Reply of Sir George Grey to the U.S. Note. 13. House of Representatives by 204 votes to 174 defeated the proposal to amend the Constitution so as to give the suffrage to women.—Naval Committee of House of Representatives adopted a programme of 2 battleships, 6 torpedo-destroyers, and 17 submarines yearly. 15. Excitement in New York over the case of the *Dacia*, known to be laden with cotton for Germany *viâ* Rotterdam. 19. Trade report issued by the Secretary of Commerce showed total exports of the United States for 1914, £442,851,506; imports, £357,804,485: decrease of imports from England, France and Germany about one-half. 20. U.S. Press strongly reprehended the German air raid on the E. coast of England. 22. Sailing of the *Dacia* definitely decided upon: British Government undertook to purchase the cargo if seized. 25. Mr. Bryan refuted the charge that the United States Government had shown partiality to the Allies, and affirmed that the action of the Government had been based on legal principle without bias of any kind. 30. Violent opposition in the Senate to the Ship Purchase Bill; Senator Smoot spoke continuously for 11 hours and 35 minutes to delay voting on the measure. Feb. 2. Attempt made by Von Horn, a German reservist, to blow up the railway bridge across the St. Croix River forming the international boundary between Eastern Maine and New Brunswick. 4. Announcement of German "blockade" of England aroused great indignation. 9. The *Wilhelmina*, with foodstuffs consigned to Germany from the United States, arrived at Falmouth, England. 20. Panama Exhibition at San Francisco officially opened by President Wilson. 27. The *Dacia*, officially announced in Paris to have been seized by a French cruiser, to be taken before a French Prize Court. March 11. Arrival at Newport News to refit of the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*. 14. Explanation and apology by Count Bernstorff of the sinking of the *William P. Frye*. 23. Seizure of the *Dacia* declared valid by French tribunal.—The *Denver*, in a sinking condition, rescued by the s.s. *Manhattan*; passengers and crew saved. 28. News of the torpedoing of the Elder-Dempster liner *Falaba* by German submarine causes great indignation in the United States. April 6. U.S. Government reply to Sir Edward Grey's Note on the blockade of German trade with neutrals. American Note to Germany suggesting £45,610, with interest, as compensation for the sinking of the *William P. Frye*. 11. The *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* interned by the U.S. authorities. 20. The President, in an impressive speech to the Associated Press in New York, publicly expressed the expectation that the United States would in some way have a hand in the restoration of peace. May 1. German Embassy at Washington issued a warning in the newspapers to intending passengers in the *Lusitania*.—The *Gulflight*, U.S. oil-tank vessel, torpedoed by a German submarine. Three American lives lost. 4. Largest American destroyer, the *Tucker*, launched at Quincey, Mass. 7. Torpedoing of the unarmed Cunard liner *Lusitania* by German submarine; 1,134 lives lost, many of whom were citizens of the United States, including Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt and Mr. A. L. Hopkins, President of the Port New Shipping and Dock Company. Furious storm of indignation in New York on receipt of the news of the outrage and emphatic demands that the U.S. Government should insist upon satisfaction from Germany. 10. Telegram sent to Washington by German Government placing the blame for the sinking of the *Lusitania* on the British Government, "which, through its plan of starving the civilian population, has forced Germany to adopt retaliatory measures." 15. U.S. Note to Germany dealing with the method of German submarines and the sinking of the *Lusitania*. In strongly expressed terms it warned Germany against the recurrence of such outrages as the sinking of the *Lusitania*. 19. Dissatisfaction in America with Great Britain's treatment of U.S. commerce, especially in regard to cotton. 26. United States s.s. *Nebraskan* torpedoed by a German submarine. 30. Will of the late Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt stated to dispose of estate estimated at £6,000,000. 31. Reply of the German Government to the American Note on the sinking of the *Lusitania*: great dissatisfaction in the States at its evasive and unsatisfactory tone; characterised by the American Press as "insulting to the United States and unworthy of a civilised Power." June 2. Count Bernstorff received in audience by President Wilson. 8. Resignation of Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, owing to his disagreement with President Wilson's policy with regard to Germany. Mr. Robert Lansing appointed Acting-Secretary of State. 10. Failure reported of German efforts to gain control of the manufacture of munitions in the United States by the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel Works, Pennsylvania, from Mr. Charles M. Schwab. 11. Text issued of President Wilson's Note to Germany, which demanded assurances in regard to the safeguarding of the lives of Ameri-

can citizens. **28.** Arrest of Gen. Huerta and Gen. Pasquale Orozeo for violation of American neutrality laws. **July 3.** Attempted murder of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan by Holt, a German-American, at Glen Cove, Long Island. **12.** German reply to the American protest of June 10, intimating that United States citizens desirous of crossing the Atlantic must do so in American vessels or take the risk. **14.** The yacht *Resolute* won trial races and was selected as the defender of the America Cup. **24.** Full text of the U.S. Note to Germany issued: friendly and reasonable in tone, it contained a solemn warning that German repetition of violation of neutral rights when they affected American citizens would be regarded by the U.S. Government as "deliberately unfriendly."—Excursion steamer *Eastland* capsized in Chicago River, with the loss of 1,000 lives. **25.** Apology offered by Germany for the torpedoingof the *Nebraskan*, which was to be considered as an "unfortunate accident."—U.S. steamer *Leelanaw* sunk by a German submarine. **Aug. 1.** Leyland liner *Iberian* sunk by German submarine; three Americans among the victims. **4.** Publication of correspondence between Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Page on the various aspects of the British blockade of Germany and its effects on American trade.—Marriage of Miss K. A. Page, daughter of the United States Ambassador, to Mr. Chas. G. Loring, of Boston, U.S.A., at the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace.—French Prize Court declared the seizure of the *Dacia* by a French cruiser to be legal.—Arrest in New York of Mr. Tribich Lincoln, formerly an English M.P., on the charge of forgery. **5.** U.S. naval forces occupied the fort at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. **15.** Striking exposure by the *New York World* of German intrigues, including wholesale bribery and espionage in the United States, in which the German Chancellor, Count Bernstorff, and others were implicated. **19.** White Star liner *Arabic* sunk by German submarine; out of a total of 424 passengers and crew, including 26 Americans, 378 saved. **26.** President Wilson directed the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to submit a programme of national defence. **27.** Count Bernstorff notified Mr. Lansing that "full satisfaction" would be given by Germany to the United States for the sinking of the *Arabic*. **Sept. 1.** Count Bernstorff, acting on instructions from Berlin, notified Mr. Lansing that Germany accepted the American principle that passenger liners should be warned before being attacked by submarine. **10.** President Wilson informed the Austrian Government that Dr. Dumba was "no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States."—Anglo-French mission to the United States on question of the American exchange. **23.** Government refused to give a safe conduct to Dr. Dumba to go to Vienna "on leave," but insisted on his recall. **Oct. 5.** Dr. Dumba sailed for Europe. **7.** Mr. Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt. **Nov. 4.** Numerous arrests made in United States of German spies concerned in munition conspiracy. **14.** Death of Dr. Booker T. Washington. **15.** Mr. Roosevelt protests against U.S. Government's attitude towards Germany's "criminal violation of the law of nations."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(For Naval and Military Operations of the War, *see* pp. 762–790.)

(1914) Dec. 5. Italian Chamber of Deputies decides upon a policy of armed neutrality. **12.** Count von Moltke succeeded by Gen. von Falkenhayn as Chief of the German General Staff. **(1915) Jan. 13.** Earthquake shocks in Rome, several buildings being injured; great damage elsewhere, especially at Avezzano, which was entirely destroyed. Total casualties, 30,000 killed, 10,000 injured. **Feb. 14.** Japan presented a series of demands to Chinese Government. **21.** Attempted assassination of Dr. Affonso Costa, Portuguese ex-Premier, by a schoolboy. **27.** Well-known Paris resort, the Moulin Rouge, totally destroyed by fire. **April 2.** King of Denmark successfully underwent an operation. **May 1.** Replying to Japan's demands, China granted many concessions. **2.** French battleship *Languedoc* launched at Bordeaux.—Long conversations in Rome between Baron Sonnino and Prince Bülow, and between Central Powers' diplomatic representatives. **4.** Italian Ambassador at Vienna instructed to denounce the Treaty of the Triple Alliance. **5.** Under German pressure, Austria offered various concessions to Italy. **8.** Following Japan's decision to send an ultimatum, China acceded to new and modified demands. **14.** Resignation of Signor Salandra, the Italian Premier, which the King declined to accept.—Insurrection in Portugal and conflict with troops. **18** New Portuguese Ministry formed by Senhor Chagas. **23.** Italy declared war against Austria, and the King ordered a general mobilisation of the Army and Navy. **June 5.** The King of Denmark signed the new constitutional law abolishing the privileges of the most highly taxed voters and instituting woman suffrage. **July 2.** Death in Paris of Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico. **30.** Political crisis in Japan and resignation of Cabinet owing to charges of bribery against a Minister. **Aug. 6.** Senhor Bernardino Machado elected President of the Portuguese Republic. **8.** Count Okuma, Japanese Premier, decided to retain office. **20.** Death at Hamburg of Professor Ehrlich, distinguished bacteriologist. **Sept. 1.** Death of Marquis Inyoue, the Japanese statesman. **27.** Confirmation received of reports of wholesale murders of Armenians by Turks. **Oct. 20.** Factory explosion in Paris; 45 killed and 57 injured. **28.** Resignation of French Premier, M. Viviani. **Nov. 3.** New French Cabinet formed by M. Briand secured vote of confidence by 515 votes to one. **6.** Commencement of Coronation ceremonies of the Emperor of Japan at Kioto.

(1914) **Nov. 9.** The Germans made a vigorous, but unsuccessful, attempt to capture Ypres. At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, at the Guildhall, Lord Kitchener, in a vigorous speech, called for "more men and still more men until the enemy is crushed." The Prime Minister affirmed the decision of the Government to carry on the war to the last extremity. **10.** The Admiralty announced the destruction by the Australian cruiser *Sydney* of the notorious German cruiser *Emden* (Capt. von Müller) at Keeling-Cocos Island. The *Königsberg*, another German cruiser, discovered by H.M.S. *Chatham* hiding at the mouth of a river on the coast of German East Africa, was imprisoned by the sinking of colliers blockading the river. The Russian General Staff announced that the right wing of the German Army in East Prussia had been defeated and a general advance had been made along the line. On the Western front the Germans capture Dixmude. **11.** H.M.S. *Niger*, a gunboat, submarined in the Downs. De Wet reported to have been routed by General Botha, but to have escaped. **12.** Violent fighting on the Western front with varying success continued on the left wing of the Allies. Rear-Adm. Troubridge, C.B., honourably acquitted by a court-martial of neglect in permitting the German cruisers *Goeben* and *Breslau* to escape from the Straits of Messina. **14.** The death of F.-M. Lord Roberts from pneumonia, the result of a chill, took place in France, where he had been making a brief visit to inspect the Indian troops, of whom he was Colonel-in-Chief. **15.** The Russians continued their victorious march through East Prussia, levying war taxes proportioned to the German imposts in Belgium. **17.** H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed aide-de-camp to Sir John French. In the Persian Gulf the entrenched position of the Turkish forces on the Shatt-el-Arab river was stormed, and many prisoners taken. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a War Loan of £350,000,000, issued at 95, yielding 3½ per cent., redeemable at par March 1, 1928. **18.** Libau shelled by a German squadron. **19.** Funeral of Lord Roberts at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the King was present. Failure of the German attempt to "hack a way through to Calais." **20.** The Germans made a slight advance near St. Mihiel and on the Meuse. The Admiralty announced further extension of mine defences with compulsory pilotage in the North Sea. **21.** British forces from India occupy Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf. Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen raided by British aeroplanes. **23.** Zeebrugge bombarded by a British squadron, inflicting great damage to the harbour works and locks. German positions near Nieuport also bombarded, silencing the batteries. U 18 rammed by a British warship off the N. coast of Scotland. Ypres, Rheims, and Soissons bombarded by the Germans. **24.** Gallant recapture of trenches at La Bassée by Indian troops; many German officers, men, and guns taken. German losses up to date stated to be 1,500,000. **25.** N.E. of Ypres, ground gained by the Allies. **26.** H.M.S. *Bulwark*, an old battleship, blown up in the Medway off Sheerness, with the loss of about 800 of the crew. **27.** Rheims Cathedral again shelled. The First Lord of the Admiralty stated that by the end of 1915 Britain would have 15 new Dreadnoughts against 3 possible new ones for Germany. It was officially announced that the War Loan of £350,000,000 had been over-subscribed. **28.** The King left England to visit the General Headquarters of the Expeditionary Force. **Dec. 1.** The King visited the Indian troops and the wounded at the base hospitals. He invested General Joffre with the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. M. Poincaré and M. Viviani dined with the King. Capture and surrender of De Wet announced from Pretoria. **2.** Appreciable progress of the Allies between Lens and Béthune. Belgrade taken by the Austrians. **3.** The King invested Sir John French with the Order of Merit, and witnessed artillery in action. **4.** A dispatch from Maj.-Gen. A. Paris stated that although the Expeditionary Force was not able to prevent the fall of Antwerp, it was successful in delaying the German forces for a considerable time, and enabled the Belgian Army to withdraw in safety. The King visited the headquarters of the Belgian Army and invested King Albert with the Order of the Garter. **5.** The King inspected the Royal Flying Corps, and returned home from France. It was officially stated by the Russians that Lodz had been evacuated in perfect order for strategic reasons. **7.** French airmen raided the German air-sheds at Freiburg. Gen. Beyers shot while attempting to cross the Vaal River. **8.** Admiralty reported that a British squadron, under Vice-Adm. Sir Frederick Sturdee, off the Falkland Islands, sank the German cruisers *Scharnhorst*, the flagship of Adm. Graf von Spee, the *Gneisenau*, and the *Leipsig*. The *Nürnberg* sunk while in flight, and the *Dresden* was pursued by the British vessels. British casualties, 7 killed, 4 wounded. South African rebellion, begun October 9, finally collapsed. **9.** Serbians regained Valievo and vigorously pursued the Austrians. **10.** Gen. Botha, announcing the end of the rebellion, declared, "Our next duty is now to make it impossible for S.W. Africa to be again used as a base from which to threaten the peace and liberties of the Union." **13.** Violent assaults by the Germans on Ypres repulsed. Submarine B 11 (Lieut.-Comm. Norman D. Holbrook, R.N.) entered the Dardanelles, dived under five rows of mines, and torpedoed the Turkish battleship *Messudiyeh*. The submarine returned in safety. **14.** The Serbians, after a fierce contest, recaptured Belgrade. Montenegrins captured Vishgrad, defeating the Austrians. **16.** West Hartlepool, Whitby, and Scarborough bombarded by German cruisers. Much damage was done; churches (including Whitby Abbey), hospitals, and hotels being struck. The raid resulted in the deaths of 127 civilians, and the wounding of 567, chiefly women and children. On the approach of British patrol vessels the German cruisers hastily fled, and escaped in the mist. **17.** Turkish suzerainty over Egypt ended by the proclamation of a British Protectorate. Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur H. McMahon appointed High Commissioner. **18.** Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha appointed Sultan of Egypt on the deposition of the Khedive Abbas Hilmi Pasha for his adherence to the King's enemies. **19.** Allied airmen dropped bombs on Zeppelin sheds at Brussels. **20.** Capt. Fourie and his brother, Lt. Fourie, ringleaders in the S. African rebellion, found guilty of treason. Capt. Fourie was shot, his brother sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. **21.** The retirement of the Russians towards Warsaw stated to be due to strategic reasons, to avoid the flanking movements of the Germans. The S. African Government announced reconnaissances in force by the Union Forces in the

Aus and Ghabul regions of German S.W. Africa. 24. Failure of the Pope to obtain a Christmas truce between the belligerents reported. German aeroplane dropped a bomb over Dover. Squadron Commander R. R. Davies, R.N., dropped bombs on a Zeppelin shed at Brussels. In the Perthes region siege guns, quick-firing guns, and bomb-throwers captured in the German trenches. 25. An informal Christmas truce was held all along the line. Coming out of their trenches, the Allied troops fraternised with the enemy. On the stroke of midnight hostilities were resumed. Seven British seaplanes, aided by H.M.S. *Arethusa* and *Undaunted*, accompanied by submarines, made an air raid on German war vessels off Cuxhaven. The British ships were attacked by two Zeppelins, seaplanes, and submarines; the latter were evaded, and the former driven off. German aeroplane appeared over Sheerness, but was driven off by aeroplanes. 26. In Galicia the Austrians in flight abandoned ten quick-firing guns, 43 officers, and 2,500 men, and, in full retreat in the Carpathians, left 10,000 men as prisoners. 29. The United States Government addressed a Note to the British Government on the subject of the treatment of American commerce by British war vessels, complaining of arbitrary and unnecessary search and delay. 30. German aeroplanes attacked Dunkirk; many civilians killed and injured. 31. Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon Islands, taken by the King's Australian forces. A new decoration, the Military Cross, for distinguished service in the field, instituted by the King.

(1915) Jan. 1. H.M.S. battleship *Formidable* torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel; 201 survivors. 2. H.M.S. *Fox* and H.M.S. *Goliath* bombarded Dar-es-Salaam. Turkish transport sunk by a mine in the Bosphorus. 3. Crushing defeat of the Turks by the Russians at Ardahan, in the Caucasus. Two army corps annihilated. The Allies made some progress in France, and gained ground at St. Laurent. Arrest of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, whose Pastoral Letter, condemning the conduct of the German Army in Belgium, had incurred the displeasure of the authorities. 6. Russians reached the frontier between the Bukowina and Hungary. Arrangements reported to be made through the United States Government for the exchange of British and German officers and men prisoners of war physically incapacitated for future military service. 7. President Poincaré signed the Decree making permanent the prohibition of the sale of absinthe. 9. Soissons Cathedral bombarded by the Germans. Turks reported to be advancing on the SuezCanal. Official proofs circulated of the neutrality of Belgium until its invasion. The King and Queen visited the wounded Indian troops in hospital at Brighton. Text of the British Government reply to the American Note issued by Sir Edward Grey. 10. Sixteen German aircraft attempted to fly over the English Channel, but obliged by bad weather to return. 12. The use by the Germans of poisonous shells reported from Paris. 13. Persian invasion and the occupation of Tabriz by the Turks announced. Resignation of Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Baron Stephan Burian appointed his successor. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig and Gen. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien made Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour by President Poincaré. 14. Germans by a concentrated attack retook ground gained by the French before Soissons; in consequence of the furious fighting the Allies withdrew temporarily across the Aisne. Union Forces occupied Swakopmund, the chief port of German S.-West Africa. 15. Russian success in the Caucasus; 5,000 prisoners and 10,000 head of cattle captured from the Turks. 16. Germans driven from the dunes by successful artillery fire of the French. Advance made in the Perthes district. 17. *Communiqué* from Petrograd stated that the battle of Kara Urga, fought in a ceaseless snowstorm, resulted in the complete overthrow of the Turks, who were closely pursued by the Russians. 19. Zeppelin raids on Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Snettisham, and other Norfolk towns and villages; four persons killed. 22. Zeebrugge bombarded by British airmen, who dropped twenty-seven bombs; one German submarine believed to be damaged. German aeroplanes raided Dunkirk, killing nine civilians; one aeroplane brought down by Allied airmen. M. Millerand, French Minister of War, inspected new armies at Aldershot, and on the following day was received by the King and conferred with Lord Kitchener. 24. Attempted raid on the East Coast by three German battle-cruisers—the *Derfflinger*, the *Seydlitz*, the *Moltke*, and an armoured cruiser, the *Blücher*. Sighted and intercepted by a British patrolling squadron. Seeking to escape, the German warships were pursued and forced to fight by Sir D. Beatty. After a running fight the *Blücher* was sunk and two other German cruisers seriously damaged. British casualties, 11 wounded. 25. At Libau, the forts brought down a Zeppelin and captured the crew. German attack on Givenchy, near La Bassée, repulsed by the British. 26. German cruiser *Gazelle* damaged by a Russian submarine in the Baltic. The first Indian soldier to receive the V.C. decorated by the King. 27. Turks advanced to within thirty miles of the Suez Canal, and came into collision with a British patrol. Fierce attacks by the Germans all along the Western front vigorously repulsed by the Allies. Decision of the British Government to lend £5,000,000 to Rumania. 29. Russian advance in East Prussia on the line of the Memel towards Tilsit. 30. British again checked furious attack of the Germans near La Bassée. 31. In the Argonne, heavy fighting near Fontaine Madame. Russian advance on Tabriz. Feb. 1. German submarine attempted to torpedo the British hospital ship *Asturias* off Havre lightship. In the La Bassée district British troops captured German trenches. 2. The Turks attempted to bridge over and cross the Suez Canal, first at Tussum, near Ismailia, and afterwards at El Kantara. They were repelled by the British force, and retreated with the loss of all their material. German loan of £3,000,000 reported to have been granted to Bulgaria by Germany. 4. German Government announced a "blockade" of England, to come into operation 18 Feb. Merchant vessels belonging to the Allies liable to be destroyed by German vessels and submarines. Similar risks would be incurred by neutral ships, "owing to the use of neutral flags by British merchantmen." 5. The Army Estimates provided for establishment of 3,000,000 men, exclusive of those serving in India. Strong protest by the neutral countries against the German "blockade." Russians entered Tarnow. 6. Treasury announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after conferences with the Finance Ministers of France and Russia, MM. Ribot and Bark, had agreed with them to unite their

financial resources, equally with their military resources, to bring the war to a successful conclusion. 8. M. Delcassé, Foreign Minister for France, received by the King at Buckingham Palace. 9. M. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, received by the King. 11. The United States Government issued two Notes—to Great Britain and to Germany. That to Germany intimated that an attack on a vessel flying the American flag would be regarded in a very grave light. The Note to Great Britain stated that the United States Government would "view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing these waters" (the German "war zone"). The King sanctioned the formation of a battalion of Welsh Guards. 12. The Admiralty announced that combined aeroplane and seaplane operations had been carried out by the Naval Wing at Bruges, Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe, and Ostend to prevent the development of hostile submarine bases and establishments. Thirty-four aeroplanes and seaplanes took part in the attack, doing considerable damage, Ostend Railway Station suffering heavily. The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath conferred on Sir John Jellicoe. On the Eastern front, the Russians retreated in East Prussia to avoid a flanking movement by the enemy. 13. East of Givenchy the line of the Allies was advanced. The French, supported by British guns and infantry, pushed forward on the extreme right. 15. East Prussia reported to be entirely evacuated by the Russians. Continued and rapid advance of the Germans in East Prussia, and in Poland north of the Vistula. In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill outlined the answer of the Government to the threatened German "blockade," and said that its effect would be to apply the full force of naval pressure to the enemy. 16. Another great air raid against the Belgian towns held by the Germans in the Bruges, Ostend-Zeebrugge districts made by forty British aeroplanes and seaplanes belonging to the Naval Wing, assisted by eight French aeroplanes. Ostend, Middlekerke, Ghistelles, and Zeebrugge bombarded. The Bukowina abandoned by the Russians. 17. Two Zeppelins, L 3 and L 4, wrecked on the Danish coast. 18. Threatened "blockade" of Great Britain by Germany begun. 20. British fleet of battleships and battle-cruisers, accompanied by flotillas, and aided by a strong French squadron, the whole under the command of V.-Adm. Sackville H. Carden, attacked the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles. Those on the European side were silenced. 21. German aeroplane raid on Essex. Bombs dropped on Colchester, Braintree, and Coggeshall. No loss of life and trifling damage done. 23. Unsuccessful attempt by a German submarine to torpedo the cross-Channel Folkestone to Boulogne passenger boat. 24. Supposed loss of H.M.S. *Clan McNaughton*, an armed merchant cruiser, the ship having been missing since Feb. 3. 25. The first week of the "blockade" resulted in the torpedoing of seven vessels, the arrivals at and sailings from British ports during the same period being 1,381. Bombardment of the Dardanelles forts resumed, in which H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* takes part. Allied airmen in France raided the German lines of communication in Champagne, dropping sixty bombs on railway stations, trains, and other points of concentration. 27. It was officially announced that the *Dacia* had been seized by a French cruiser and brought to Brest to be taken before a French Prize Court. 28. Successful Russian counter-attacks in Poland and Galicia. The King returned from his visit to a portion of the Grand Fleet. March 1. The Premier announced in the House of Commons the reply of Great Britain to the German "blockade" and campaign of piracy and pillage, and stated that the British and French Governments held themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of "presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin." Mr. Asquith asked the House to sanction votes of credit for £187,000,000. In the Champagne, the Germans made unsuccessful attacks, the result of the heavy fighting being favourable to the Allies, who during the preceding fortnight gained some two miles along a front of nearly 500 miles. 4. Fierce fighting in the Carpathians, the Austrians and Hungarians sustaining enormous losses in persistent but unsuccessful assaults. N.E. of Mesnil, the Prussian Guard, fighting with great ferocity, failed to retake some trenches. German submarine U 8 sunk off Dover. Admiralty decided that the 29 officers and men could not be allowed "honourable treatment," the submarine being presumably guilty of attacking unarmed merchantmen, and ships carrying non-combatants, neutrals, and women. 5. Austrian retreat in the Bukowina reported. Zeppelin L 8 wrecked near Tirlemont; 17 of the crew killed. At the Dardanelles, H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*, supported by H.M.S. *Inflexible* and H.M.S. *Prince George*, attacked the defences at the Narrows. 6. Political crisis in Greece, and resignation of M. Venizelos, the result of disagreement with the King on the subject of intervention in the war. 8. British airmen dropped bombs on the Kursaal at Ostend. 9. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George introduced a Bill to extend the power to take over and control works producing or capable of producing war material, thus enabling the Government to mobilise the whole forces of the engineering trade for the prosecution of the war. New Greek Ministry formed by M. Gounaris, pledged to a policy of neutrality. 10. Capture of Neuve Chapelle by British troops. Counter-attacks by the Germans in the Champagne, which proved unsuccessful. H.M.S. *Ariel* rammed and sank German submarine U 12. Germans, heavily reinforced, resumed the offensive in a fresh movement towards Warsaw. 12. Capture of L'Epinette, S.E. of Armentières, enabled the British to push their line forward a considerable distance in the neighbourhood. It was announced from Paris that an Expeditionary Force, under the command of Gen. D'Amade, was being concentrated in N. Africa for service in the Dardanelles. H.M.S. auxiliary cruiser *Bayano*, engaged on patrol duty, was torpedoed and sunk. 13. Junctions at Don and Douai destroyed, and a train blown up at Don Station by British airmen. 15. Admiralty announced the sinking of the *Dresden* by H.M.S. *Glasgow*, H.M.S. *Kent*, and H.M. auxiliary cruiser *Orama*, who caught her near Juan Fernandez Island. The Germans attacked the British troops at St. Eloi, and gained some advantage. 16. British troops recovered the ground lost at St. Eloi. Field-Marshal Sir John French reported that the prisoners taken since the 10th numbered 30 officers and 1,670 men, the total German losses during the fighting from the 10th to the 13th on the Neuve Chapelle front being 17,000 to 18,000 men. 18. Allied naval attack on Kalid

Bahr. H.M.S. *Irresistible*, H.M.S. *Ocean*, and the *Bouvet*, of the French Squadron, sunk. 19. Russians again invade East Prussia. Agreement arrived at between the Government and the representatives of thirty-four Trade Unions to accelerate the output of munitions and other Government work. 20. Capture by Gen. Botha of 200 rebels and field guns at Swakopmund. Ineffectual air raid on Deal, the bombs dropped falling into the sea. 21. German attack on Paris with two Zeppelins, wounding eight persons. 22. Russians took Przemysl; 126,000 prisoners (including 9 generals, 93 officers of the General Staff, and 2,500 officers) and 700 big guns captured, together with a large quantity of war material. 23. Turkish raid on Egypt frustrated by British aeroplanes. Seizure of the *Dacia* declared valid by French tribunal. 24. British naval wing attacked Hoboken, near Antwerp, dropping bombs on submarines in course of construction. 25. Admiralty reported the sinking of the German submarine U 29. 26. Metz station and the air-sheds at Frescati bombarded by French airmen. 27. French captured the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf, strongly fortified by the Germans. 28. The *Falaba*, a liner belonging to Elder, Dempster & Co., torpedoed by a German submarine off Milford, with the loss of 112 passengers and crew. German losses during the first five months of the war computed by French authorities to be 1,300,000 men. April 1. Submarine bases at Zeebrugge and Hoboken again raided by British airmen. 5. The King commanded that from April 6 no wines, spirits, or beer be consumed in any of the Royal Households. American Note to Germany suggesting the payment of £45,610, with interest, as compensation for the sinking of the *William P. Frye*. 6. Warmbad, in German South-West Africa, taken by the Union Forces. 7. In France, east of Verdun, Hills 219 and 221 taken by the French. 8. German armed merchantman *Prince Eitel Friedrich* interned. 9. Attempted assassination of the Sultan of Egypt. Russians stated by the General Staff to be holding the summits of the Carpathians on a front of 70 miles, from south of the Dukla Pass to slightly north of the Uzsok Pass. 10. French advance reported between the Meuse and the Moselle, and capture of Eparges. 12. German threat of reprisal for German prisoners from submarines carried out; 39 British officers placed under military arrest. 13. British Government appointed a strong Munitions Committee, with Mr. Lloyd George as Chairman. Bread raised to 8½*d.* per quartern loaf. 14. Zeppelin raid on the North-East Coast, in the Tyne district; no lives lost. Rout of 15,000 Turks on the Euphrates; British casualties, 700. 15. Field-Marshal Sir John French's dispatch, Feb. 2–March 20, published. British losses in the battle of Neuve Chapelle, 190 officers, 2,337 men killed; 359 officers, 8,174 men wounded; 23 officers, 1,728 men missing. Allied airmen make a raid on military buildings at Ostend. Allies captured the south-eastern spur of Notre Dame de Lorette. 16. Zeppelin raid on the East Coast. Bombs dropped on Lowestoft, Halesworth, Maldon, and Southwold, but little damage done. 17. Admiralty announced the sinking of the British transport *Manitou* in the Ægean Sea by a Turkish destroyer; 51 of the troops were drowned. 18. While attempting a difficult reconnaissance of the Kephez mine-fields, in the Dardanelles, British submarine E 15 ran ashore at Kephez Point; the officers and crew were made prisoners. British exploded a mine under Hill 60, on the Ypres-Comines railway, and captured the hill. 19. In Alsace, the French advanced along both banks of the Fecht. Desperate, but unsuccessful, attempts of the Germans to retake Hill 60. Garros, the famous French airman, brought down in the German lines and taken prisoner. 20. Union troops occupied Keetmanshoop, in German South-West Africa. 22. Germans attacked the French troops north of the Ypres salient, using asphyxiating gases, which obliged the French to retire and fall back to the canal. 24. Fierce fighting at Ypres; four 4·7 guns recaptured by the Canadian Division, who by "their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation." Many prisoners were also taken, but the Canadian losses were heavy. 25. Petrograd reported that German troops were being moved to the Carpathians to check the Russian advance on Hungary. Landing at various points on the Gallipoli Peninsula effected by the Allies, after strenuous opposition. 26. The sudden attack of two German army corps in the region of Ypres developed into a violent battle for the coast. Loss of St. Julien, after a gallant fight by the Canadians. Summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf retaken by the Germans, and recaptured by the French. Courtrai railway junction destroyed by British airmen, who successfully attacked other railway lines. The National Relief Fund reached over £5,000,000. 27. Allies reported to be making good progress in the Dardanelles. French armoured cruiser *Léon Gambetta* torpedoed in the Otranto Straits, with the loss of 600 officers and men. 28. Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., reported to the War Office that, from investigations on the spot, the asphyxiating gases used by the Germans in their attack at Ypres were chlorine or bromine. War Office appealed to the public to contribute 500,000 respirators for the use of the troops. German offensive at Ypres "definitely stopped." 30. Zeppelin raid on Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds; incendiary bombs were dropped, doing considerable damage, but no lives were lost. May 1. Attack by the Germans on Hill 60, again using asphyxiating gases. Naval skirmish off the Dutch coast, resulting in the sinking of two German submarines and one British torpedo destroyer. German Embassy at Washington issued a warning in the newspapers to intending passengers in the liner *Lusitania*. Mysterious telegrams were sent to many passengers, including Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, urging them to cancel their proposed voyage. 2. Germans reported to be midway between the East Prussian front and Riga, on the Baltic. 3. Russian retreat in West Galicia. 4. Second War Budget introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George, who announced no new taxes, but indicated a possible expenditure of £1,312,654,000. Turks reported to have been severely beaten by the Russians in the Caucasus. 5. Petrograd *communiqué* admitted that the Russians were falling back in Galicia before an immense German army, brought up from the Cracow region. 6. Trenches lost by the British owing to the enemy's use of asphyxiating gases again retaken. French troops progressed in the direction of St. Mihiel, but lost some ground at other points. 7. The unarmed Cunard liner *Lusitania* struck by two torpedoes and sunk, with the loss of 1,134 lives, by a German submarine off the Old Head of Kinsale. Many

distinguished people, of whom a large number were citizens of the United States, were passengers. Among those who were drowned were Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mr. A. L. Hopkins, and Mr. Charles Frohman, the actor-manager. 8. Libau, on the Baltic coast, captured by a German raiding force. 9. First British Army in action: enemy's lines between the Bois Grenier and Festubert attacked, and ground gained south-east towards Fromelles. 10. Zeppelin raid on Southend, Leigh-on-Sea, and Westcliff. Some 100 bombs were dropped, killing one person and doing damage to the extent of £20,000. At the inquest held on the victims of the torpedoed *Lusitania*, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful and wholesale murder" against the German submarine officers, the German Emperor, and the German Government. In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that directions were given to the *Lusitania* as to the course the liner should take. Telegram sent by the German Government to Washington placed the blame for the sinking of the *Lusitania* on the British Government, "which, through its plan of starving the civilian population, has forced Germany to adopt retaliatory measures." Public declaration on the subject of the sinking of the *Lusitania* made by President Wilson, who stated, "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight, such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others that she is right." 11. Repulse of German attack on Ypres. 12. Serious anti-German riots in London and all over the country; the military called out at Southend. At Liverpool damage estimated at £40,000 caused by the rioters. H.M.S. *Goliath* torpedoed in the Dardanelles by Turkish destroyers; 20 officers and 160 men saved, feared loss of 500. Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa, occupied by Gen. Botha. Report of the Committee (Chairman, Lord Bryce) appointed to inquire into the outrages committed by German troops during the war, issued by the Government. It found that "Murder, lust, and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilised nations during the last three centuries." 13. The names of the German Emperor, the German Crown Prince, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Würtemburg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke of Cumberland struck off the roll of the Knights of the Garter by command of the King as Sovereign of the Order. 14. Profound sensation caused by the statement of the military correspondent of the *Times* that "We had not sufficient high explosive to level the enemy's parapets to the ground after the French practice. The infantry did splendidly, but the conditions were too hard. The want of an unlimited supply of high explosive was a fatal bar to our success." 15. First British Army delivered a successful attack between Richebourg l'Avoué and Festubert. Germans pushed back two miles, 1,000 prisoners taken. 16. Russian Headquarters Staff admitted the retirement along the line of the San in Western Galicia, and the retreat from the lines of the rivers Dunajec, Nida, and Pilica, and the consequent withdrawal from the Hungarian slopes of the Carpathians. In Eastern Galicia the Austrians sustained a severe defeat at the Dniester, the Russians capturing 20,000 prisoners. 17. Zeppelin raid on the Kent coast. Bombs dropped on Ramsgate, three persons being injured; chased by British airmen, on its return off Nieuport it was attacked by eight naval aeroplanes from Dunkirk and reported to be damaged. 18. In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener stated that retaliative methods must be employed in self-protection to counteract the German use of asphyxiating gases against the Allied troops. He also stated that in regard to shells and high explosives there had been considerable delay in the production of the quantity required, but that strenuous efforts had been taken to minimise the delay and increase the output. 300,000 more recruits were required to form new armies. 19. In the House of Commons, the Premier announced the coming reconstruction of the Government "on a broader personal and political basis for the purposes of the war alone." 20. The King, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, visited the Tyneside shipbuilding yards and ammunition factories. 23. Italy declared war against Austria. "Considerable advance" of the Allies in the Dardanelles reported. Turkish attacks repulsed with a loss of 7,000 of the enemy. British casualties, 500. 24. Austrian air raid on the arsenal at Venice. Italians victorious in two naval skirmishes. They also raided the Island of Porto Buso. 25. New Coalition Ministry announced. Mr. Lloyd George appointed Minister of Munitions—a new department. 26. H.M.S. *Triumph* torpedoed by a submarine off the Gallipoli Peninsula; the majority of the officers and men saved. Italians invaded the Trentino, and on the East occupied the line of the Isonzo. 27. Another Zeppelin raid on the East Coast; bombs dropped on Southend, two women killed and a child injured. H.M. auxiliary ship *Princess Irene* accidentally blown up in Sheerness harbour; 76 men engaged on repairs killed. In the Dardanelles, H.M.S. *Majestic* torpedoed by a submarine off the Gallipoli Peninsula; the majority of the officers and men saved. Daring exploit of British submarine E 11, Lt.-Commander Martin E. Nasmith, in the Sea of Marmora and at Constantinople, torpedoing a transport lying alongside the arsenal. French airmen bombarded a chemical factory at Ludwigshafen, where poisonous gases for the German front were manufactured. Appointment of Sir Henry Jackson to be First Sea Lord of the Admiralty *vice* Lord Fisher. 28. Considerable progress of the French between Lens and Arras, and towards Souchez. Advance of British troops towards La Bassée. 30. Italians continued the invasion of the Trentino and advanced to within 25 miles of Trent. 31. Reply of the German Government to the American Note on the sinking of the *Lusitania*. Great dissatisfaction in the United States at its evasive and unsatisfactory tone. Italians attack Pola, severely damaging the docks and setting fire to the arsenal. Zeppelin raid on the outskirts of London; 90 bombs dropped, and a number of small fires started, 6 people killed. June 1. Lord Kitchener given the Order of the Garter. Sugar refinery at Souchez taken by the French after two days' severe struggle. On the Eastern front the Germans made an unsuccessful attack on the Bzura-Rawka line, using asphyxiating gas. 2. On the Dniester, Austrian army defeated at Mikalojow. Three forts at Przemysl taken by the Germans. Italian Staff announced that the Italian Army had crossed the Isonzo, and held firmly the slopes of Monte Nero. 3. Przemysl recaptured by the German and Austrian armies;

after a vigorous bombardment by 16-in. guns and the massed attack of the enemy, who were greatly superior in numbers and heavy artillery. Austro-German advance on Lemberg. In the Persian Gulf, British forces took Amora, on the Tigris. German trenches at Givenchy captured. Mr. Lloyd George, at Manchester, declared that Przemysl would not have fallen, and that the Allied Army might by now have crossed the German frontier, had the Allies' supply of artillery and munitions been equal to those of Germany. 4. Allied attack in the Gallipoli Peninsula on Turkish positions, and slight advance along a front of about 3 miles. 6. Zeppelin raid on the East Coast; 24 killed, 40 injured. Germans crossed the Dniester at Zurawno in their advance on Lemberg. 7. Flight Sub-Lt. R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., attacked a Zeppelin at an altitude of 6,000 feet, between Ghent and Brussels. Flying above the airship, he dropped six bombs, causing the Zeppelin to explode and fall to the ground, killing 28 of the crew. French captured enemy's trenches at Hébuberne and Moulin-sous-Trouvent. Zeppelin shed at Exhere, north of Brussels, bombed by British airmen and a Zeppelin destroyed. 8. Resignation of Mr. Bryan, U.S. Secretary of State, owing to his disagreement with President Wilson, whose fresh Note to Germany on the *Lusitania*, in course of preparation, he considered to be too strongly worded. Mr. Robert Lansing appointed Acting Secretary of State. The King conferred the V.C. on Flight Sub-Lt. Warneford, R.N., taking the unusual course of conferring the honour by wire. In the "Labyrinth" French captured Neuville St. Vaast. 9. German submarine officially stated to have been sunk; 6 officers and 21 men made prisoners. Italians capture the heights of Montfalcone. Mr. Balfour announced that the policy of reprisals by differentiation between submarine crews and other prisoners had been abandoned. 10. British torpedo boats Nos. 10 and 12 torpedoed and sunk off the East Coast by a German submarine. 11. Text of American Note to Germany issued: the United States Government demanded assurances in regard to the safeguarding of the lives of American citizens. Petrograd announced a defeat of the Austro-German forces at Zurawno, on the Dniester, with the loss of 16,000 prisoners. 12. The Dniester again crossed by Austro-German troops at Kolomea. Railway station at Souchez taken by the French. 13. On the Eastern frontier Austro-Germans successfully attacked the Russian front from Mosciska, north to the river San, claiming to have captured some 16,000 prisoners. 14. Austro-German advance to Jaworow, N.W. of Lemberg, reported. 15. As a reprisal for the bombardment by the Germans of open French and British towns, Allied airmen bombarded Karlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Bombs were dropped from twenty-three aeroplanes upon the castle, the arms factory, and the railway station, with reported great loss of life and damage by fires. German Admiralty announce the loss of submarine U 14. Zeppelin raid on the North-east Coast; 16 persons killed, 40 injured. 16. British attacked German lines north of Hooge, and carried his first line along a front of 1,000 yards. French advance in the Vosges. 17. French progress at Souchez and in Alsace reported. Some slight advance made by British troops in the direction of Festubert. French retained positions recently gained to the north of Arras, and carried the Buval Bottom, defended by the Germans since May 9, after a fierce assault. Petrograd review of the operations east of the Dniester during a month of operations announced enemy losses of 120,000 to 150,000 men in their efforts to cross the Dniester along a front of 40 miles. Austrian warships raided the Italian coast without causing serious damage. 19. Russians retreated to positions in front of Lemberg. French invested Metzeral, in Alsace, and bombarded Münster. 20. Austro-German forces captured Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska. British cruiser *Roxburgh* struck by a torpedo, but not seriously damaged. 21. De Wet found guilty of treason at Bloemfontein, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and a fine of £2,000. In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna announced the terms of the New War Loan, unlimited in amount, issued at par, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., redeemable in 1925, and repayable in 1945. 22. Recapture of Lemberg by the Austrians. Russians defeated Austrians near Nizniow and drove them across the Dniester. Sondernach taken by the French. German submarine sunk at Borkum. 23. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Munitions of War Bill, forbidding "strikes" and "lock-outs," and requiring that all labour disputes be referred to arbitration. Austrians, after crossing the Dniester along the line Zurawno-Demeskowc, were defeated by the Russians, who drove them across the river again. 25. In East Africa, Bukoba, a German port on Lake Victoria Nyanza, reported to have been destroyed by a British column under Brig-Gen. J. M. Stewart. Railway station at Douai raided by French airmen. 27. Renewed fierce fighting on the heights of the Meuse. On the Eastern front, the Germans captured Halicz. Russian retreat to the Gnila Lipa. British torpedo-gunboat *Hussar* bombarded the ports of Tchesme, Lidia, and Aglelia, in Asia Minor. Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen bombed by French airman. 29. In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long introduced the National Registration Bill, to include all males and females between the ages of 15 and 65. 30. Repulse of German attack east of Metzeral. July 1. H.M.S. destroyer *Lightning* reported damaged by a mine or torpedo; 14 of the crew missing. German offensive against the Lublin-Cholm railway; capture of Zamosc and Krasnik. Russians retreating. Germans claimed that during June they took 150,650 prisoners, 80 guns, and 268 machine guns on the Eastern Front. 2. Serious effort of the Germans by fierce artillery fire and attack of the Prussian Grenadiers to break the French line in the Argonne. Repulse of the Crown Prince between the Binarville Road and Blanleuil. Russians continued their retreat into Poland from Galicia. Naval action in the Baltic; four armoured Russian cruisers chase the German mine-laying cruiser *Albatross*, which grounded and sank. Sir Ian Hamilton reported a substantial success by the Allied troops, supported by the naval forces, in Gallipoli. British submarine under Commander Max K. Horton torpedoed and sank the German battle-cruiser *Pommern* in the Baltic. The Munitions Bill received the Royal Assent. 3. It was announced that 70,000 men had been enrolled in the first week of the establishment of the War Munitions Worker Volunteers. Failure of the Crown Prince to pierce the French lines in the Argonne, with the loss of 10,000 men, after a series of

fierce attacks continued for ten days. North of Arras the Germans made an unsuccessful attempt to take the sunken road between Angres and Ablain, losing heavily. 4. On the Eastern front German offensive against the Lublin-Cholm railway checked at Krasnik. Otavi occupied by Gen. Botha. German cruiser *Königsberg* destroyed by the British monitors *Mersey* and *Severn* in the Rufiji River, German East Africa. 5. Sir Ian Hamilton announced desperate attack made by the Turks on the British positions in the Gallipoli Peninsula, June 29-30. The enemy lost 5,150 killed and 15,000 wounded in their unsuccessful assaults, June 28-July 2. Archduke Joseph of Austria severely defeated by the Russians north-east of Krasnik. Fierce fighting all along the Western line, especially round Souchez, Arras, and on the heights of the Meuse. 6. North of Ypres, 200 yards of the German trenches taken by the British, supported by French artillery. S.E. of St. Mihiel, Germans, after a violent bombardment, gained a slight success, piercing the French line at one point. The Government accepted the offer of the South African Union to raise an Imperial contingent. 7. Italian offensive against Gorizia and the Austrian positions on the Carso hills reported to be steadily progressing. In Belgium, British repulsed counter-attacks by the Germans, and at Souchez the French carried a line of German trenches. Conference at Calais between the Prime Minister, Lord Crewe, and Mr. Balfour, and M. Viviani, M. Delcassé, M. Millerand, M. Augagneur, M. Thomas, and Gen. Joffre. F.-M. Sir John French also present. 8. Italian cruiser *Amalfi* sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Upper Adriatic; nearly all the complement of 700 officers and crew were saved. From Petrograd it was reported that a great stand of the Russian Army in the Lublin district was being made, and the Austro-German advance brought to a standstill. 9. Conquest of German South-West Africa, Governor Seitz surrendering all the German forces to Gen. Botha. Sir John French stated that the Germans had fallen back along the Yser Canal. Between Fey-en-Haye and the Bois le Prêtre lost trenches were recaptured by the British. German reply to the American Note of June 10 evaded the responsibility for the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and made certain proposals, "on conditions," for the safety of Americans travelling in the war zone. Attempted torpedoing of Cunard liner *Orduna* by German submarine. 10. At Fontenelle, British success reported: the enemy driven from captured positions, and the defensive works from the hill south-east of Fontenelle to the Launois road taken; 19 officers and 767 prisoners captured. Gen. Russky nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies operating on the North-Western front. Attempt to assassinate the Sultan of Egypt by a bomb, which failed to explode. 11. South of Souchez the enemy's use of asphyxiating bombs compelled the French to evacuate trenches. 12. On the Western Front, the French regained some of the lost trenches at Souchez; the Germans, however, captured the cemetery and some of the adjacent trenches. Violent bombardment of Fresnes-en-Woeuvre by the Germans. 13. In the Argonne, the army of the Crown Prince resumed the offensive. After a violent bombardment and the use of asphyxiating shells, the enemy attacked in large forces, gaining a temporary success, but was repulsed by vigorous French counter-attacks. German strategic railway and stores at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel bombarded by a French aerial squadron of 35 aeroplanes. Government met the South Wales miners' threat to strike by issuing a Royal proclamation under the Munitions Act, making it an offence to take part in a strike or lock-out. In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna announced that the subscriptions through the Bank of England to the War Loan amounted to £570,000,000. and £15,000,000 through the Post Office. 14. German fresh offensive on the Narev in their new move to Warsaw. Przasnysz captured. Retirement of the Russians to their second line of defence. In the direction of Riga, Germans developed a new offensive. British expedition from Kurno drove the Turks from their position on the Euphrates at Wasireyeh. On the invitation of Mr. Asquith, Sir Robert Borden attended a meeting of the Cabinet. 15. Fresh progress by the Allies in Gallipoli reported, including the occupation of the lower valley of the Kereves River. In the Argonne, the Crown Prince's attacks again repulsed. In Lorraine, Germans made an unsuccessful attack near Leintry. 17. Army under Gen. von Hindenburg pressed the Russians back to the line of fortresses on the Narev. Russian line broken at Krasnostav by Gen. von Mackensen's offensive towards the Lublin-Cholm railway. Lord Mersey delivered the report of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Lusitania*, which was found to be due to a German submarine; the captain was exonerated from all blame. 18. Russian retreat from the Bzura-Rawka front to the Blonie line. Germans crossed the Bug near Sokal. Italian cruiser *Giuseppe Garibaldi* sunk by Austrian submarines. Italians defeated Austrians on the Isonzo; capture of 2,000 prisoners and guns. 19. The King of Italy conferred the Order of the Annunziata on the Prince of Wales. Bulgaria, through M. Radoslavoff, reaffirmed her adhesion to neutrality. 20. Station at Colmar, the capital of Upper Alsace, bombed by French aeroplanes. French advanced up the valley of the Fecht towards Münster. 21. Progress of German offensive in Courland. Seaport of Windau, on the Baltic, captured by the Germans. In the Sokal district the Austro-German army was driven across the Bug. British success at Hooge. Repulse of Turks in the Aden region. 22. Russians reported to have fallen back across the Narev to the north and the Vistula to the south. Italian advance on the Isonzo from Tolmino to Montfalcone. Trieste railway raided by Italian aeroplanes. Convention signed by which the Turks ceded to Bulgaria the Turkish port of the Dedeagatch railway, with the territory between the river Maritza and the frontier. 23. Germans crossed the Narev between forts of Obryte Pultusk, and Rozhan. Italians routed the Austrians attacking the Carso front, capturing 1,500 prisoners, including 76 officers. Bombardment of Ortona and the Tremite Islands by Austrian warships. Innsbrück bombed by Italian airmen. The King visited Birmingham and inspected some of the principal factories engaged on the production of war material. 24. French, at the Bande Sapt, in the Vosges, captured powerful German defences extending from the height of Fontenelle (Hill 627) to Launois, taking 825 prisoners. On the Eastern front, General von Mackensen fought to a standstill on the Lublin-Cholm front. 25. Defeat of Turkish troops on the

Euphrates by British, who occupied Nasireye; 11 guns taken and enemy losses heavy. U.S. steamship *Leelanaw* torpedoed by German submarine off the Orkneys; crew saved. 26. Island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic, occupied by Italian naval forces. French destroyer demolished Austrian submarine and aeroplane supply station at Lagosba Island. German destroyer sunk in the North Sea by a British submarine. 27. French submarine *Mariotte* reported to be sunk by Turks in the Dardanelles. 28. Germans forced the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod. Russians drove the Austrians across the Bug near Kamienka. Parliamentary Paper gave the number up to July 27 reported killed by German submarines on British vessels, excluding H.M. ships, as approximately 1,550; on neutral vessels, 22. 29. Russian line on the Lublin-Cholm railway broken by Gen. von Mackensen to the south of Warsaw. French airmen bombed an asphyxiating gas factory at Dornach, in Alsace. 30. Germans attacked the British trenches north and south of Hooge, using "flame projectors," and penetrated the first line of defence on a front of 500 yards, but these were afterwards recovered. Squadron of 45 French aeroplanes dropped 103 bombs on the petrol-producing factories of Pechelbronn, between Hagenau and Wissemburg. Shells were also dropped on the station of Detwiller and the aviation sheds of Phalsbourg. The Pope addressed a letter to the Governments of the States engaged in the war declaring that he would devote "every activity to the reconciliation of the peoples now engaged in this fratricidal struggle." 31. Evacuation of Lublin by the Russians and occupation by Austrians. French aeroplane squadron bombarded German aviation camp at Dallheim. The Cross of the Legion of Honour conferred upon Sir Robert Borden by President Poincaré. **Aug. 1.** British recovered portion of the trenches taken by the Germans after their "flame attack." 2. Russians reported to have fallen back between Cholm and the Bug. A vigorous attempt of the enemy on Hill 213 failed. In the Dardanelles, successful attack of Australian and New Zealand troops on the Turks near "Tasmania Post." 3. Narev line near Ostroleka and the Blonie line forced by Germans. Attack on Warsaw by Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The Solicitor-General, in an action before the Prize Court, gave 10,000,000 as an approximately correct estimate of the number of Germans under arms or engaged in various forms of war work. 4. Anniversary of the Declaration of War—366th day. The King and Queen, the Premier and members of the Cabinet, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation attended a service of humble prayer to Almighty God on behalf of the Nation and Empire at St. Paul's Cathedral. Fall of Warsaw; orderly retirement of the Russians after the removal or destruction of war material and stores, and destroying the bridges over the Vistula. New Belgian Grey Book exposed an attempt made by Germany to arrive at an agreement with France in regard to African development at the expense of Belgium. Failure of German attempt to pierce the French front. It was announced that the Premier of New Zealand had formed a Coalition Ministry for the duration of the War. 5. Fall of Ivangorod. Russians evacuating Riga. In the Vosges, heavy bombardment by Germans of French trenches at Lingekopf. Fierce fighting on the heights dominating Fecht, especially at the Schratzmaennele Pass. In the Argonne, violent attempt by Germans, using hand grenades and petards and supported by heavy artillery, to capture Hill 213. 6. Gen. Sarrail appointed French Commander-in-Chief in the Dardanelles. New landing by Colonial troops at Anzac Cove. Anniversary of the National Relief Fund: amount received to date, with interest added, £5,431,671, of which sum £2,395,000 had been allocated to date for distribution for relief. 7. It was reported that the Kaiser, through the King of Denmark, had offered the Russians terms of peace, which were emphatically rejected by the Tsar. In the Dardanelles, part of the crest of Sari Bair occupied by British. Russians repulsed Germans near Riga. 8. German squadron of 9 battleships and 12 cruisers repulsed by Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga. New medal, the "Naval General Service Medal," for service in minor naval warlike operations, sanctioned by the King. H.M. patrol ship *Ramsey* sunk in the North Sea by the German armed steamer *Meteor*; 4 officers, 39 men saved. The captain of the *Meteor*, to escape a pursuing British squadron, blew up his ship. H.M. auxiliary cruiser *India* torpedoed by a German submarine off Norway; 22 officers and 119 men saved. 9. Trenches at Hooge captured by Germans on July 30 retaken by British, who extended the front of the trenches captured to 1,200 yards. Praga, N.E. suburb of Warsaw, occupied by Germans, who claimed to have invested the fortress of Novo Georgievsk. Squadron of 32 aeroplanes bombarded the station and factory of Saarbrück, dropping 164 shells. Turkish *communiqué* stated that the Turkish battleship *Hairredin Barbarossa* had been sunk by an enemy submarine. 10. Air raid on the East Coast; 14 killed, 14 injured, some fires. H.M. destroyer *Lynx* struck a mine in the North Sea and sank, 4 officers and 22 men saved. Sir Ian Hamilton reported substantial progress at several points on the Gallipoli Peninsula: 200 yards on a front of 300 yards gained E. of the Krithia Road; in the Anzac zone a footing gained on the Chunuk Bair portion of Sari Bair. Sir John French announced the consolidation of ground N.W. of Hooge recently gained; German infantry attack repulsed. German fleet in the Gulf of Riga again repulsed. On the Eastern front, Russians reported to be evacuating Kovno, the fortress on the Niemen, and Dvinsk. 11. Capture of Lomza by Gen. von Scholz. Bulgaria expressed her willingness to co-operate with the Allies in return for certain concessions in Macedonia and the Kavallo district. The *Goeben* reported to have been torpedoed in the Bosphorus. The King appointed King Albert of Belgium Colonel-in-Chief of the 5th Dragoon Guards. 12. In the Vosges, determined, but unsuccessful, attempts by Germans to recover the important strategic positions lost on the Lingekopf. Germans driven back from the Schonberg, south-east of Mittau, near Riga. Capture of Siedlce, and progress to the Bug. Bombardment of Belgrade by Austrians. 13. Another Zeppelin raid on the East Coast; 6 killed, 23 injured, damage to property. In the Baltic provinces, the Russians continued their successful drive against von Hindenburg's army in the neighbourhood of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk. Austrian submarine U 3 sunk by French torpedo boat destroyer *Bisson* in the Lower Adriatic. 14. The *Royal Edward*, a British transport, sunk by German submarine in the Ægean Sea; 600 saved; 1,000 reported missing.

15. Striking exposure by the *New York World* of German intrigues.. National Register taken in Great Britain. Point-blank refusal of Rumania to request of Germany to allow munitions to pass into Bulgaria. 16. German naval attack in the Gulf of Riga. Cabinet crisis in Greece: resignation of the Ministry. 17. Fall of Kovno, after a fierce bombardment with heavy guns by the Germans. Zeppelin raid on the Eastern Counties; 10 killed, 36 injured. 18. Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga. The German battle-cruiser *Moltke* damaged by a British submarine; Russian fleet sank or put out of action two German cruisers and eight torpedo vessels. Russian gunboat *Sivoutch* sunk, after a gallant fight against a superior force. Lord Kitchener and M. Millerand visited the Franco-British lines. 19. White Star liner *Arabic* torpedoed by a German submarine off Queenstown; out of a total of 424 passengers and crew, including 26 Americans, 378 saved. Fall of Novo Georgievsk. British submarine E 13 ran aground, on its way to the Baltic, on the Danish island of Saltholm. Germans, violating international law, fired upon the British crew in neutral waters; 15 officers and men saved, 15 reported killed or lost. The enemy occupied the right bank of the Bug east of Vloda. 20. Italy declared war on Turkey. 21. Cotton declared absolute contraband by the British Government. The Premiership of the Greek Government accepted by M. Venizelos. 22. British submarine torpedoed a Turkish supply ship, the *Ispahan*, at Haidar Pasha. 23. Zeebrugge bombarded by the Allied Fleet, great damage being done, especially to the military works. 25. Fall of Brest-Litovsk. Violent attacks by the Germans on French positions in the region of Fecht and on the crest of the Schratzmaennele. An analysis of the German casualty lists, published in Amsterdam, up to June 30, showed total losses approximately 1,700,000; killed, 306,000; permanently disabled by wounds or disease, 500,000. Press Bureau issued a statement of the important operations in progress since Aug. 6 on the western extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula, comprising an attack from the old Anzac position, and another from the new landing at Suvla Bay. 26. Squadron-Commander Arthur W. Bigsworth, R.N., single-handed, dropped bombs on a German submarine off Ostend, and sank it. Flotilla of 62 French aeroplanes attacked the German shell and armour-plate factory at Dilligen, dropping 150 bombs. Asphyxiating gas factory at Dornach bombed by French airmen. 27. Von Mackensen's army advanced north-east of Brest-Litovsk, Russians retreating to Kobryn. Zlota-Lipa positions broken through by Austro-German forces. Count Bernstorff notified Mr. Lansing that "full satisfaction" would be given to the United States for the sinking of the *Arabic*. 28. Intense and violent bombardment of German trenches in the region of Het Sas and to the north of Arras. In the Gallipoli Peninsula, further advance at Suvla Bay reported. 30. Russian forces in Eastern Galicia slowly retreating, fighting severe rearguard actions. On the Strypa, 3,000 prisoners, 30 guns, and 24 machine-guns captured by the Russians after a successful battle with the enemy. 31. German defeat by Russians in the direction of Luck; 160 officers and 7,000 men captured. German offensive against Riga checked by vigorous Russian defence at Friedrichstadt. Death of Flight Sub-Lieut. Pégoud, the famous French aviator, the first to "loop the loop," killed while engaged in a fight with a German "Aviatik." Sept. 1. It was reported from Washington that Count Bernstorff, acting on instructions from Berlin, had notified Mr. Lansing that Germany accepted the American principle that passenger liners should be warned before being attacked by submarines. 2. Fall of Grodno; fierce house-to-house fighting. Four Turkish transports sunk by British submarines in the Dardanelles. German intrigues in Persia led to an attack on the British Consul-General at Ispahan. 3. General Joffre visited the Italian front. 4. Allan liner *Hesperian*, with 653 passengers and crew, torpedoed by a German submarine south-west of the Fastnet; passengers landed at Queenstown; vessel sank later, with the loss of 20 lives and 3,400 mail-bags. 5. Tsar assumed supreme command of the Russian armies: Grand Duke Nicholas appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasian army. Germans advanced in the central region of Poland eastward from Grodno on a front of 100 miles. 6. Raid of 40 French aviators on the station and military establishments at Saarbrück; 75 persons reported killed. Discovery of documents carried by James Archibald, passing as a war correspondent, compromising Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador at Washington. 7. Russian victory near Tarnopol, on the Sereth; 8,000 prisoners taken. Raid on the Eastern Counties by three Zeppelins; 7 killed, 43 injured, damage done to property. Allied airmen bombarded the aviation sheds at Ostend. Bombardment of Belgian coast by British Fleet. 8. Zeppelin raid on the London district; incendiary and explosive bombs dropped, causing fires and damage to buildings; 20 killed (one a soldier), 86 injured (three soldiers). 9. Further Russian successes on the line of the Sereth; 5,000 more prisoners taken, comprising a total of 33,000. Gustav Stahl, the German reservist, who alleged that the *Lusitania* was armed, sentenced at New York to 18 months' penal servitude on "the charge of perjury." 11. Fierce fighting in the Vosges; French repulsed enemy. German Zeppelin raid on the East Coast; no casualties. 12. Another Zeppelin raid on the East Coast; no casualties. 13. Revelations by the *New York World* of further intrigues by German agents in America, showing that the Labour leaders were offered £200,000 to foment disorders and stop shipping to the Allies. Zeppelin raid on the East Coast; no casualties, no damage. German aeroplane dropped bombs on the Kentish coast; 7 injured, some damage. Hostile craft chased off by naval aeroplanes. Adm. Sir Percy M. Scott appointed to take charge of the aerial defences of London. 14. Parliament reassembled; Premier stated that the question of compulsory service was under the consideration of the Government. Germans forced across the Strypa by Russians. 15. New vote of credit for £250,000,000 accorded to the Government by the House of Commons. Daily cost of the war stated to have reached £3,500,000. In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener stated that for the last few months the Western front held by the Allies had remained practically unchanged. Respecting the German advance in Russia, his lordship expressed his opinion that the Germans appeared almost to have shot their bolt; and added that a large increase of heavy guns had been placed along our lines, which had been extended 17 miles. 16. Sinking of submarine

E 7 by the enemy off the Dardanelles announced by the Admiralty. 17. Violent bombardment of German trenches: fierce shelling in the Aisne and Argonne districts. Advance on the Italian front; general evacuation of the Trentino by the Austrians. It was officially announced that the week's casualties caused by the Zeppelin raids on London were 38 killed, 124 injured. 18. Fall of Vilna, after its evacuation by the Russians, who made a successful retreat. Bombardment of German positions on the Belgian coast by British Fleet, supported by French artillery. 19. Bulgaria announced an armed neutrality, and mobilised her army. 20. French advance on the Aisne-Marne Canal. In the Vosges, "marked progress" at Hartmannsweilerkopf reported. Mr. McKenna introduced his Budget. 22. Raid on Stuttgart by French aeroplane squadron, who dropped 30 bombs on the palace of the King of Würtemburg as a reprisal for the bombardment of open towns by the Germans. 23. Russians reoccupied Luck, after gaining a great success over the Austrians in Volhynia, capturing 128 officers and 6,000 men. Mobilisation of Greek Army; 20 classes called up. Bombardment of German positions on the Lorraine front. 24. Russians repulsed furious assault on Dvinsk. 25. Great Allied advance in France after a bombardment of German positions for 25 days. British attacked south of La Bassée Canal, to the east of Crenay and Vermelles; German trenches captured and lines penetrated 4,000 yards; western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos, and the mining works around it and Hill 70 taken. Gain of 600 yards of trenches near Hooge, and position consolidated. Nine guns, 2,000 prisoners captured. In Champagne, the French penetrated the German lines on a front of 15½ miles and depth of 2½ miles. United States Government insist on Dr. Dumba's recall. 27. French progressed further in Champagne, and faced the German positions in their second line of defence. Progress of British offensive east of Loos. Repulse of fierce offensive by German Crown Prince in the Argonne; the enemy using "liquid fire," asphyxiating gas, and "lachrymatory" shells. 28. British made a further advance south of Loos, and faced the German third line of defence. Total prisoners taken up to date, 3,000, and 21 guns and 40 machine guns. Turks defeated on the Tigris at Kut-el-Amara, and retreated to Bagdad; 1,650 prisoners taken; British casualties, 500. Terms of the Anglo-French Loan announced at New York: Issue for £100,000,000 at 5 per cent., to be offered to the public at 98. 29. Casualties of recent engagements on the Western front announced: 36 officers, 2,119 men. French gain Hill 140, the highest point of the crests of Vimy, east of Givenchy. Italian battleship *Benedetto Brin* destroyed by an explosion in the harbour of Brindisi. 30. In the Champagne, French progressed at Hill 185, the Butte de Tahure, and before Ripont, while further south, on the Souain-Tahure-Cernay road, the conquest of the first German position was extended and completed by carrying the "Works of Defeat." Total of field and heavy guns captured from Germans since Sept. 25 on the Champagne front, 125. On the Eastern front, Gen. Ivanoff struck a severe blow at von Mackensen near Tarnopol. Oct. 3. Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria, calling upon that State to break immediately with the enemies of Tsardom, and to dismiss at once the German and Austrian officers at Sofia; 24 hours' limit for assent given. Petrograd *communiqué* stated that the Russian operations in the Vileika region had resulted in the wresting of the initiative from the enemy. 4. Dispatch received from Sir John French announcing a heavy bombardment and repeated attacks by the enemy against British trenches between the quarries and the Vermelles-Hulluch road, which were repulsed with severe loss to the Germans. To the north-west Germans recaptured the greater portion of Hohenzollern Redoubt. 5. Resignation of M. Venizelos. Landing of the Allied troops at Salonika begun. 6. Progress of French in the Champagne region; village of Tahure carried by assault, and summit of the height of Tahure taken; progress in the vicinity of Navarin Farm: total number of prisoners, 1,000. Labour leaders, after being addressed by the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener, issued a strongly worded appeal for men, in which it was stated that "if the voluntary principle is to be vindicated, at least 30,000 recruits per week must be raised to maintain the efficiency of our armies" and secure ultimate victory. 7. German and Austro-Hungarian troops reported to have crossed the Drina, the Save, and Danube in their invasion of Serbia; strenuous resistance offered by Serbians. Coalition Ministry formed in Greece: M. Zaimis, Premier. 8. Germans, after a fierce bombardment, attempted a violent attack on Loos and its approaches; attack repelled, Germans losing heavily. In the Champagne area, French made "marked progress." New Greek Cabinet decided to "maintain armed neutrality," and to "await developments in the Balkans." 9. Dispatch from Sir John French issued by Press Bureau announced the constant and violent shelling of new British trenches. Heavy bombardment by Germans of the whole of the area recently won by the British, followed by a fierce onslaught of masses of infantry on the whole front from the south of Loos to Hohenzollern Redoubt; the attack successfully repulsed, with severe loss to the enemy, who left between 7,000 and 8,000 dead on the field. Wumbiagas, in the Cameroons, captured by British force. 10. Belgrade occupied by Austro-Germans; fierce street fighting. Declaration by Greece of armed neutrality, characterised by complete benevolence to the Quadruple Entente. Russian success in Galicia reported: Austro-German line on the Strypa broken by Gen. Ivanoff. German steamer *Lulea*, with cargo of 3,000 tons of metal, torpedoed by British submarine E 19 in the Baltic. 11. Serbian official *communiqué* stated that the Serbian troops were vigorously resisting the onslaught of the Austro-Germans. Bulgarian bands dynamited a railway bridge on the Salonika-Uskub line. Dispatch from F.-M. Sir John French showed that the German attack on British positions south of La Bassée Canal on the 8th inst. was made in great strength, the main assault being directed against the chalk pit north of Hill 70 and between Hulluch and the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and that the losses of the enemy were very great. Lord Derby, the new Director of Recruiting, entered upon his duties, and met in conference the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the Joint Labour Recruiting Committee. New Order against treating in the London area came into force. Two enemy monitors sunk on the Danube by British artillery. 12. M. Viviani, in the French Chamber, announced the decision of Great Britain, France, and Russia

to assist Serbia, and uphold the Treaty of Bukarest signed Aug. 10, 1913. Great Britain's diplomatic relations with Bulgaria broken off. Bulgaria declared war on Serbia. Sir Edward Grey stated that the prohibition on cotton as absolute contraband would be extended. Great activity of British submarines in the Baltic. 13. Resignation of M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs: M. Viviani, Premier, took over his portfolio. British troops, under cover of a cloud of smoke, after a vigorous bombardment, made a successful attack on German trenches S.W. of Hulluch to the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and gained 1,000 yards of trenches. Pressure on the north and eastern fronts of Serbia: Zeppelin raid over part of the London area: 59 killed, 114 injured, and damage done to property. 14. Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria. Total number of aliens interned to date, 32,400. 15. British submarine in the Baltic attacked by a German cruiser and two large torpedo-boats; sank one torpedo-boat and put the other vessels to flight. Italians captured the strongly fortified position of Pregasina. 16. France declared war on Bulgaria. Allied forces left Salonika for the Serbian front, and reached a point near Strumnitza, 55 miles N. of Salonika. Information received in London of the "military execution" of Miss Edith Cavell, lately head of a large training school for nurses at Brussels, by order of the German authorities, on the charge of harbouring Allied soldiers and assisting them to escape. 17. Allied troops reported to have occupied the Salonika-Nish railway near Strumnitza. Allied Note to Greece: Great Britain offered Cyprus in return for her full and immediate support of Serbia against Bulgaria. 18. Gen. Sir C. C. Monro appointed to the command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in succession to Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton. Allies reported to have invaded Bulgaria. Resignation of Sir Edward Carson, Attorney-General. Italy declared war against Bulgaria. German advance on Riga: Borkovitz on the Dvina taken. 19. Severe fighting reported from various points in Serbia. Repulse of German attacks on British positions from the Quarries to Hulluch, and at the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Lord Derby, Director-General of Recruiting, explained at the Mansion House the details of his scheme: recruits to be enlisted at once, and called up as required in 46 groups. Germans repulsed with heavy loss in attempting a fresh and big offensive to the east of Rheims. 20. Bank of the Dvina from Borkovitz to the mouth of the Berze taken by Germans. East of Baranovitchi the Russians carried enemy positions, and captured 3,500 prisoners. Veles occupied by Bulgarians: Allied forces on the front Strumnitza-Krivolak. 21. Austro-Germans defeated by Gen. Ivanoff at Novo Alexinetz, north of Tarnopol; 7,500 prisoners captured. Bulgarians occupied Kumanovo. French troops drove back Bulgarians near Rabrovo, south of Strumnitza. British Fleet bombarded Dedeagatch; 1,000 Bulgarian soldiers reported to be killed. Varna bombarded by Russian Fleet. Germans renewed their attacks east of Rheims between the hillock of Tire and Prunay, and were again defeated with great losses. Germany admitted the loss of 43 submarines, either netted or sunk, since the beginning of the war. The King left England on a visit to France. 22. Vigorous offensive development of the Italian operations against Austria reported to be in progress: 1,000 prisoners taken on the Isonzo front. Illutsk, north of Dvinsk, stormed by the Germans. Uskub occupied by Bulgarians. Second attack of Bulgarians on French at Rabrovo repulsed with heavy loss. The King issued a message to his people appealing for men of all classes to make good the sacrifices already given by coming forward voluntarily to take their share in the fight. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton arrived in London from the Dardanelles. 23. British submarine, in the Baltic, torpedoed and sank the German cruiser *Prinz Adalbert*. 24. In Champagne, "The Courtine," south of Tahure, taken by the French. Discovery of a grave German plot in the United States to blow up ships carrying munitions; arrest of Robert Fay, a lieutenant in the German Army, and his brother-in-law, Walter Scholtz. 25. Article 57 of the Declaration of London abrogated by an Order in Council: this article provides that "the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly." Three days' fierce battle along the Italian frontier over a length of 300 miles, in which the Austrian losses were estimated at 80,000, reported from Rome. Veles recaptured by Franco-Serbian forces. Kladovo occupied by Austrians. In Champagne, the French made further progress at "The Courtine." 26. Junction of Austro-German and Bulgarian forces at Liubichevatz. Serbians retiring along the line Zaitchar-Kragujevatz. Torpedoing of the British transport *Marquette* in the Ægean Sea announced. In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey stated that Greece had refused the offer of Cyprus, which therefore lapsed. 27. Varna bombarded by Russian Fleet. Serbians regain Uskub. Austrians crossed the Dvina east of Vishegrad. The King and President Poincaré visited the French and British troops. Prince of Wales decorated by the President with the Cross of War. Austrian aviator dropped bombs on Venice and destroyed the beautiful painting of Tiepolo on the ceiling of Di Scalzi church. German attacks in Champagne under clouds of gas, on the front from Marquises Farm to Prosnes, defeated by curtain fire, and positions held. British troops officially stated to be co-operating with the French on the Græco-Serbian frontier. 28. Pirot, the main point on the line from Nish to Sofia, taken by the Bulgarians after enormous losses. Accident to the King while inspecting his Army in the field in France. 29. Gen. Joffre in London, visited Lord Kitchener at the War Office, and conferred with Ministers at Downing Street. Official figures of total British casualties up to Oct. 9, 493,294, including 6,660 officers and 94,992 non-commissioned officers and men killed. Resignation of French Ministry. New Ministry formed by M. Briand, who also took the Foreign portfolio; Gen. Gallieni, Minister of War; Rear-Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine. H.M.S. *Hythe*, auxiliary mine-sweeper, sunk in collision off the Gallipoli Peninsula. 30. Summit of the Butte de Tahure retaken by Germans. Telegram from M. Briand to Sir Edward Grey assuring him of the continued collaboration and policy of the French Government with Great Britain. 31. Fierce fighting in the "La Courtine" district continued; four attempts of the Germans, after a heavy bombardment, to retake trenches captured the previous day, failed with heavy loss to the enemy. The King returned to England.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 1911.
In Europe	121,512	45,878,500
In Asia	2,187,550	323,158,000
In Africa	3,618,245	49,458,150
In North America	3,893,020	7,458,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,880	314,000
In Australasia	3,214,685	6,240,000
Total	13,153,712	435,286,650

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies about one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Empire enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones, and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Empire in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly Anglo-Saxon, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. This white population includes a considerable sprinkling of Jewish blood. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 Red Indians in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 70,000,000 Christians (63,000,000 Protestants, 7,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the Imperial Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (*post*).

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *The United Kingdom.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive Ministry, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council (the Council, in this case, being the Council of the Governor-General) acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown,

and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to what has been already stated, the parliament of a self-governing dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—(*a*) *Those having responsible government.* The principal government departments are administered by political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. (*b*) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta. (*c*) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad. (*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown. (*e*) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include British East Africa, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland, and Nigeria. (*f*) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. This practice has grown up in effect as a corollary of the principle, "No taxation without representation," which was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous experiment the principle has become an accepted maxim of British administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—For many years the Imperial Dominions have contributed to the defence of the Empire, and a movement has recently been made by the various self-governing Dominions to provide land and sea forces to defend their territories against aggression. Canada has reorganised her old-standing militia, and has a naval defence scheme in contemplation. Australia and New Zealand are parties to a naval scheme which is to be replaced by an Australasian fleet; while their land forces have recently been reorganised. South Africa is developing a scheme of military service for home defence, and makes considerable contributions to the naval expenses of the Empire. These schemes are largely the outcome of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference, held periodically at London, and consisting of representatives of the Ministry of the Imperial and Dominion Governments. Other Dominions provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Imperial Conference has gradually become recognised as the Cabinet of the Empire. Its origin may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The constitution of the Conference is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; *Chairman (in the absence of the President)*, The Secretary of State for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland; *Secretary*, Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis; A. B. Keith, D.C.L.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs through the medium of the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a member of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, his active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (*See* also "Imperial Conference," *ante.*)

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—The general defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government, aided in an increasing degree by the governments of India (*q.v.*) and the self-governing Dominions (*see* Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa). The "first line of defence" is the Royal Navy (*see* United Kingdom), the "second line" being the Regular and Auxiliary troops of the British Army (*see* United Kingdom). Questions

affecting general strategy are considered and determined by the Defence Committee, which secures co-ordination between the sea and land forces of the Empire.

Imperial Defence Committee.

President, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Members, The Secretary of State for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Colonies, and India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, the Director of Military Operations, the Director of Naval Intelligence. Naval and Military Officers of experience and Ministers of the Dominions also attend by invitation. *Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee*, Lt.-Col. M. P. A. Hankey, C.B.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. University Colleges and Universities have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These *Rhodes Scholarships* are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica, and Bermuda. (Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 15 scholarships, each of £250, are in the nomination of the German Emperor.)

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. The tariff of the United Kingdom is imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 83,750,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom are the principal wheat-producing units. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee, sugar, and rubber are largely cultivated. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S. Cotton is extensively grown in India and Egypt, and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire, while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South Africa and Australasia. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India rubies and emeralds.

EXTERNAL TRADE.—The Imports of all Nations may be valued at £3,500,000,000 to £3,750,000,000, and their Exports at £3,000,000,000, to £3,400,000,000, the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance. The total trade of the British Empire in 1913 was valued at £2,108,686,000 (Imports £1,165,436,000; Exports £943,250,000), of which 73·8 per cent. was Foreign and 26·2 per cent. Inter-Imperial. The United Kingdom (total value £1,403,555,000), India (£327,225,000), Canada (£233,000,000), Australia (£158,275,000), New Zealand (£45,275,000), and South Africa (£103,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1915, there were 11,353 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,285 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,068 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,218 steam vessels of 20,830,918 tons (U.K., 8,675 vessels of 19,235,705 tons; Dominions, 1,543 vessels of 1,595,213 tons) and 1,135 sailing vessels of 443,150 tons (U.K., 610 vessels of 305,663 tons; Dominions, 525 vessels of 137,487 tons).

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1911), 4,522,961 (with suburbs, 7,252,963).

At the Census of 1911 there were 94 towns in the British Empire exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, of which 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 41, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements.

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1904–1914.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares).	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders	Total of Traffic Receipts.		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Traffic Receipts.
				Total.	Per Mile.			
	Miles.	£	Total.	£	£	£		£
1904	22,634	1,258,294,681	1,198,773,720	103,787,669	4,586	69,172,531	62	42,660,741
1905	22,847	1,272,600,935	1,199,022,102	105,131,709	4,601	70,064,663	62	43,466,356
1906	23,063	1,286,883,341	1,240,347,132	108,276,993	4,695	72,781,854	62	44,446,077
1907	23,108	1,294,065,662	1,259,481,315	112,178,174	4,854	76,609,194	63	44,939,729
1908	23,205	1,310,533,212	1,278,115,488	110,552,833	4,764	76,407,801	64	43,486,526
1909	23,280	1,314,406,642	1,265,080,761	110,682,266	4,754	75,037,588	62	45,136,464
1910	23,387	1,318,515,417	1,306,728,583	114,237,132	4,885	76,569,676	62	471355,889
1911	23,417	1,324,018,361	1,326,316,990	117,240,062	5,007	78,617,824	62	48,581,746
1912	23,441	1,334,963,518	1,294,337,046	128,553,417	5,484	81,224,343	63	47,329,074
1913	23,691	1,334,011,000	1,454,761,000	139,451,000	5,887	87,320,000	63	52,131,000
1914	23,701	1,341,222,000	...	139,098,000	5,869	88,173,000	63	50,925,000

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population (1911).	Total Imports (1912).	Total Exports (1912).
Europe.					£	£
United Kingdom	..	..	121,090	45,500,000	744,650,000	599,000,000
Isle of Man	..	..	230	50,000	—	—
Channel Islands	..	..	70	97,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	211,000	2,620,000	980,000
Gibraltar	,, ,,	1713	2	20,000	826,000	24,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest	1757-1897	1,900,000	315,000,000	152,000,000	171,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,100,000	12,500,000	13,500,000
Straits Settlements	,, ,,	1785-1909	1,660	700,000	45,000,000	38,000,000
Federated Malay States	,, ,,	1874-1888	27,700	1,000,000	12,000,000	22,000,000
Other Malay States	,, ,,	1909	14,200	800,000	—	—
Hong Kong	,, ,,	1842-1906	390	440,000	—	—
Weihaiwei	,, ,,	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	204,000	1,100,000	1,300,000
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000	—	—
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50,000	650,000	800,000	1,000,000
Cyprus	Treaty Cession—(*Annexed*, 1914)	1878	3,600	275,000	700,000	790,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000			
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	5,100,000		
Transvaal	,,	1900	110,400			
Orange Free State	,,	1900	50,400		39,000,000	63,000,000
Basutoland	,,	—	10,300	350,000		
Bechuanaland	,,	1895	275,000	126,000		
Rhodesia	,,	1889	450,000	1,750,000		
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	146,000	756,000	735,000
Gold Coast	,, ,,	1672	80,000	1,400,000	4,025,000	4,307,000
Sierra Leone	,, ,,	1787	34,000	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,500,000
Northern Nigeria	,, ,,	1891	255,700	10,000,000	6,500,000	6,100,000
Southern Nigeria	,, ,,	1891	78,000	7,000,000		
Somaliland	,, ,,	1884	68,000	300,000	250,000	215,000
East Africa	,, ,,	1888	182,000	4,000,000	1,850,000	1,200,000
Uganda	,, ,,	1894	223,500	2,500,000	630,000	400,000
Zanzibar	,, ,,	1890	1,020	200,000	1,000,000	1,100,000
Nyasaland	,, ,,	1891	300,000	1,000,000	280,000	175,000
Egypt	Occupation (*Protectorate*, 1914)	1882	400,000	12,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,000,000	2,000,000	—	—
Mauritius	,, and Cession	1810-1814	720	370,000	2,300,000	2,500,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	23,000	78,000	110,000
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150	—	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,500	42,000	6,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,250			
Quebec	,, ,,	1759-1763	706,850			
Nova Scotia	,, ,,	1627-1713	21,500			
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,300			
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	7,200,000	140,000,000	79,000,000
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900			
Manitoba	,,	1813	251,900			
Alberta	,,	1670	255,300			
Saskatchewan	,,	1670	251,700			
North-West Territories	,,	1670	1,250,000			
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	240,000	2,700,000	2,400,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	850,000	3,050,000	2,710,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	56,000	358,000	276,000
Leeward Islands	,,	1623-1659	750	140,000	640,000	563,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	200,000	800,000	800,000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	196,000	1,160,000	1,086,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	330,000	4,[illegible]00,000	4,500,000
British Guiana	,, and Cession	1803-1814	90,300	310,000	1,[illegible]90,000	1,577,000
British Honduras	,,	1798	8,600	40,500	[illegible]00,000	550,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	19,000	[illegible]37,000	117,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	6,500	3,240	100,000	620,000
South Georgia	,, ,,	1771	1,000	—	—	—
Australasia.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,400	1,650,000		
Victoria	,,	1832	88,000	1,320,000		
South Australia	,,	1836	904,000	409,000	78,000,000	80,000,000
Queensland	,,	1824	670,500	606,000		
Tasmania	,,	1803	26,220	191,000		
Western Australia	,,	1828	976,000	282,000		
New Zealand	,, and Conquest	1845	105,000	1,050,000	21,000,000	22,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	130,000	950,000	1,060,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	—	—
Pacific Islands	Treaty Cession	1893-1906	12,500	200,000	350,000	300,000

COUNTRY.	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.	REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON.
Europe—		
Malta	*Field-Marshal* Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Gibraltar	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, G.C.B., C.V.O., *Governor & Commander-in-Chief*	" " " "
Mediterranean Command	*Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, Gen.* Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.	*War Office, S.W.*
Asia—		
Indian Empire	Lord Hardinge, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *Viceroy & Gov.-Gen.*	*India Office* — The Marquess of Crewe, K.G., *Sec. of State.*
Madras	Lord Pentland, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	
Bombay	Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	
Bengal	Lord Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor*	
United Provinces	Sir James S. Meston, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Punjab	Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Burma	Sir Spencer H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Cyprus	*Maj.* Sir John E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Ceylon	Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Governor*	" " " "
Straits Settlements	*Capt.* Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Hong Kong	Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Borneo	Francis Robert Ellis, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Sarawak	H.H. Raja Brooke, G.C.M.G., *Raja*	*Advisory Council, Millbank House, S.W.*
Africa—		
Egypt	*Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., *High Commr.*	*Foreign Office.*
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	Viscount Buxton, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General* *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, *Premier*	Hon. Wm. Philip Schreiner, C.M.G., K.C., *High Commr.*
Basutoland	Sir Herbert Cecil Sloley, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Bechuanaland Protectorate	*Lt.-Col.* F. W. Panzera, C.M.G., *Res. Commr.*	" " " "
Rhodesia	F. D. P. Chaplin, *Administrator*	*British South Africa Company.*
British West Africa—		
Gambia	E. J. Cameron, C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Gold Coast Colony	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Sierra Leone	Richard J. Wilkinson, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Nigeria	*Col.* Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Gov.-Gen. & Com.-in-Chief*	" " " "
East and Central Africa—		
Somaliland Protectorate	G. F. Archer, C.M.G., *Comr. & Com.-in-Chief*	" " " "
East Africa Protectorate	Sir H. C. Belfield, C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief*	" " " "
Uganda Protectorate	Sir F. J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief*	" " " "
Zanzibar Protectorate	Seyyed Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G., *Sultan* Sir H. C. Belfield, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner* *Maj.* F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., *Brit. Resident*	" " " "
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Cons.-Gen.*	" " " "
Mauritius	*Maj.* Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Seychelles	*Lt.-Col.* C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Ch.*	" " " "
Ascension	*Captain* H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I., *Officer in Charge*	*H.M. Admiralty.*
St. Helena	*Maj.* H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
North and South America—		
DOMINION OF CANADA	*Field-Marshal* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., *Governor-General* Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., *Premier*	Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. (Acting), *High Commissioner.*
NEWFOUNDLAND	Sir Walter E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., *Governor* Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Bermuda	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. Bullock, K.C.B., *Governor*	" " " "
British West Indies—		
Jamaica	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief*	" " " "
Bahamas	W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Leeward Isles	Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Windward Isles	Sir George Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Barbados	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Trinidad and Tobago	*Maj.* Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. *Governor*	" " " "
British Guiana	Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
British Honduras	W. Collet, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Falkland Islands	William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Oceania—		
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	Rt. Hon Sir R. Munro-Ferguson, G.C.M.G., *Gov.-Gen. & C.-in-Ch.* Rt Hon. W. M. Hughes, *Premier*	Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, *High Commissioner.*
New South Wales	Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., *Governor* Hon. W. A. Holman, *Premier*	Hon. Bernhard Wise, K.C., *Agent-General.*
Victoria	Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G., *Gov.* Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	Hon. Sir Peter McBride, *Agent-General.*
South Australia	*Lt.-Col.* Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* Hon. A. H. Peake, *Premier*	Hon. F. W. Young, *Agent-General.*
Queensland	*Maj.* Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Gov.* Hon. D. F. Denham, *Premier*	Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General.*
Tasmania	Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G., *Governor* Hon. J. Earle, *Premier*	Hon. Sir J. McCall, M.D., *Agent-General.*
Western Australia	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., *Governor* Hon. John Scaddan, *Premier*	Hon. Sir N. J. Moore, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General.*
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND	Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief* Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, *Premier*	Hon. Wm. Thomas Mackenzie, *High Commissnr.*
Fiji	Sir G. B. Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Papua	J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G., *Administrator*	" " " "
Pacific Islands	Sir G. B. Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.*	" " " "

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,377 sq. miles, with a population in July 1914 of 46,431,548. In 1913 there were 1,102,123 births (23·9 per 1,000). 652,793 deaths (14·2 per 1,000), and 342,247 marriages (14·9 per 1,000) in the United Kingdom. In 1914 the average strength of the Regular Army of the United Kingdom, previous to the outbreak of war, was 249,887 officers and men; this has since been increased by an additional 3,000,000 or thereabout; the Army Reserve numbered 145,090, the Special Reserve 61,427, the Territorial Force 251,062, and the Police numbered 72,255. The number of Immigrants was 108,930, and of Emigrants 214,138, in 1914. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan. 1914 was 933,163, and 13,316 Criminals were convicted in 1913. There were in 1913 60,754 registered Joint-Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £2,425,740,857. There were also 1,637 Building Societies, with 608,737 members, a share capital of £45,085,262 and £60,891,410 outstanding on mortgage securities, and 3,562 Industrial and Provident (Co-operative) Societies, with 3,144,033 members and a share capital of £40,626,750. In 1913 there were 30,047 applications for Patents, of which 16,599 were sealed, and 30,275 Designs and 5,071 Trade Marks were registered. There were 5,908 cases of Insolvency in 1913, with total liabilities £6,132,107 and assets £2,175,397. In 1913 shipping to the extent of 82,148,569 tons entered and 82,661,012 tons cleared at various ports of the United Kingdom, while in 1912 sailing (165) and steam (134) vessels numbering 299 were totally lost, their tonnage being 163,228, and 2,235 lives were lost (including 1,498 on the *Titanic*), of whom 849 were passengers and 1,386 crew. Of the total area, 46,763,816 acres were under cultivation in 1914, 7,745,177 acres being under corn crops, 6,935,942 under green crops, 33,952,709 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, &c. The live stock included 1,851,042 horses, 12,184,505 cattle, 27,963,977 sheep, and 3,952,615 pigs; 62,432,328 bushels of wheat, 64,525,424 bushels of barley and bere, and 165,308,296 bushels of oats were grown in the United Kingdom, while 10,926,743 cwt. (about 191,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 10,060,223 cwt. of wheatmeal and flour were imported in 1914.

UNITED KINGDOM BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 1900–1913.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1900	1,159,922	28·2	311,254	15·1	757,732	18·4
1905	1,163,506	26·9	315,090	14·7	669,638	15·6
1908	1,173,784	26·6	319,280	14·5	675,185	15·3
1909	1,145,900	25·7	313,302	14·1	667,608	15·0
1910	1,122,925	25·0	320,699	14·3	630,386	14·0
1911	1,104,986	24·4	329,986	14·6	672,138	14·8
1912	1,096,518	24·0	338,988	14·8	631,491	13·8
1913	1,102,123	23·9	342,247	14·9	652,793	14·2

UNITED KINGDOM IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The following tables give the number of persons who left the British Isles between the years 1890-1914, and of those who arrived from 1901-1914. The Nationality of the Immigrants is given, and the chief Destinations of the Emigrants (*British and Irish only*).

	Nationality of Immigrants.					Destination of Emigrants.				
Year.	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Year.	To British North America.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To South Africa.	Total.
1901	99,699	60,736	4,583	165,018	1890	22,520	152,413	21,179	18,321	218,116
1902	104,115	62,159	4,600	170,874	1895	16,622	126,502	10,567	20,234	185,181
1903	112,914	82,390	4,381	199,685	1900	18,443	102,797	14,922	20,815	168,825
1904	144,581	92,172	5,143	241,896	1903	59,652	123,663	12,375	50,206	259,950
1905	122,712	77,908	4,573	205,193	1904	69,681	146,445	13,910	26,818	271,435
1907	160,588	129,183	3,862	293,633	1905	82,437	122,370	15,139	26,307	262,077
1908	172,043	170,879	—	342,922	1908	81,321	96,869	33,569	19,568	263,199
1909	149,068	112,257	—	261,325	1909	85,887	109,700	37,620	22,017	288,761
1910	164,139	134,640	—	298,779	1910	156,990	132,192	45,701	27,297	397,848
1911	192,718	157,711	—	350,429	1911	184,860	121,814	80,770	30,767	454,527
1912	199,181	141,515	—	340,696	1912	186,147	117,310	96,800	28,216	467,666
1913	227,643	144,975	—	372,618	1913	196,278	129,169	77,933	25,955	469,640
1914	104,995	3,935	—	108,930	1914	78,305	69,705	40,259	7,785	214,138

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general Census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....16,345,646	1861.....29,321,288
1811.....18,509,116	1871.....31,845,379
1821.....21,272,187	1881.....35,241,482
1831.....24,392,485	1891.....38,104,976
1841.....27,036,450	1901.....41,976,827
1851.....27,724,056	1911.....45,370,530†

*** The population of the United Kingdom, a month before the outbreak of war, was officially estimated at 46,089,249.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1911, IRELAND, 1821-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1911.†

	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
England and Wales.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.‡	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·27	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89	8,005,290	4·50	7,141,781	5·05
Scotland									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6·46	1,040,147	4·58	1,013,369	4·70
Ireland.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5·18	1,142,602	5·95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14·19	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	§1,622,739	§19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1 046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
Islands.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	27,845	6·55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0·22	31,530	4·55	23,012	6·23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0·83	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1·71	—	—	27,770	5·41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0·96	35,664	4·17	29,220	5·26

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease.

ENGLISH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population. Census, 1911.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff. 1915.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Bedford (Bedford)	302,942	144,588	Samuel H. Whitbread	C. F. A. Alington	S. H. Whitbread	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	W. W. Marks	Maj. F. A. D. Stevens
Berks (Reading)	463,834	280,794	James Herbert Benyon	J. J. Eyston	Sir R. Mowbray, Bt.	Sir R. Mowbray, Bt.	J. T. Morland	Maj. A. F. Poulton.
Bucks (Aylesbury)	479,360	219,551	Marq. of Lincolnshire, K.G.	H. R. de Salis	..	T. Mosley, C.B.	Wm. Crouch	Maj. O. Mayne.
Cambridge (Cambridge)	315,168	128,322	Charles R. W. Adeane	A. R. Fordham	Prof. C. S. Kenny, LL.D.	Sir H. G. Fordham, D.L.	A. Tabrum	..
Isle of Ely (March)	238,07[illegible]	69,752	..	..	A. J. Pell	Charles Bidwell	C. E. F. Copeman	Capt. J. H. Mander
Cheshire (Chester)	611,276	954,779	Duke of Westminster	T. H. Fox	Sir H. Lloyd	Col. G. Dixon	Reginald Potts	Maj. P. Malcolm, D.S.O.
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	328,098	Earl Mt. Edgcumbe	C. H. Hext	His Hon. Judge Granger; Mr. Justice Rowlatt	W. C. Pendarves	C. L. Cowlard	Maj. H. B. P. Smith.
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,095	265,746	Lord Muncaster	F. W. Chance	G. A. Rimington	Rev. Canon Sutton	C. Court. Hodgson	C. de Courcy Parry.
Derby (Derby)	645,097	560,013	Duke of Devonshire	Lt.-Col. H. A. Chandos-Pole-Gell	H. St. J. D. Raikes	J. Oakes	N. J. Hughes-Hallett	Capt. H. C. Holland, M.V.O.
Devon (Exeter)	1,658,995	699,703	Earl Fortescue	Sir E. C. Wills, Bt.	Lord Coleridge; Lord Clifford; G. C. Davie	Earl Fortescue	F. Bailey	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan.
Dorset (Dorchester)	625,612	223,266	Col. J. Mount Batten, C.B.	Lt.-Col. P. Farrer	Col. J. R. P. Goodden	Viscount Portman	E. A. Ffooks	Capt. D. Granville, M.V.O.
Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,369,860	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Sir A. M. Palmer, Bt.	His Hon. Judge Greenwell	Sir F. Brown	H. Jevons	W. G. Morant.
Essex (Chelmsford)	967,777	1,350,881	Earl of Warwick	Sir D. C. Smith, Bt.	Hon. C. H. Strutt E. N. Buxton	A. Johnston	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.
Gloucester (Gloucester)	786,016	736,097	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Colin Mac Iver	F. A. Hyett	M. W. Colchester-Wemyss	E. T. Gardom	Maj. R. Chester-Master.
Hants (Winchester)	1,048,916	950,979	Marquess of Winchester	L. R. Phillips	Duke of Wellington, K.G.; J. L. Johnston	Earl of Northbrook	H. Barber, LL.B.	Maj.-St. A. B. Warde
Isle of Wight (Newport)	94,145	83,186	H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg (*Gov.*)	..	..	Sir G. Baring, Bt., M.P.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O., D.L.
Hereford (Hereford)	539,250	114,269	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Lennox B. Lee	His Hon. Judge Ingham	Col. P. Decie	J. R. Symonds	Capt. Hon. E. S. Stanhope.
Hertford (Hertford)	404,523	311,284	Viscount Hampden	H. W. Clinton-Baker	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Maj. A. L. Law.
Huntingdon (Hunt'gdon)	233,985	55,577	Earl of Sandwich	John H. Beeby	G. F. Rowley	Earl of Sandwich	J. P. Maule	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester.
Kent (Maidstone)	971,991	1,045,591	Marquess Camden	A. M. Fleet	Lord Harris; Coles Child	F. S. W. Cornwallis	W. B. Prosser	Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde.
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,055,395	4,767,832	Lord Shuttleworth	J. H. Maden	E. B. Dawson; H. W. Worsley-Taylor, K.C.; J. M. Yates, K.C.; Sir W. Scott Barrett	Sir W. S. Barrett	H. E. Clare	H. P. P. Lane, M.V.O.
Leicester (Leicester)	523,779	476,553	Duke of Rutland	H. T. Mills	Thomas Cope	Thomas Cope	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes.
Lincoln: Lindsey (Lincoln)	1,705,293	563,960	Earl Brownlow	Frederick Acton	W. Embleton Fox; Earl of Ancaster; W. Garth and F. Howard (*Vice-Ch.*)	Sir Hickman Bacon, Bt.; Sir J. R. Thorold; T. W. Banks	Charles Scorer; T. H. Holdich; W. H. Gane	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes.
Kesteven (Sleaford)								
Holland (Boston)								
London (London)	74,816	4,521,685	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	E. T. Richmond	Robert Wallace, K.C.	Viscount Peel	Sir G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.	..
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,760	1,126,465	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Gibbons Grinling	Montagu Sharpe, K.C.	W. Regester	W. G. Austin	..
Monmouth (Monmouth)	345,048	395,729	Maj.-Gen. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bt., M.P.	W. R. Lysaght	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt.	Col. W. J. Carre	H. S. Gustard	V. Bosanquet.
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,303,570	499,116	Earl of Leicester	C. E. Strachan	Col. H. E. Hyde; Lord Cozens Hardy; Wm. Carr	J. S. Holmes	G. C. Davies	Maj. E. Napier.
Northampton (North'ton	642,402	303,797	Earl Spencer, K.G.	James Manfield	C. Smyth	S. G. S. Sackville	H. A. Millington	J. D. K. MacCallum.
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	44,722	..	..	E. P. Monckton	Marquess of Exeter	W. J. Deacon	..

ENGLISH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS—*continued.*

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population, Census 1911.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1915.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Northumberland (Newcastle)	1,291,515	696,893	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	G. H. Waddilove ..	G. D. Atkinson-Clark, D.L.	D. of Northumberland, K.G.	—	Capt. F. James.
Nottingham (Nottingham)	616,287	604,098	Duke of Portland, K.G. ..	T. S. Birkin	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.; H. Mellish; F. H. Oates	Viscount Galway, C.B.	H. H. Copnall	Capt W. H. Tomasson, M.V.O.
Oxford (Oxford)	491,421	189,484	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	John Wormald	Sir Edward O'Malley.	W. H. Ashhurst.....	James Rose	Lt.-Col. Hon. E. A. Holmes-à-Court.
Rutland (Oakham)	97,273	20,347	Lord Ranksborough....	O. H. Smith	Sir A. J. Fludyer, Bt..	Earl of Gainsborough	B. A. Adam	W. Wilson.
Salop (Shrewsbury)	861,800	246,307	Earl of Powis	W. Swire	R. L. Kenyon	Sir J. B. Bowen-Jones, Bart.	F. Crowte	A. Wood Acton.
Somerset (Taunton)	1,032,443	458,025	Marquess of Bath	G. B. Napier.....	Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck Healey	Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	G. I. Simey	Capt. H. C. Metcalf.
Stafford (Stafford)	744,985	1,279,649	Earl of Dartmouth	W. W. Dobson	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Maj. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.
Suffolk, E. (Ipswich) ..	930,631	394,060	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., M.P.	G. E. J. Manners	Hon. John de Grey ..	Earl of Stradbroke ..	A. T. Cobbold	Capt. J. G. Mayne.
,, W. (Bury St. Edmunds)					Hon. H. W. Lowry-Corry; A. Maitland-Wilson; C. H. Lomax; R. E. White	O. D. Johnson		Maj. E. P. Prest.
Surrey (Guildford)	463,553	845,578	Hon. Henry Cubitt	C. T. Giles	Sir Charles Walpole ..	A. W. Chapman	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant.
Sussex, E. (Lewes)	938,630	663,378	Duke of Norfolk, K.G. ..	Col. S. R. Clarke, C.B.	Sir F. A. Bosanquet ..	R. L. Thornton	H. J. T. McIlveen..	Maj. H. G. Lang.
,, W. (Horsham)					W. P. G. Boxall, K.C. ..	Duke of Richmond ..	S. Thorneby	A. S. Williams.
Warwick (Warwick)	557,527	1,247,418	Earl of Craven	T. O. Lloyd	J. S. Dugdale, K.C.....	J. S. Dugdale, K.C.....	F. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley.
Westmorland (Appleby) .	505,330	63,575	Lord Hothfield	T. G. Shaw	Earl of Lonsdale	J. W. Weston, M.P. ..	J. Bolton	C. de C. Parry.
Wilts (Devizes)	864,057	286,822	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.	Sir H. H. A. Hoare, Bt.	Marquess of Bath; His Hon. Judge Radcliffe	Marquess of Bath	W. L. Bown	Maj. H. Llewellyn, D.S.O.
Worcester (Worcester) ..	479,218	387,688	Earl of Coventry.....	C. P. Lane.....	J. W. W. Bund	J. W. W. Bund	C. H. Bird	L.-Col. H. S. Walker.
Yorks, E.R. (Beverley) ..	741,172	432,759	Lord Nunburnholme ...	John Brennand	W. H. St. Quintin....	Lord Deramore	J. J. Bickersteth ..	Maj. W. H. Dunlop.
,, N.R. (Northallerton)	1,358,135	429,546	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt.....		E. R. Turton	John Hutton	W. C. Trevor.....	Mj.R.L.Bower, C.M.G.
,, W.R. (Wakefield)	1,773,592	3,045,377	Earl of Harewood		G. B. C. Yarborough..	Sir J. C. Horsfall, Bt.	F. A. Darwin	Col. L.W.Atcherley.

WELSH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION (1911), LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1915.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	120,417	50,928	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.	H. S. Lowe, L.R.C.P.	The Lord Lieutenant..	Dr. Thomas Jones .	W. O. Jones	L. Prothero.
Brecknock (Brecon)	469,281	59,287	Lord Glanusk, C.B., D.S.O. ..	David Jones.....	Hon. R. C. Devereux..	Lord Glanusk, C.B.	H. F. W. Harries ...	Capt. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, D.S.O.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	443,071	59,879	Herbert Davies-Evans.....	W. Lewis	J. W. W. Bund	Rev. John Williams	F. R. Roberts	E. Williams.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen)	588,472	100,406	Jno. W. Gwynne-Hughes ...	J. H. Thomas	F. D. W. Drummond..	David Evans	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Phillips.
Carnarvon (Carnarvon) ..	322,742	125,043	John Ernest Greaves	J. W. Goddard.....	The Lord Lieutenant..	T. W. Griffith	A. Bodvel Roberts ..	J. Griffiths.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	426,064	144,783	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West..	D. S. Davies	L. W. Jelf-Petit	Christmas Jones ..	W. R. Evans, LL.B...	E. Jones.
Flint (Mold)	159,575	92,705	Henry Neville Gladstone ..	Maj. T.P. Davies-Cooke	Mr. Justice Bankes ..	F. J. Gamlin	H. A. Tilby	J. I. Davies.
Glamorgan (Cardiff)	487,329	1,120,910	Earl of Plymouth	T. S. Jones	O. H. Jones	.....	T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, M.V.O.
Merioneth (Dolgelley)	524,035	45,565	Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt.	R. T. Jones	The Lord Lieutenant..	J. T. Jones	D. Breese.....	R. Jones.
Montgomery (Montgomery	510,111	53,146	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.	Lt.-Col. R. Norton..	Richd. Lloyd	Hugh Lewis.....	G. R. D. Harrison ..	W. J. Holland.
Pembroke (Pembroke)..	393,003	89,956	Lord St. Davids	W. B. Allen	Sir C. E. G. Phillips ..	Col. Ivor Phillips, M.P.....	R. A. Wheatley	F. T. B. Summers.
Haverfordwest			Sir C. E. Gregg Phillips ..					
Radnor (Radnor)	238,663	22,590	Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt. ..	Capt. J. G. Rees	W. Green Price	C. C. Rogers.....	H. V. Vaughan.....	Maj. H. H. Bromfield, D.S.O.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1913-14. s. d.	Mayor, 1915-16. * Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
London:	4,521,301	24·8	15·0	...	7 6		
CITY OF LONDON	17,916	9·4	14·5	5,716,954	6 11	*Sir Chas. Wakefield	Sir James Bell.
WESTMINSTER	160,277	14·8	12·5	6,619,069	6 10 aver.	Sir G. Earle Welby, C.M.G.	John Hunt.
Battersea	167,793	25·3	14·1	1,020,603	8 4	W. J. Moore	W. Marcus Wilkins.
Bermondsey	125,960	30·8	17·9	922,764	9 8	John Henry Hart	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	128,282	28·3	18·4	535,410	8 0	J. W. Lewis	C. G. E. Fletcher.
Camberwell	261,328	24·3	12·8	1,360,616	9 7	G. J. Malony	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	66,385	18·2	13·5	915,461	7 9	Rev. R. Hudson, M.A.	Thomas Holland.
Deptford	109,498	27·6	14·6	624,855	8 4	W. A. Wayland	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	87,923	29·4	18·4	1,021,765	7 7	H. B. Barton	G. W. Preston.
Fulham	157,117	26·9	12·2	915,870	7 10½	H. G. Norris	J. Percy Shuter.
Greenwich	95,977	24·86	13·17	663,908	8 2	Charles Stone	Francis Robinson.
Hackney	222,587	...	...	1,226,030	8 4	Louis S. Johnson	W. A. Williams.
Hammersmith	121,521	23·5	13·0	862,780	7 10	Henry Foreman	Leslie Gordon. [M.A.
Hampstead	85,510	15·0	10·8	1,115,596	7 10	E. A. O'Bryen	Arthur P. Johnson,
Holborn	49,357	16·7	14·2	1,153,050	8 0	G. P. Parker	Lionel Walford.
Islington	327,403	25·19	15·15	1,906,442	8 2	George Saml. Elliott	
Kensington	172,317	19·4	14·0	2,443,249	7 5	W. H. Davison, M.A.	Wm. Chambers Leete
Lambeth	298,058	28·1	14·4	1,869,963	8 4	Charles H. Gibbs	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	172,433	22·33	10·68	1,115,240	8 0	A. H. Nicholl	Edward Wright.
Paddington	142,551	20·87	13·68	1,509,817	7 9	H. G. Handover	Arthur W. J. Russell.
Poplar	162,442	32·36	16·71	813,231	11 9	A. H. Warren	
St. Marylebone	117,844	14·38	10·93	2,182,631	7 3	J. Fettes	James Wilson.
St. Pancras	218,387	24·7	15·0	1,755,901	7 10	J. M. Mitchell	C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	111,390	32·1	18·4	767,026	8 6	H. Busby Bird	J. A. D. Milne.
Southwark	191,907	31·5	17·9	1,224,932	8 4½	F. W. Ward	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney	279,804	29·6	15·1	1,484,784	8 9½	John Kiley	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.L.
Stoke Newington	50,669	22·0	13·1	387,717	7 11	H. J. Ormond	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	326,548	20·87	10·99	2,166,579	...	A. D. Dawnay	D. A. Nicholl.
Woolwich	121,376	22·5	12·3	816,984	8 11	Henry Smith Syer	Arthur B. Bryceson.

Municipal Directory of England and Wales.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1915-16. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
England:						
Abingdon, Berks.	6,809	18·8	12·3	29,230	H. T. Clarke	Bromley Challenor.
Accrington, Lancs.	45,775	19·6	14·2	206,204	Jno. Barlow	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex	64,369	22·8	10·7	420,411	†G. Percy Pratt	W. Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,374	21·6	11·6	11,672	W. F. Thompson	Henry C. Casley.
Andover, Hants	7,900	...	...	36,655	F. W. Bingham	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,736	23·6	10·0	10,461	Edwd. Alex. Heelis	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,842	14·59	7·45	13,678	W. Woods Mitchell	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und-Lyne, Lancs.	45,179	23·3	17·1	197,631	Col. C. R. Wainwright, D.L.	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Bacup, Lancs.	22,324	18·8	17·1	99,384	J. H. Lord	Joseph Entwistle.
Banbury, Oxon.	13,463	21·83	12·55	70,450	W. T. Harding	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	53,929	30·4	17·3	175,954	Henry Holden	Wm. P. Donald.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,484	16·90	14·01	57,493	F. A. Jewell	A. F. Seldon.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	65,920	29·7	14·2	349,172	Alfred Barrow	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	11,540	...	8·6	71,900	T. B. Allnutt	John A. Kingdon.
BATH, Somerset	70,292	15·3	12·7	414,200	H. T. Hatt	Fredk. D. Wardle.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,775	23·1	12·5	146,576	Ben Turner	Joseph Hanson Craik.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	7,139	...	...	29,540	E. J. Hindes	Tom Plowman Angell
Bedford (Town & County)	39,185	16·8	9·9	217,948	F. R. Hockligge	Charles Stimson.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	13,075	23·0	15·0	61,023	J. W. Plenderleith	A. H. M. Weddell.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,654	22·1	11·9	54,979	Harry Wray	James Willis Mills.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,745	29·5	10·92	9,375	John Green	Stanley Hemingway.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	15,728	15·25	9·47	129,387	Frank Bond	T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
Bideford, Devon	9,159	21·07	10·48	34,950	S. R. Chope	Wm. Britton Seldon.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1914-15. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Birkenhead, Cheshire ...	137,996	27·4	15·0	709,864	James Merritt	James Fearnley.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	868,430	25·8	14·8	4,498,420	*Nev. Chamberlain	Ernest V. Hiley.
Bishop's Castle, Salop ...	1,409	14·9	19·1	6,550	E. C. Davies	Ernest Griffiths.
Blackburn, Lancs.	134,387	20·9	14·6	575,383	Alfred Nuttall	Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	62,206	15·2	14·5	577,870	R. Holt	Thomas Loftos.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,477	20·1	12·6	14,678	J. J. Lampard.....	C. W. Symes.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,734	...	...	24,112	G. C. Carpenter	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	185,247	22·0	14·4	867,851	James Seddon.....	Samuel Parker.
Bootle, Lancs.	73,230	30·8	16·1	474,864	J. Pearson, M.D.....	John S. Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,679	21·72	14·99	62,153	Charles Lucas	Meaburn Staniland.
Bournemouth, Hants ...	85,254	13·0	10·1	762,551	H. Robson	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,633	22·5	12·5	12,798	C. Gardner.....	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	291,482	19·6	15·5	1,589,667	*Thomas Howarth	Frederick Stevens.
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,768	19·7	11·96	22,200	John Anderson	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset ...	16,802	22·0	12·5	67,621	F. G. Haggett	Arthur King. [LL.B.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	14,334	16·5	12·4	105,540	W. F. Collins	A. E. Matthewman,
Bridport, Dorset	5,962	18·0	14·0	25,540	E. P. Rendall	Chas. George Nantes
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	20,843	17·7	13·5	90,890	Robert Thornton ...	James H. Rothwell.
Brighton, E. Sussex	133,936	17·5	13·2	895,817	John Lousdale Otter	Hugo Talbot.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	363,312	21 4	13·3	1,862,522	*Barcl. J. Baron, M.B.	Edmund J. Taylor.
Bromley, Kent.....	33,649	17·6	9·48	284,801	W. Lindley-Jones....	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,282	18·1	11·7	17,591	A. C. Rogers	G. H. M. Barker.
Burnley, Lancs.	110.040	23·6	16·0	452,747	A. M. Sinclair, M.D.	Peregrine Thomas.
Burton-upon-Trent.....	48,266	21·66	13·69	301,559	Joseph S. Rowland	John B. Chapman.
Bury, Lancs.	59,213	19·7	15·8	292,848	James Hacking	John Haslam.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,785	18·66	14·09	68,750	Owen A. Clark	Arthur P. Wheeler.
Calne, Wilts.....	3,539	17·4	13·7	12,119	H. P. Jefferys.....	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge.....	57,676	17·1	12·3	387,724	George Turner	J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A.
CANTERBURY, Kent	24,626	20·05	9·4	133,038	R. A. Bremner, M.D.	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland...	52,813	22·8	14·9	261,959	W. P. Gibbings	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,568	21·6	15·7	19,621	John Hockey	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,250	27·9	12·5	159,336	William Paine	J. W. Halloran.
Chelmsford, Essex	19,500	21·45	11·7	106,241	Geo. W. Taylor	George Melvin.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,944	15·8	13·2	317,797	T. Rees Jones.....	Robt. Owen Seacome
CHESTER.....	39,038	23·74	15·72	226,766	John M. Frost	J. Husband Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	37.406	27·5	16·9	139,927	Ernest Shentall	John Middleton.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex ..	12,591	17·50	12·32	59,600	S. A. Garland	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenham, Wilts.	8.400	...	...	32,000	A. J. Townsend	Francis Hy. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon...	3,972	18·9	11·4	12,548	C. W. Hannis	Thomas Mace.
Chorley, Lancs.	31,500	...	...	122,114	James Turner.....	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,000	...	...	31,777	Alfred H. Searle ...	John Druitt.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	*Lord Warden*, Earl Beauchamp, K.G. (1913)	*Registrar* :— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.....	12,500	21·5	16·7	51,013	Jas. Mercer Whipp	William Self Weeks.
Colchester, Essex	43,452	19·7	11·2	169,369	Allen G. Aldridge ...	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	25,693	...	...	107,242	R. Knight.....	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,310	24·4	16·1	36,408	T. T. Lucas	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	119,023	20·3	11·6	465,484	Malcom K. Pridmore	George Sutton.
Crewe, Cheshire	44,970	...	...	172,970	A. H. Badger	Harold S. K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	181,956	22·0	10·8	1,163,160	F. Denning	Dr. J. M. Newnham.
Darlington, Durham	59,500	27·1	13·4	302,106	J. G. Harbottle	Henry Gordon Steavenson.
Dartmouth, Devon.....	7,005	18·8	12·3	32,216	Thomas Wilton	Sydney J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	40,344	18·08	14·18	170,857	John Tomlinson.....	W. P. Halliwell, B.A.
Daventry, Northants.....	3,517	20·18	12·9	16,549	W. Edgar.....	Fredk. Willoughby.
Deal, Kent.....	11,297	23·2	13·2	57,365	William H. Redsull	Alfred Chas. Brown.
Derby	126,389	23·8	12·7	564,243	Albert Green	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,741	17·5	11·7	27,298	Roland J. Neate	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,083	24·0	15·5	254,668	Walter France	H. Ellis.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	48,455	26·2	14·6	295,182	Saml. Balmforth ...	R. A. Hall Tovey.
Dorchester.....	9,842	19·3	13·0	49,420	G. J. Dennis	A. G. Symonds
Dover, Kent	43,643	24·72	13 42	200,890	Edwin W. T. Farley	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,146	20 6	12·7	23,167	Percy John Pond ...	Samuel John Tombs.
Dudley, Worcestershire	51,895	29·0	16·0	170.079	S. C. Lloyd	Hy. C. Brettell. [B.A.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,422	24·8	13·8	77,592	George Hy. Kenyon	T. Hodgetts Gordon.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1914-15. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Dunstable, Beds.	8,057	19·57	11·68	31,543	F. L. Garrett	C. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM	17,550	24·7	16·3	69,897	J. J. Gradon	Frederick Marshall.
Ealing, Middlesex	71,030	16·9	9·4	526,454	Beaumont Shepheard	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	52,542	14·9	8·6	448,721	C. O'B. Harding, M.D.	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex	156,526	23·3	10·0	554,000	R. Banks-Martin	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts.	13,386	...	...	58,338	Sydney Curtis	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	41,944	22·4	12·4	189,624	F. W. Ogden	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	71,024	27·2	10·4	230,351	†W. A. Cull	
Enfield, Middlesex	61,069	21·3	9·7	295,903	†David Weston	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,341	...	...	39,000	C. F. Cox	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	60,788	19·5	13·2	336,573	James G. Owen	H. Lloyd Parry, LL.B.
Eye, E. Suffolk	2,000	22·0	17·5	8,278	Sir Thos. Hy. Lacon	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,136	17·8	15·45	51,016	Arthur W. Chard	Ed. Ernest Armitage
Faversham, Kent	10,619	20·6	13·2	49,369	S. R. Alexander, M.D.	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	33,495	17·9	10·5	268,409	Sir Stephen Penfold	Arthur Fred. Kidson
Fowey, Cornwall	2,400	14·3	8·0	14,870	W. H. L. Shallwell	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	119,362	31·3	18·0	440,158	William E. Wardill	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	55,559	22·8	11·6	190,088	W. H. Griffin	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,251	22·81	12·46	25,773	J. C. Morland	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	21,688	17·9	13·9	86,224	Herbert Partington	Theo. Walter Ellison.
GLOUCESTER	50,759	22·2	13·8	237,386	James Bruton	G. Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	8,847	21·18	6·31	53,000	Hon. A. J. Davey	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts.	2,133	...	...	12,365	Jas. Bright	Gerald Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	20,074	22·37	10·62	88,671	Sir A. Priestley, M.P.	Aubrey Henry Malim
Gravesend, Kent	28,117	...	...	147,861	Henry Huggins	Hy. Hampton Brown, B.A.
Great Grimsby, Lincoln	78,667	26·9	14·4	317,854	T. C. Moss	John Wm. Jackson.
Guildford, Surrey	23,820	19·9	11·3	162,066	G. S. Odling-Smee, M.A.	Albt. David Jenkins.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	100,373	17·8	14·8	498,075	Richard Hodgson	Percy Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	33,706	16·3	11·9	270,843	T. H. Fleming	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	20,618	30·9	18·5	75,438	T. W. Watson	Herbt. Wright Bell.
Harwich, Essex	13,623	25·1	10·1	42,498	Edward Saunders	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	18,719	16·3	15·2	88,791	Ervin Russell	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	59,620	14·0	13·7	423,255	George Hutchings	Benjamin Frederick Meadows.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,171	26·7	14·6	3,299	W. H. L. Warn	J. E. D. Stickney.
Helston, Cornwall	2,938	16·2	14·1	9,796	William Hall	Jos. Walker Tyacke.
Hemel Hempsted, Herts.	12,888	22·7	11·3	65,552	G. A. Talbot	Alfred E. Usher.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,456	20·2	11·2	33,904	C. Luker	Alfred Caldecott.
HEREFORD	22,568	22·49	12·4	131,118	G. B. Greenland	Robert Battersby.
Hertford	10,384	20·4	11·9	56,190	W. J. M. Lacey	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	26,697	22·28	13·35	122,330	Richard Grundy	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks	20,390	20·6	9·3	75,415	John Gomm	Arthur Jos. Clarke.
Higham Ferrers	2,726	20·1	12·2	8,524	Thos. Pathmall	Wm. H. Simpson, B.A.
Honiton, Devon	3,191	19·4	15·4	16,997	R. H. Matthews	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	83,953	16·6	8·7	703,252	Percy Mitchell	F. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex	42,173	14·2	12·0	422,530	A. R. Sargeant	Henry Endacott.
Huddersfield, Yorks	112,265	18·1	14·5	537,513	Joseph Blamires	Joseph H. Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	291,118	27·2	15·1	1,313,227	*J. H. Hargreaves	H. A. Learoyd, LL.B.
Huntingdon	4,003	16·9	13·7	21,281	W. Pease Theakston	J. Percy Maule.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	21·4	15·38	143 297	Stanley Welch	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent	6,387	23·9	12·35	43,814	Wm. Richard Cobay	Bernard C. Drake.
Ilford, Essex	91,041	16·3	7·7	442,071	†W. J. O. Sheal	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	31,673	29·4	10·9	89,356	J. Augus Macdonald	Sidney S. James.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	76,472	23·4	13·6	350,598	Sydney Brand	William Bantoft.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	33,732	30·4	16·6	125,000	John Hall	Geo. Johnson, jun.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)	43,490	19·0	14·6	207,815	Wm. Anderton Brigg	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,033	20·73	15·67	70,552	T. Gordon-Thompson	John. E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	27,544	22·33	12·8	108,052	R. S. Brinton	J. H. Thursfield.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	20,201	21·15	15·6	86,437	R. O. Ridley	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames	37,975	22·4	13 3	235,884	C. H. Burge	Harold Albt. Winser.
Lancaster	41,410	19·66	14·16	207,879	William Briggs	T. C. Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.
Launceston, Cornwall	4,117	15·5	10·0	19,777	Edward Hicks	Claude Hurst Peter.
Leamington, Warwick	26,713	17·2	14·2	191,143	M. C. Atkinson, M.D.	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	459,260	23·4	14·8	2,226,552	*Charles Lupton	Sir Robert Fox.
Leicester	232,664	21·8	13 8	1,128,184	Jonathan North	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	44,109	27·39	15·13	184,653	J. Ashworth	W. H. Cowburn.
Leominster, Hereford	5,737	21·1	12·3	36,117	Henry Gosling	W. T. Sale.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1915-16. ° Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,972	20·7	12·9	64,125	T. G. Roberts	M. S. Blaker, B.A.
Leyton, Essex	133,719	20·5	10·0	542,891	†A. G. Giller	R. Vincent.
Lichfield, Staffs.	8,616	21·2	15·5	47,945	J. T. Raby	Herbert Russell.
Lincoln	60,243	22·1	12·2	257,784	C. T. Parker	William Bagshaw.
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,371	...	...	20,555	J. L. Rapson	HenryLydeCaunter.
Liverpool, Lancs.	767,992	30·1	19·3	4,983,857	*Arthur S. Mather	E. R. Pickmere, M.A.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,373	...	...	4,713	James Venning	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics.	22,990	22·8	13·9	107,514	Walter W. Coltman	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,883	...	...	38,774	C. Adlard	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	34,729	27·7	11·4	149,121	J. W. Brooke	R. Beattie Nicholson
Ludlow, Salop	5,926	23·0	12·2	23,055	Samuel H. Valentine	J. Herbert Williams
Luton, Beds	55,000	23·8	12·1	250,034	John H. Staddon	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,874	...	...	10,100	Edwin Harold Finn	G. G. H. Witchell.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,772	16·5	11·7	11,428	A. J. Woodroffe	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,329	18·1	14·4	22,160	J. P. C. Shrubb	John Davis Rawlins.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	34,797	20·1	15·1	120,082	Edwin Crew	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks.	15,218	18·15	11·9	96,680	C. W. Cox	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	35,475	20·4	11·6	204,726	G. Trywhitt-Drake	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,248	17·8	18·2	22,914	C. E. Barritt	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts.	2,657	...	...	7,793	Albert Adys	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
Manchester, Lancs.	738,538	25·6	16·6	4,741,001	*A. G. Copeland	Thomas Hudson.
Mansfield, Notts	36,888	28·6	13·6	137,023	Thomas Smith	John Harrop White.
Margate, Kent	30,000	16·1	10·3	204,311	W. B. Reeve	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,401	14·6	10·10	19,733	A. J. Crosby	E. Llewellyn Gwillim
Middlesbrough, Yorks.	126,452	32·3	18·9	536,819	Joseph Calvert	Preston Kitchen.
Middleton, Lancs.	27,983	21·0	12·8	127,000	W. M. Wiggins	F. Entwistle.
Monmouth	5,269	22·0	14·2	24,440	William Sambrook	Bickerton H. Deakin.
Morecambe, Lancs.	12,133	13·0	14·0	79,652	J. Birkett	William Tilly.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	24,285	23·8	12·9	100,774	Brian B. Barker	Fred Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,436	28·4	17·1	28,409	Edward Norman	James Jardin.
Mossley, Lancs.	13,205	18·7	15·5	65,000	B. Sykes	Joseph Hyde.
Nelson, Lancs.	39,479	17·3	11·5	174,426	William Fell	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts	16,412	24·5	12·83	79,806	W. E. Knight	Godfrey Tallents.
Newbury, Berks	12,107	19·9	12·5	55,977	F. D. Bazett	F. Quekett Louch.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	20,201	27·6	15·2	65,691	W. V. S. G. Goodwin	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	273,415	27·7	16·9	1,700,754	*George Lunn	Arthur Maule Oliver
Newport, I. of Wight	11,209	21·14	12·4	46,996	J. C. Millgate	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, Mon.	89,400	25·5	13·0	463,945	Charles Thomas	Albert A. Newman.
New Romney, Kent	1,333	...	...	6,888	Col. H. Byrne, C.B.	Walter Lamacraft.
Northampton	91,123	20·7	13·6	402,274	J. E. Pearce	Herbert Hankinson.
Norwich, Norfolk	124,107	20·2	13·6	472,231	*E. B. Southwell	Arnold Henry Miller
Nottingham	266,918	23·2	15·1	1,272,572	J. G. Small	William John Board.
Nuneaton, Warwick	37,073	29·8	11·3	154,053	H. C. Jones	F. S. Clay.
Okehampton, Devon	3,200	17·8	10·4	11,674	Maj.-Gen. E. Holley	H. J. J. Newcombe.
Oldham, Lancs.	151,044	23·0	17·6	539,500	James Greaves	J. H. Hallsworth.
Ossett, Yorks	14,078	...	...	57,723	George F. Wilson	T. W. Wilson.
Oswestry, Salop	9,991	...	...	75,402	E. S. Parry	S. Pryce Parry, M.A.
Oxford	54,339	16·7	11·9	441,180	C. M. Vincent	Richard Bacon, M.A.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,092	18·75	13·58	8,056	Benjamin Annear	Matthew H. Truscott
Penzance, Cornwall	13,478	17·48	13·85	65,069	George Poole	Thomas H. Cornish.
Peterborough	33,578	21·04	12·75	159,769	G. Nicholls	William Mellows.
Plymouth, Stonehouse & Devonport	199,148	23·3	17·0	615,813	Thomas Baker	John H. Ellis.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	15,949	...	...	78,671	Col. J. R. Shaw	William Haddock.
Poole, Dorset	38,886	22·1	11·0	198,845	G. C. A. Kentish	Charles Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants.	245,827	23·2	12·4	1,146,119	John Henry Corke	G. H. Etherton.
Preston, Lancs.	118,514	23·8	15·5	481,332	H. Cartmell	Alfred Howarth.
Padsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,027	16·8	14·9	59,792	W. Croft Forrest	Alfred E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	2,468	33·0	7·6	14,443	Capt. E. W. Jaffray	Charles B. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	29,603	18·6	13·9	158,301	T. S. Chayney	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	30,516	19·4	13·9	132,704	Henry Crabtree	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks.	90,083	19·9	11·7	508,646	Leonard G. Sutton	W. S. Clutterbuck.
Reigate, Surrey	29,103	15·8	9·0	224,885	G. A. Reynolds Ince	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	33,223	18·3	12·6	325,076	Lewis Hunt, M.D.	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,934	20·58	13·21	15,909	William Walton	C. G. Croft, M.A.
Ripon, Yorks (W.R.)	8,218	18·7	13·0	42,521	F. W. Hargrave	M. Kirkley.
Rochdale, Lancs.	94,320	19·7	15·8	432,082	Robert Turner	Wm. Hy. Hickson.
Rochester, Kent	31,384	22·5	10·3	142,102	Col. H. d'A. Breton	Apsley Kennette.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Birth	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1914-15. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Romsey, Hants	4,671	...	...	16,825	R. Bowen	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks(W.R.)	65,313	30·1	15·3	242,130	T. W. Grundy	Chas. L. des Forges.
Ryde, I. of Wight	10,608	...	...	72,370	J. I. Barton	Charles G. Vincent.
Rye, E. Sussex	4,229	16·5	8·27	16,684	George F. Burnham	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex	6,311	15·6	11·7	27,772	H. P. Atkinson, M.D.	William Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	18,133	...	...	103,015	James Flint	E. Percy Debenham.
St. Helens, Lancs.	100,775	33·2	16·7	413,256	H. B. Bates	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	7,179	22·2	11·1	23,000	Thos. Uren	Edward Boase.
St. Ives, Hunts.	3,015	17·2	10·9	16,256	William S. Harrison	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	234,975	26·5	16·4	1,049,348	J. Hulton	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	21,217	17·0	9·7	115,129	James Macklin	Francis Hodding.
Saltash, Cornwall	4,130	17·7	9·4	14,386	G. J. L. Lang	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,040	17·7	10·8	13,244	Wm. Jas. Hughes	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks(N.R.)	37,224	18·0	13·4	245,359	C. C. Graham	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,873	20·2	13·3	6,388	W. J. Cuff	J. Kingsley Rutter.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks(W.R.)	476,971	27·2	16·2	2,031,414	*F. A. Warlow	William E. Hart.
Shrewsbury, Salop	29,389	...	...	170,891	T. B. Deakin	R. F. Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs.	76,314	26·1	13·1	287,131	George T. Ryder	G. Coles Lloyd.
Southampton, Hants.	123,948	23·7	13·7	662,846	W. J. Dacombe	R. R. Linthorne.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	83,908	17·3	9·5	589,256	Joseph Francis	H. Jas. Worwood.
South Molton, Devon	2,742	...	...	13,583	W. Sanders	R. L. Riccard.
Southport, Lancs.	71,747	14·2	13·7	536,852	Henry Ball	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	111,357	31·5	17·2	457,694	John Taylor	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	2,655	18·1	12·8	16,515	Edgar Pipe	Ernest Read Cooper.
Stafford	23,383	25·5	13·2	100,908	T. S. Bailey	Richard Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	26,852	22·6	18·0	120,545	James Bottomley	Frank H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,646	23·0	13·8	46,119	W. E. Martin	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire	126,040	21·5	13·7	579,419	T. W. Potts	Robert Hyde.
Stockton-on-Tees	59,311	30·3	17·4	275,418	J. B. Watson	A. B. Crosby, M.A.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	241,430	31·7	17·4	878,647	J. Goddard	E. Burgess Sharpley.
Stourbridge	27,312	...	...	...	J. D. Harward	
Stratford-upon-Avon	8,532	17·8	13·2	47,051	A. D. Flower	Robert Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,136	18·0	10·4	24,555	H. Hitchcock	Chas. Henry Wells.
Sunderland, Durham	152,927	32·3	16·8	709,255	S. Richardson	Henry Craven.
Sutton Coldfield	20 132	19·4	10·9	138,327	James Henry Parkes	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	52,750	22·4	11·4	241,330	W. Ewart Morse	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	7,738	23·0	15·0	29,316	T. W. Woodcock	John Matthews.
Taunton, Somerset	22,563	18·2	15·6	111,596	A. C. Mole	W. H. Bailey.
Tenterden, Kent	3,379	23·3	12·7	19,619	H. Judge	Joseph Munn-Mace.
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	5,260	20·9	14·0	23,738	H. Bishop	H. Alex. Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,778	17·7	14·4	20,315	Stephen Oldman	J. Houchen.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	18,605	34·3	15·8	89,319	W. F. Whitwell	Wm. James Watson.
Tiverton, Devon	10,205	16·0	12·5	58,154	A. T. Gregory	Chas. Marshall Hole.
Todmorden, Yorks(W.R.) and Lancs.	25,404	17·52	14·57	122,233	Robt. Jackson	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	38,772	13·6	13·2	203,000	Chas. Thos. Towell	Frederick S. Hex.
Torrington, Great, Devon	3,041	20·6	21·6	9,830	G. D. Copp	George Mark Doe.
Totnes, Devon	4,128	20·85	15·13	20,845	G. Symons	George E. Windeatt
Tottenham, Middlesex	149,495	25·4	11·2	578,662	†E. Frost	E. Crowne.
TRURO, Cornwall	11,325	...	...	52,410	J. Tonkin	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	35,703	15·0	12·1	309,928	C. Whitbourn Emson	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	61,408	28·4	15·6	260,646	Henry Gregg	Stanley Wilson.
WAKEFIELD, Yorks(W.R.)	52,643	22·7	14·0	248,542	Edmund Stonehouse	Abram C. Allibone.
Wallasey, Cheshire	87,175	20·8	12·1	519,198	Sidney S. Dawson	H. W. Cook.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,716	...	...	12,847	Edwin C. Walter	Francis R. Hedges.
Wallsend, Northumb.	45,000	29·7	15·1	185,000	W. H. Thompson	W. Tillie's Mulcaster
Walsall, Staffs.	94,093	28·6	14·5	291,290	S. M. Slater	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	134,825	22·8	10·3	488,758	†H. P. Martin	C. S. Watson, LL.B.
Wareham, Dorset	2,002	19·5	12·5	5,288	E. S. Clark	Geo. Clavell Filliter.
Warrington, Lancs.	74,923	29·7	15·8	302,634	Peter Peacock	James Lyon Whittle
Warwick	11,858	...	...	67,500	Earl of Warwick	Brabazon Campbell,
Wednesbury, Staffs.	28,108	30·8	18·5	101,899	William Warner	Thomas Jones. [M.A.
WELLS, Somerset	4,655	16·7	10·6	21,540	G. W. Wheeler	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	15,244	20·0	12·2	62,101	J. H. Whitley	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	69,430	31·6	15·4	235,695	A. G. Turley	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	296,570	30·1	14·7	1,344,918	G. H. Fennell	
West Hartlepool, Durham	64,374	29·4	15·5	264,988	Charles Macfarlane	Higson Simpson.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	22,325	...	...	118,168	R. S. Comben	Henry Anthony Huxtable.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1914-15. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,048	28·5	16·8	76,366	John R. Musgrave...	Thomas Brown.
Widnes, Lancs.	32,268	31·9	17·7	177,318	John Hedley	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	91,491	29·5	17·4	344,172	Alex. Sim Hilton ...	Wm. Henry Tyrer.
Willesden	167,922	23·5	10·3	919,931	†George H. Hiscocks	Stanley W. Ball.
Wilton, Wilts	2,124	...	...	10,585	W. E. J. Stroud.....	Henry John King.
Wimbledon, Surrey	59,598	18·1	10.0	441,662	Wm. Barry	A. Steele Sheldon.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	G. M. Freeman, K.C.	Walter Dawes.
Winchester, Hants	23,380	18·1	10·0	144,962	Alfred Edmeades ...	Thomas Holt.
Windsor, Berks.	12,681	21·0	13·5	91,183	W. Carter.....	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, Cambs.	10,828	19·2	11·3	48,244	C. Clayton	C.E.F.Copeman, M.A.
Wokingham, Berks	4,352	19·1	11·6	23,351	Henry C. Mylne	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	95,725	27·0	15·5	427,198	A. C. Skidmore	Sir Horatio Brevitt.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,594	22·1	12 0	4,474	W. P. Clarke	A. Ballard, LL.B.
Worcester	49,722	19·2	13·1	232,993	H. R. Leicester	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	25,092	25·5	15·5	100,640	P. Walls	John Warwick.
Worthing, W. Sussex	33.000	15·6	9·9	205,976	James White	J.Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	57,502	20·2	13·6	269,227	E. W. Woolledge ...	Wm.Edgar Stephens
Yeovil, Somerset	14,750	20·7	10·4	66,233	Norman Buchanan .	H. Copeland Batten.
York	83,802.	22·5	13·2	423,094	*W. A. F. Todd	Percy J. Spalding.
Wales.						
Aberavon, Glamorg.	13,000	39·0	12·6	53,000	Percy Jacob.....	
Aberdare	53,427	29·6	13·1			
Abergavenny, Mon.	8,511	18·1	17·5	38,450	Zachariah Wheatley	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	8,412	15·5	12·5	47,976	John Evans	A. J. Hughes.
Bangor, Carn.	11,237	17·2	13·9	44,944	R. J. Williams.....	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	2,231	...	...	9,752	W. J. Thomas.....	O. H. M. Williams.
Brecon	5,908	24·3	15·2	26,612	Gwilym T. Jones ...	G. Hyatt Williams.
Cardiff, Glamorg.	188.495	25·4	13·8	1,206,249	*R. J. Smith, M.D.	J. L. Wheatley.
Cardigan	3,578	18·2	17·6	13,867	D. T. James.....	David Morgan Jones
Carmarthen	10,221	...	...	42,289	J. Lewis.....	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	9,119	17·4	15·9	33,422	C. A. Jones	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn	5,458	...	...	33.413	Edward Jones.....	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,167	11·99	13·7	4,038	David Thomas	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,892	16·9	12·5	36,041	Robert Owen	Edward Parry.
Flint	5,474	34·5	14·7	20,027	Maj. C. E. Dyson ...	Thomas W. Hughes.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,920	12·64	11·25	15,265	Richard Sinnett.....	R. T. P. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3.035	...	...	9,800	Thomas Reynolds ...	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,802	13·4	12·7	7.691	J.l. Bankes-Price	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,993	15·0	16·0	6,368	J. P. C.V. Pryse-Price	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	33,617	27·3	12·9	122,683	Sir E. S. Howard, K.C.B.	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,633	16·5	15·5	7,519	John Lomax.....	Thomas Jones.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2.594	...	...	8,000	R. Jerman	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	85,082	27·7	15·3	281,000	John Harpur	T. Aneurvn Rees.
Montgomery	983	...	...	7,808	Henry Jones	Chas. Sydney Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	17,586	27·4	15·4	69.402	Thomas Jones.....	Edwin Chas. Curtis.
Pembroke	15.673	22·4	15·5	54.712	Lt.-Col.A. F. Beddoe	Ronald D. Lowless.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3.791	16·55	8·91	15,666	G. C. Roberts	Evan R. Davies.
Rhondda	166,365	33·2	14·1	694,432	†Alfred Gladstone Tribe	W. P. Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,824	22·6	16·9	12,052	R. H. Williams	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	121,665	26·8	15·5	605.372	Thomas Merrells ...	H. Lang Coath.
Tenby, Pemb.	4,368	11·22	12·59	26,482	Capt. D. H. Morgan	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5.917	20·0	13·9	41,597	Thom. Joseph Evans	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Wrexham, Denbigh	18,377	25·6	10·0	80,064	L. B. Rowland	Lawson Taylor.
Isle of Man.						
Douglas	22,000	19·2	15·4	168,030	Daniel Flinn	Alexr. Robertson.

Coal Export Duty.—A duty was charged upon exported coal during the financial years 1901 2 to 1906-7, the amounts derived therefrom being as follows :—

1901 2	£1,311,706	1904 5	£2,052,774
1902-3	1.991,767	1905 6	2,183.973
1903 4	2,051,653	1906-7	1,494,777

Corn and Grain Import Duty.—A duty was charged upon imported corn and grain in the financial year 1902–3, and was repealed in 1903–4. The following amounts were raised :—

1902–3	£2,346,796	1903–4	£101,234

Motor Spirit Duty, imposed in 1909–10, produced £312,881 in 1909-10, £607.743 in 1911–12, £721,951 in 1912–13, and £823,623 in 1913–14.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The island of Great Britain (England and Wales and Scotland) contains two distinct areas in the lowlands of the south and east and the hilly country of the west and north. In ENGLAND the *Pennine Range* runs from the centre almost to the Cheviots in the north, the latter forming a natural boundary between England and Scotland. The highest point in the Pennines is Crossfell (2,892 feet), and west of the Pennines is a circular chain of hills in Cumberland with the highest point in England, *Scafell* (3,210 feet). WALES is mainly highlands, the Cambrian Mountains running from the south-west to north-east, their highest points being *Snowdon* (3,570 feet), and Plynlymmon (2,469 feet); in South Wales are the Black Mountains (Brecknock Beacon, 2,910 feet). SCOTLAND, which occupies about one-third of the island, from the Solway Firth in the west to the mouth of the Tweed, contains two groups of highlands in the north and centre, the latter being the *Grampian Hills*, which provide in *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet) and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet) the highest points in Scotland and the United Kingdom. Between the Grampians and Cheviots are the lowlands of Scotland, in which its capital (Edinburgh) and largest city (Glasgow) are situated.

Rivers.—The rivers of ENGLAND, owing to the general elevation of the west and the low-lying plains of the east, flow mainly into the North Sea. The *Thames* (210 miles) rises in the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, and flows through Oxford, Windsor, and London to an estuary between Essex and Kent on the east coast. The river is tidal for 60 miles to Teddington Lock, and is navigable to Lechlade (160 miles). The *Great Ouse* (160 miles) rises in Northamptonshire, and flows into the Wash on the east coast, with a navigable length of about 60 miles to Bedford. The *Yorkshire Ouse* (60 miles) rises in the Pennine Range, and flows southward to York and thence to a confluence with the *Trent*, which rises in the western slopes of the southern Pennines, and flows through Burton and Nottingham to form the *Humber*, upon which is situated Hull. The *Tyne* rises in the northern Pennines, and flows eastward to the North Sea below Newcastle. In the west of England are the *Severn* (180 miles), rising in the Welsh hills and flowing in a semicircular course to the Bristol Channel, between Wales and the Cornwall-Devon promontory. The *Mersey*, rising in the western Pennines, flows into the Irish Channel, with an estuary at Liverpool which is connected with Manchester by a ship canal. The principal rivers of SCOTLAND rise in the Cheviots, the *Clyde* flowing west by Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde, and the *Tweed* eastward to form a boundary between England and Scotland at Berwick. The *Tay* (Perth-Dundee) and the *Dee* (Aberdeen) also flow eastwards into the North Sea.

Lakes.—The Lake District of ENGLAND, mainly in Cumberland but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, and famous for its scenery, contains a circle of lakes, of which *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ullswater*, and *Derwentwater* are the largest. WALES has but one large lake in *Bala Water* (4 miles long). SCOTLAND, particularly in the Highlands, abounds in lakes, of which the largest are *Loch Lomond* (24 miles), the largest in Britain, and Lochs *Awe*, *Tay*, *Rannoch*, and *Ericht*, in the Grampian valleys; Lochs *Ness* (23 miles), *Oich* and *Lochy*, between the Grampians and the Highlands; and Lochs *Shin* (20 miles) and *Maree*, with many smaller Lochs, in the Highlands.

Climate.—The climate of the British Isles is influenced by the prevailing south-west winds and by the existence of the Gulf Stream. The prevailing winds cause a plentiful rainfall in the western region, the average fall being highest in Ireland. The *Gulf Stream*, from the Gulf of Mexico, is a belt of temperate water, which divides at the south-western extremity of Ireland and at the Land's End (Cornwall), the former current skirting the north of Scotland, and reuniting with the southern arm in the North Sea. The climate of the British Isles is thus warmer and far more equable than that of other lands between the same parallels, and its harbours are free from ice all the year round.

GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), and the *Parliament Act* (1911). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the English house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress. While, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General (*Dyson* v. *Attorney-General* [1911], 27 T.L.R. 143).

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. (*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops, Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

While the House of Lords was formerly entitled to alter or reject any Bill passed by the House of Commons, these powers are much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified, without the consent of the Upper House. The Speaker of the Commons decides what is a Money Bill within the meaning of sect. 1 (2) of the Act. As for a Public Bill other than a Money Bill, such a measure will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Com-

mons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 670 members, elected by the registered male electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-sixth of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annually salaries of £400.

(3) *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, or inner Council, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet has no corporate existence. The *Ministry* includes a number of minor posts, whose occupants have no seat in the Cabinet. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

The Judicature.—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the Royal Courts of Justice, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, while in the provinces the County Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

With regard to criminal law in England, it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases in the provinces, and in London at the Central Criminal Court for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions in respect of cases arising within their districts. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. These courts hear and decide minor offences, and have power to commit offenders to take their trial in more serious cases. (4) *Court of Criminal Appeal:* This Court, which was established by an Act passed in 1907, has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences. It will not, however, re-try a case, nor will it upset the verdict of a jury unless it is manifestly unreasonable.

(*b*) *Scotland.* — Scots civil law, which is entirely different from that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county, which merit only an arbitrary punishment. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

(*c*) *Ireland.*—The civil courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts. In the main the criminal procedure is also similar, except that in Ireland there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and accused persons are precluded from giving evidence at their trial.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.— Local Government is carried out under the central control of Local Government Boards. The subjects which local bodies administer, are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. Scotland and Ireland each have an elaborate system of local government. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, and the Parish Councils with Chairmen. Ireland has elective Boards of Guardians and Councils for Counties, County Boroughs, other Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Councils; the municipalities having Lord Mayors, Mayors or Chairmen.

DEFENCE.

The *Royal Navy* (*see* pp. 250–261) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom" (commonly called Lords of the Admiralty) under the control of the King-Emperor in Parliament. Many additions to both fleets and *personnel* have been made since the commencement of the war, but a very proper reticence on the part of the Naval authorities has prevented any fresh knowledge of either being communicated.

The *British Army* (*see* pp. 262–273) is also recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the Army Council (similar in membership to the Lords of the Admiralty), under the authority of the King-Emperor in Parliament. The additions to the Army since the declaration of war have been colossal. It is

stated that by March, 1916, the total forces available will amount to upwards of four million men.

EDUCATION.

(*Figures for* 1913–14.)

The Educational System of England and Wales is twofold, being mainly under State and Local control and management, and partly under parental and private arrangements.

Elementary.

Elementary Education is compulsory for all children between 5 and 14 years of age, and is provided free in Public Elementary Schools maintained by Local Authorities and aided by State Grants.

In England and Wales out of the whole number of such children (about 6¾ millions) about 6 millions are on the books of such schools, which are 21,497 in number, and staffed by 165,478 adult teachers. Included in the above number there are (in populous districts) special schools for defective children, but 70 Poor Law schools are not included.

Secondary.

Considerable progress has been and is being made towards a public provision of accessible Secondary Schools affording suitable courses for pupils of about 12–16 (in some cases 18) years of age.

In England and Wales there are 1,148 Secondary Schools regarded as efficient by the Board of Education, and attended by 209,850 pupils and staffed by 10,106 full-time teachers. About two-thirds of the pupils pay fees or hold scholarships; the remainder come from Public Elementary Schools with free places, entering at about 12 years of age as a rule. Of Secondary Schools 1,027 receive State grants; about 530 are controlled by County or County Borough Authorities; and of the remainder most are endowed, and many are also aided by Local Authorities.

Continuation and Technical.

(*Figures mostly for* 1912–13.)

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities), 6,876 in number, and attended by 798,881 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom nearly one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 52 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (378), University Tutorial Classes (141), Technical Institution Courses (81), with 1,303 grant-earning students; and last, but not least, Day Technical Classes (285), held in 113 Institutions, with 12,656 students, on whom State grants are paid; and also 208 Schools of Art. 37 Junior Technical and 5 Nautical Training Schools also are now provided.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom about 61 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Some progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

There are 18 Universities in the United Kingdom, of which 10 are in England, 4 in Scotland, 1 in Wales, and 3 in Ireland. These, with dates of foundation, are Oxford (1249), Cambridge (1257), Durham (1831), London (1836), Manchester (1850), Birmingham (1900), Liverpool (1903), Leeds (1904), Sheffield (1905), and Bristol (1909), in England; University of Wales (1893), in Wales; St. Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582), in Scotland; and Dublin (1591), National (1910), and Belfast (1909), in Ireland.

Besides these 18 Universities there are 4 independent University Colleges providing higher instruction.

Most of these Universities and University Colleges receive State grants in respect of technological and professional work under Board of Education Regulations. The number of students in attendance (upwards of 9,000 in 1913) will probably have fallen by at least 50 per cent. owing to the war. The total number of undergraduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge away on active service on the 17th May, 1915, was 8,885. Of these, there were 336 killed, 423 wounded, 85 missing or prisoners; 93 were mentioned in dispatches, 15 had won the Military Cross, and 16 the Distinguished Service Order.

THE DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1855–1913.

(Criminal Offenders Convicted at Superior Courts.)

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Year.
	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	
1855	18,829,000	19,971	2,978,065	2,869	6,014,665	5,220	1855
1860	19,902,713	12,068	3,054,738	2,414	5,820,960	2,979	1860
1865	20,990,946	14,740	3,136,057	2,355	5,641,086	2,661	1865
1870	22,090,163	12,953	3,222,837	2,400	5,525,210	3,048	1870
1875	24,045,385	10,954	3,514,744	2,205	5,278,629	2,484	1875
1880	25,714,288	11,214	3,705,994	2,046	5,202,648	2,383	1880
1885	27,499,041	10,500	3,907,736	1,956	4,924,342	1,573	1885
1890	28,763,673	9,242	4,003,132	1,825	4,717,959	1,193	1890
1895	30,394,078	9,169	4,155,654	1,653	4,584,434	1,096	1895
1900	32,249,187	8,157	4,436,958	1,835	4,468,501	1,087	1900
1905	33,990,764	10,483	4,592,036	2,314	4,391,565	1,367	1905
1910	35,796,289	11,987	4,737,268	1,225	4,368,599	1,373	1910
1911	36,163,833	11,338	4,749,673	1,122	4,375,468	1,496	1911
1912	36,539,636	11,665	4,738,300	1,190	4,384,710	1,443	1912
1913	36,919,339	10,777	4,728,500	1,056	4,375,554	1,483	1913

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION STATISTICS, UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year ended July 31.	Ordinary Public Elementary Schools.				Evening Schools and Classes.		
	Accommodation (No.).	Average Attendance (per cent.).	Parliamentary Grant (£).	Receipts from Local Rates (£).	Male Students (No.).	Female Students (No.).	Total Students (No.).
1907	7,081,935	88·43	11,380,784	10,237,084	442,505	294,131	736,636
1908	7,088,416	88·37	11,104,305	10,485,206	446,434	305,166	751,600
1909	7,118,238	88·98	11,329,381	11,162,515	441,913	310,443	752,356
1910	7,016,627	88·85	11,445,055	11,635,725	453,438	314,947	768,385
1911	6,808,388	89·01	11,530,132	12,216,899	453,087	312,215	765,302
1912	6,862,876	88·79	11,735,441	12,750,115	462,885	322,099	784,984
1913	6,940,196	88·73	11,867,540	—	467,240	331,641	798,881
1914	7,004,007	88·73	12,484,000	—	—	—	—

II.—SCOTLAND.

Year ended Aug. 31.	Primary Schools.					
	Accommodation (No.).	Children on Register (No.).	Average Attendance (No.).	Attendance at Continuation Classes (No.).	Parliamentary Grant (£).	Expended by School Boards (£).
1907	987,670	792,677	692,761	100,586	1,866,711	3,264,369
1908	999,482	792,418	692,144	101,664	1,941,773	3,411,798
1909	1,015,806	803,820	705,126	108,813	2,001,264	3,735,545
1910	1,027,185	818,890	719,122	127,687	2,129,710	4,098,013
1911	1,036,784	820,611	731,905	137,180	2,233,138	4,264,823
1912	1,042,703	820,171	733,792	144,815	2,331,810	—
1913	1,052,659	816,055	729,089	143,942	2,453,796	—

III.—IRELAND.

Year ended Dec. 31.	Population of Ireland (30th June).	Primary Schools in Ireland.				
		Number of Schools.	School Accommodation.	Pupils on the Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Educational Expenditure, Year ended March 31.
						£
1907	4,388,451	8,538	745,124	675,471	485,979	1,454,185
1908	4,384,664	8,468	757,321	689,001	494,662	1,470,347
1909	4,386,601	8,401	760,578	679,235	501,107	1,624,490
1910	4,385,421	8,337	762,764	679,435	495,959	1,688,649
1911	4,383,608	8,289	766,002	684,634	512,862	1,714,252
1912	4,384,710	8,255	769,697	668,974	499,038	1,700,040
1913	4,382,531	8,299	771,974	682,011	502,622	1,765,837
1914	4,375,554	—	—	—	—	1,797,179

IV.—TRAINING COLLEGE STUDENTS, UNITED KINGDOM.

Year ended July 31.	England and Wales.				Scotland.				Ireland.			
	Training Colleges.	Hostels.	Students.		Training Colleges.	Training Centres.	Students.		Training Colleges.	Resident Students.		
			Men.	Women.			Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	Total.
1906	73	16	1,423	2,655	8	4	534	1,661	7	476	657	1,133
1907	75	22	1,480	3,259	2	4	606	2,399	7	521	663	1,184
1908	80	27	1,599	3,671	2	4	658	2,572	7	536	656	1,192
1909	84	32	1,796	3,976	2	4	654	2,337	7	539	655	1,194
1910	85	35	2,013	3,842	2	4	673	2,244	7	534	661	1,195
1911	86	41	1,982	3,890	2	4	536	2,133	7	530	660	1,190
1912	88	45	2,104	3,804	2	4	507	1,873	7	500	660	1,160
1913	86	51	1,976	3,665	2	4	508	1,876	7	467	725	1,192

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the five years ended March 31, 1915, are stated as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1910–11	£203,850,600	£172,000,000
1911–12	185,090,000	178,545,000
1912–13	188,802,000	188,622,000
1913–14	198,243,000	197,492,700
1914–15	270,332,000	1,132,654,000

The Accounts for 1914–15 and *Budget Estimates* for 1915–16 are shown below :—

Revenue.

Revenue.	Receipts, 1914–15.	Estimate, 1915–16.
Customs	£38,662,000	£37,450,000
Excise	42,313,000	54,650,000
Estate Duties, &c.	28,382,000	28,000,000
Stamps	7,577,000	6,500,000
Land Tax	630,000	660,000
House Duty	1,930,000	1,990,000
Income-Tax (including Super-Tax)	69,399,000	103,000,000
Land Value Duties	412,000	350,000
Total Tax Revenue	£189,305,000	£232,600,000
Postal Service	20,400,000	20,600,000
Telegraph Service	3,000,000	3,100,000
Telephone Service	6,250,000	6,700,000
Crown Lands	545,000	530,000
Suez Canal Shares, &c.	1,277,000	2,002,000
Miscellaneous	5,917,000	1,700,000
Total Non-Tax Revenue	£37,389,000	£34,632,000
From Exchequer Balances	...	3,275,000
Total Revenue	£226,694,000	£267,232,000
Total Expenditure	...	...
Surplus	...	...
Extraordinary Revenue (Borrowed)	...	...

Expenditure.
(As finally approved before the outbreak of hostilities.)

Expenditure.	Payments, 1914–15.	Estimate, 1915–16.
National Debt, Interest, &c.	£ 16,741,000	£ 24,500,000
National Debt, Repayment of Capital	6,759,000	...
Road Improvement Fund	1,545,000	1,431,000
Payment to Local Taxation	9,885,000	9,406,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,706,000	1,697,000
Army	28,885,000	*Nom.* £15,000
Navy	51,550,000	*inal.* (17,000
Old Age Pensions, Insurance and Labour Exchanges, Education and other Civil Services	58,885,000	59,018,000
Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue	4,741,000	4,788,000
Post Office Services	26,227,000	26,836,000
Total Expenditure	£206,924,000	£393,458,000
Expenditure against Capital	5,265,000	3,275,000

Final Balance-Sheet, 1915–16.
(On the assumption that the WAR lasts until the 31st March, 1916.)

Estimated Revenue, 1915–16.

Customs		£37 450,000
Add Prop. increase in Wine Duties		1,500 000
		£38,950,000
Excise		54,650,000
Add Prop. increase in Beer Duty		1,600,000
		£56,250,000
Estate Duties, &c.		28,000,000
Stamps		6,500,000
Land Tax		660,000
House Duty		1,990,000
Income-Tax (including Super-Tax)		103,000,000
Land Value Duties		350,000
Total Tax Revenue		£235,700,000
Postal Service		20,600,000
Telegraph Service		3,100,000
Telephone Service		6,700,000
Crown Lands		530,000
Suez Canal Shares, &c.		2,002,000
Miscellaneous		1,700,000
Total Non-Tax Revenue		34,632,000
Total Revenue		270,332,000
Deficit		862,322,000
		£1,132,654,000
Revenue (Borrowed)		3,275,000

Estimated Expenditure, 1915–16.

National Debt, Interest, &c.		£24,500,000
Deduct Proposed Suspension of New Sinking Fund		3,780,000
		£20,720,000
National Debt, Repaymt. of Capital		15,750,000
Add Interest and Expenses of Additional War Debt		14,976,000
		£30,726,000
Road Improvement Fund		1,431,000
Payment to Local Taxation		9,406,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services		1,697,000
Total Consol. Fd. Services		£63,980,000
Army		15,000
Navy		17,000
Old Age Pensions	£13,089,000	
Insurance and Labour Exchanges	8,683,000	
Education and other Civil Services	37,246,000	
		59,018,000
Customs, Excise, and Inland Rev.		4,788,000
Post Office Services		26,836,000
Total Supply Services		£90,674,000
Vote of Credit	£250,000,000	
Further Vote of Credit	728 000.000	
		978,000,000
Total Expenditure		£1,132,654,000
Expenditure against Capital		3,275,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Occupations.—In 1901 the total number of occupied persons in the United Kingdom was 15,388,501 (12,134,259 males and 3,254,242 females). Of this total the largest percentage, or 12·66, were employed in agriculture, 11·39 in commerce, 8·2 in conveyance, 5·0 in mines and quarries, 7·89 in metals and machinery, 6·77 in building and construction, 6·92 in textile fabrics, and 7·23 in dress.

Trade Unions.—On Jan. 1, 1915, there were 1,123 Trade Unions, with a total membership of

3,959,863; while the 100 largest Trade Unions (1,816,506 members) had an income of £2,936,754 and invested funds at December 31, 1911, of £5,570,690.

Agriculture.

The preliminary statements of areas under crops and number of live stock on agricultural holdings, as returned in June, 1915, enable the following summary for the U.K., with the comparative figures for 1914, to be compiled. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not included.

	Acreage 1914.	Acreage 1915.
Wheat	1,904,930	2,334,090
Barley	1,871,170	1,523,980
Oats	3,877,960	4,148,050
Potatoes	1,197,010	1,202,520
Turnips and Swedes	1,752,570	1,617,460
Mangolds	515,860	500,490
Clover, Sainfoin, &c., for Hay	2,902,900	2,839,920
Permanent Grass for Hay	6,489,880	6,420,360

Live Stock.

Description.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Horses	1,874,264	1,842,560	1,699,640
Cattle	11,963,600	12,144,560	12,131,370
Sheep	27,629,206	27,886,090	28,181,540
Pigs	3,305,771	3,939,890	3,783,780

Fisheries.

The Fisheries of the United Kingdom employed 102,000 men and boys in 1911, 3,155 steam vessels and 21,827 sailing vessels being used. The total value of the fish landed in 1913 was £14,229,000 (exclusive of salmon and shell fish), the weight being approximately 24,660,000 cwt.

Minerals.

The chief metallic minerals produced in the United Kingdom are iron ore, tin ore, and lead, of which the output and value of the first far exceed the remainder. The following table shows the value of the principal metals won in 1912, the total value being £33,945,790 :—

Metal.	'ons.	Value.
		£
Iron (from U.K. ores)	4,451,636	16,419,298
„ (from Foreign Ores)	4,299,828	15,859,372
Tin		
Lead	9,154	349,561
Zinc	6,062	158,622
Copper	291	22,714
Silver (oz.)	122,998	14,382
Gold (oz.)	1,546	5,103

The non-metallic minerals include coal (of which the produce of the United Kingdom is second only to that of the United States) and various stones and slate, salt, and oil shale. The output and value of coal produced in the five years 1910–1914 is as follows :—

Year.	Tons.	Value at Pit.
		£
1910	264,450,000	108,400,000
1911	271,892,000	110,790,000
1912	260,416,000	117,921,000
1913	287,430,473	145,535,669
1914	253,195,000	...

1,049,897 persons were employed in the 3,300 coal mines in 1911.

The coal production is mainly in England and Wales, the counties producing over 20,000,000 tons annually being Durham, Yorkshire, Glamorganshire, and Lancashire; and those over 10,000,000 tons annually are Derbyshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, and Nottinghamshire. The most productive county for iron ore is Yorkshire, the next counties being Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Cumberland, and Staffordshire.

Manufactures.

The United Kingdom imports annually (for home consumption) about 2,000,000,000 lb. of cotton and 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 lb. of wool (in addition to 150,000,000 lb. produced at home), the former principally from the U.S., the latter principally from Australasia. Of the *Textile Industries* cotton is the most important, employing 576,820 hands (217,742 males and 359,078 females) in 1907, the output permitting exports valued at £90,310,000 in 1913 (the imports being £11,500,000). Woollen industries employed 261,192 persons in 1907, the exports being valued at £22,790,000 in 1913 (imports £5,583,000). Flax (linen) industries employed 151,143 persons, the exports being £10,000,000. Hemp and jute, silk, hosiery, and lace are also important. The *Metal Industries* are next in importance, the manufacture of iron and steel permitting exports in 1913 valued at £41,668,000, exclusive of machinery (£33,000,000). *Chemicals and Drugs* (exports, 1913, £9,356,000), *Shipbuilding* (exports, 1912, £7,000,000), Cutlery and Hardware (exports, 1912, £8,500,000), Electrical Goods and Apparatus (£4,000,000), Leather (£5,000,000), Earthenware and Glass (£5,000,000), and Paper (£3,600,000) are also important industries, in addition to Printing and Brewing and Distilling, which are mainly for the home market.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The *aggregate* value of the merchandise imported and exported by the United Kingdom exceeds that of any other nation; but the value of the merchandise exported by the U.K. was exceeded in 1913–14 by that exported by the United States. The total value of the trade in the five years 1910–1914 is as under :—

Merchandise.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1910	678,257,024	534,145,817	1,212,402,841
1911	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,237,035,959
1912	744,640,631	598,961,130	1,343,601,761
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065
1914	696,635,113	526,195,523	1,222,830,636

GENERAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (MERCHANDISE ONLY), 1700–1914.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total	Year.	Total of Imports Per Head.			Domestic Exports Per Head.			Total of Trade Per Head.		
	£	£	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1700.....	4,600,000	6,100,000	10,700,000	1700	0	15	6	0	18	0	1	2	6
1750.....	7,250,000	10,150,000	17,400,000	1759	1	2	0	0	19	6	2	14	0
1800.....	30,500,000	38,120,000	68,620,000	1800	1	17	0	2	1	6	4	4	0
1810.....	39,301,612	43,568,757	82,870,369	1810	2	7	9	2	1	8	5	0	3
1820.....	32,471,766	48,949,880	81,421,646	1820	1	3	9	2	0	11	4	1	10
1830.....	46,300,473	69,700,748	116,001,221	1830	1	9	0	2	2	0	4	13	0
1840.....	67,492,710	116,481,015	183,973,725	1840	2	11	3	2	1	7	6	6	8
1850.....	95,250,000	82,500,000	177,750,000	1850	3	10	0	2	11	10	6	10	0
1856.....	172,544,154	139,220,353	311,764,507	1856	6	3	2	4	2	10	11	2	7
1857.....	187,844,141	146,174,301	334,018,742	1857	6	13	5	4	6	7	11	17	10
1858.....	164,583,832	139,782,779	304,366,611	1858	5	16	0	4	2	5	10	14	5
1859.....	179,182,355	155,692,975	334,875,330	1859	6	5	5	4	11	2	11	14	2
1860.....	210,530,873	164,521,351	375,052,224	1860	7	7	0	4	14	7	13	0	7
1861.....	217,485,024	159,632,498	377,117,522	1861	7	10	2	4	6	5	13	0	5
1862.....	225,716,976	166,168,134	391,885,110	1862	7	14	7	4	5	7	13	8	5
1863.....	248,919,020	196,902,409	445,821,429	1863	8	9	5	5	0	0	15	3	5
1864.....	274,863,924	212,656,542	487,520,466	1864	9	5	7	5	8	4	16	9	0
1865.....	271,072,285	218,831,576	489,903,861	1865	9	2	2	5	11	5	16	9	2
1866.....	295,290,274	238,905,682	534,195,956	1866	9	17	2	6	6	2	17	16	10
1867.....	275,183,137	225,802,529	500,985,666	1867	9	2	6	6	0	0	16	12	3
1868.....	294,693,608	227,778,454	522,472,062	1868	9	14	0	5	18	2	17	4	0
1869.....	295,460,214	251,877,856	532,475,266	1869	9	12	1	6	3	7	17	4	6
1870.....	303,257,493	244,080,577	547,338,070	1870	9	16	9	6	9	6	17	10	2
1871.....	331,015,480	283,574,700	614,590,180	1871	10	10	1	7	1	7	19	10	1
1872.....	354,693,624	314,588,834	669,282,458	1872	11	2	6	8	1	0	21	0	6
1873.....	371,287,372	311,004,765	682,292,137	1873	11	11	2	7	18	10	21	4	9
1874.....	370,082,701	297,650,464	667,733,165	1874	11	8	3	7	7	9	20	11	10
1875.....	373,939,577	281,612,323	655,551,900	1875	11	8	5	6	16	6	20	0	4
1876.....	375,154,703	256,776,602	631,931,305	1876	11	6	8	6	1	3	19	1	11
1877.....	394,419,682	252,346,020	646,765,702	1877	11	15	10	5	18	11	19	6	9
1878.....	368,770,742	245,483,858	614,254,600	1878	10	18	3	5	14	1	18	3	6
1879.....	362,991,875	248,783,364	611,775,239	1879	10	11	8	5	11	8	17	16	8
1880.....	411,229,565	286,414,466	697,644,031	1880	11	17	7	6	8	10	20	3	10
1881.....	397,022,489	297,082,775	694,105,264	1881	11	7	4	6	14	0	19	17	5
1882.....	413,019,608	306,660,714	719,680,322	1882	11	14	7	6	17	2	20	8	0
1883.....	426,891,579	305,437,070	732,328,649	1883	12	0	10	6	15	4	20	13	2
1884.....	390,018,569	295,967,583	685,986,152	1884	10	18	4	6	10	6	19	4	1
1885.....	370,967,955	271,474,308	642,442,263	1885	10	6	0	5	18	4	17	16	9
1886.....	349,863,472	268,959,463	618,822,935	1886	9	12	8	5	17	2	17	0	10
1887.....	362,227,564	281,262,885	643,490,449	1887	9	17	11	6	1	3	17	11	8
1888.....	387,635,743	298,577,541	686,213,284	1888	10	10	3	6	7	2	18	12	2
1889.....	427,637,595	315,592,679	743,230,274	1889	11	10	1	6	13	11	19	19	10
1890.....	420,691,997	328,252,118	748,944,115	1890	11	4	6	7	0	7	19	19	7
1891.....	435,441,264	309,113,718	744,554,982	1891	11	10	5	6	10	9	19	13	11
1892.....	423,793,882	291,640,166	715,434,048	1892	11	2	5	5	19	1	18	15	3
1893.....	404,688,178	277,138,270	681,826,448	1893	10	10	1	5	13	4	17	14	3
1894.....	408,344,810	273,785,867	682,130,677	1894	10	10	2	5	11	2	17	11	1
1895.....	416,689,658	285,832,407	702,522,065	1895	10	12	6	5	15	4	17	18	3
1896.....	441,808,904	296,379,214	738,188,118	1896	11	3	2	6	1	4	18	12	10
1897.....	451,028,960	294,174,118	745,203,078	1897	11	5	7	5	17	2	18	12	9
1898.....	470,544,702	294,013,988	764,558,690	1898	11	13	1	5	15	7	18	18	8
1899.....	485,035,583	329,534,658	814,570,241	1899	11	17	11	6	9	9	19	19	7
1900.....	523,075,163	354,373,754	877,448,917	1900	12	14	3	7	1	6	21	6	5
1901.....	521,990,198	347,864,268	869,854,466	1901	12	11	4	6	14	10	19	6	2
1902.....	528,391,274	349,238,779	877,630,053	1902	12	12	3	6	15	4	19	7	7
1903.....	542,600,289	360,373,672	902,973,961	1903	12	16	11	6	17	8	19	14	7
1904.....	551,038,628	371,015,321	922,053,949	1904	12	18	8	7	1	2	19	19	10
1905.....	565,019,917	407,596,527	972,616,444	1905	13	2	11	7	13	6	20	16	5
1906.....	607,888,500	460,677,818	1,068,566,318	1906	14	0	5	8	13	3	22	13	8
1907.....	645,807,942	517,977,167	1,163,785,109	1907	14	15	4	9	14	10	24	10	2
1908.....	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008	1908	13	8	10	8	11	0	21	19	10
1909.....	624,704,957	469,525,166	1,094,230,123	1909	14	0	9	8	9	11	22	10	8
1910.....	678,257,024	534,145,817	1,212,402,841	1910	15	2	1	9	11	8	24	13	9
1911.....	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,237,035,959	1911	15	0	4	10	0	7	25	0	11
1912.....	744,640,631	598,961,130	1,343,601,701	1912	16	6	2	10	13	5	26	19	7
1913.....	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065	1913	16	14	0	13	15	10	30	5	7
1914.....	696,635,113	526,195,523	1,222,830,636	1914	15	2	3½	11	8	4	26	10	7½

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1914. NATIONS EXCHANGING.

British Dominions.	Merchandise. Imported from.	Exported to.
	£	£
Europe :—		
Channel Islands	2,265,674	1,618,282
Malta and Gozo	22,469	951,517
Gibraltar	25,556	872,207
Asia :—		
Cyprus	216,313	150,019
Empire of India	43,348,176	63,835,114
Aden, Perim, &c.	231,554	395,281
Ceylon	8,084,791	2,965,466
Straits Settlements	13,821,381	4,627,020
Federated Malay States	2,556,995	1,189,416
Hong Kong	598,876	3,710,016
Borneo	103,853	44,540
Sarawak	5,202	19,047
Africa :—		
Egypt	17,096,154	7,933,746
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	415,813	424,398
Cape Province	7,547,731	10,033,463
,, ,, Diamonds	5,470,899	—
Natal	2,957,944	4,872,716
Transvaal	314,443	5,014,293
Orange Free State	—	445,853
Basutoland	—	20,144
Bechuanaland	—	8,914
Swaziland	28,046	1,126
Rhodesia	208,459	823,737
Gambia	58,194	144,461
Gold Coast	876,330	2,232,982
Sierra Leone	313,784	730,401
Nigeria	4,742,423	4,230,464
Somaliland	12,230	8,098
E. Africa Protectorate	446,174	888,990
Uganda	325,099	67,590
Zanzibar	97,978	104,294
Nyasaland	149,451	97,534
Mauritius	1,235,104	498,593
Seychelles	37,269	18,092
Ascension	173	6,294
St. Helena	8,627	57,105
North and South America :—		
Canada	31,484,638	20,499,607
Newfoundland	890,121	630,088
West Indies	2,372,802	2,722,901
Bahamas	15,690	50,914
Bermuda	1,931	153,337
British Guiana	1,138,340	801,949
British Honduras	185,170	108,999
Falkland Islands	346,668	110,808
Oceania :—		
New South Wales	14,467,245	14,797,140
Victoria	9,206,027	11,704,081
South Australia	3,208,139	3,249,078
Queensland	7,073,408	4,171,916
Tasmania	726,984	591,870
Western Australia	2,171,076	2,574,635
Papua	11,816	31,232
New Zealand	22,994,319	10,419,241
Fiji	12,947	145,156
Pacific Islands	100,759	11,258
Total British Dominions	187,801,572	183,887,234

Other Countries.	Merchandise. Imported from.	Exported to.
	£	£
Abyssinia	8,106	6,475
Afghanistan	60	8
Argentina	37,219,290	15,080,668
Austria-Hungary	4,421,712	3,429,935
Belgium	16,105,820	13,252,681
Congo	342,023	191,526
Bolivia	1,602,860	266,226
Brazil	7,978,632	6,601,211
Bulgaria	195,143	884,539
Chile	5,347,456	4,010,030
China	4,718,854	13,137,032
Colombia	1,090,164	1,184,398
Costa Rica	1,684,126	194,420
Cuba	4,346,842	2,387,708
Denmark	25,376,023	7,160,182
Colonies	150,434	296,737
Ecuador	766,069	450,578
France	37,774,178	35,052,260
Algeria	1,134,572	974,499
Colonies	1,660,563	1,588,684
Morocco	408,292	1,454,923
Tunis	751,916	370,266
German Empire	47,049,343	36,431,273
Colonies	371,670	413,368
Greece	2,423,516	3,037,708
Guatemala	288,467	245,709
Haiti and San Domingo	408,362	192,084
Honduras	2,829	105,664
Italy	8,699,496	13,912,586
Colonies	6,540	39,194
Tripoli	31,844	145,430
Japan	4,105,214	8,560,775
Liberia	53,450	89,246
Mexico	1,849,304	748,954
Montenegro	—	805
Netherlands	24,310,821	20,671,723
Colonies	13,394,028	6,636,966
Nicaragua	59,105	132,571
Norway	7,701,806	7,177,258
Panama	89,037	345,946
Paraguay	5,546	73,727
Persia	794,868	718,328
Peru	2,962,634	1,138,467
Portugal	3,167,158	3,299,301
Colonies	1,003,275	2,175,262
Rumania	3,205,282	1,985,677
Russia	28,092,527	21,792,186
Salvador	109,489	273,124
Serbia	25,103	96,259
Siam	814,319	1,026,035
Spain	14,114,182	7,142,061
Colonies	1,708,293	1,605,255
Sweden	14,124,270	9,029,408
Switzerland	10,664,436	3,571,129
Turkey in Europe	1,063,312	2,299,287
Turkey in Asia	3,159,967	3,697,121
Crete	5,254	28,403
United States	138,575,284	64,039,675
Philippines, &c.	1,627,577	1,000,918
Uruguay	2,803,959	1,725,638
Venezuela	219,968	583,547
Total Other Countries	508,833,541	342,308,289
Total Trade	696,635,113	526,195,523

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1913 AND 1914.

CLASSIFICATION.	1913.	1914.
	£	£
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	290,202,323	296,969,207
Non-dutiable	223,846,394	221,463,044
Grain and Flour	85,494,628	79,636,269
Wheat	43,849,173	44,734,079
Barley	8,077,100	5,660,312
Oats	5,671,957	4,674,417
Maize	13,769,793	11,760,912
Wheatmeal and Flour	6,347,771	5,549,048
Rice	2,263,783	2,575,945
Meat	56,726,411	62,222,025
Animals for food	305,063	46,295
Bacon	17,428,881	18,225,568
Hams	3,068,258	3,063,078
Beef, fresh & frozen	16,181,908	19,063,371
Mutton, fresh & frozen	10,907,992	11,410,310
Pork	1,667,495	2,663,199
Butter	24,083,658	24,014,276
Cheese	7,035,039	7,966,162
Eggs	9,590,602	8,652,800
Fish	4,886,927	5,673,791
Fruit	12,397,521	11,778,542
Lard	5,552,462	4,750,943
Margarine	3,917,701	3,977,361
Vegetables	6,005,159	5,539,191
Dutiable	58,683,367	68,043,095
Cocoa	4,273,276	4,217,091
Coffee	2,923,180	3,549,277
Confectionery	1,212,768	1,104,531
Dried Fruit	3,488,024	3,284,629
Condensed Milk	2,119,324	2,085,121
Spirits	1,731,260	1,789,748
Refined Sugar	12,351,086	15,613,023
Unrefined Sugar	10,715,535	16,505,147
Tea	13,782,905	14,221,496
Wine	4,078,143	3,630,313
Tobacco	8,032,562	7,463,068
RAW MATERIALS AND MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	287,822,444	236,531,383
Iron Ore	7,433,219	5,487,344
Other Metallic Ores	10,197,330	9,533,465
Wood and Timber	33,788,884	25,343,111
Raw Cotton	70,570,547	55,350,626
Wool	37,736,434	34,246,722
Other Textile Materials	19,751,135	15,367,670
Oilseeds, &c.	41,576,680	41,332,056
Hides and Skins	15,067,176	12,727,066
Paper-making Materials	5,815,803	5,958,215
Miscellaneous	39,848,536	31,143,184
WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED	193,602,375	160,490,216
Iron and Steel	15,231,633	10,877,249
Other Metals	32,102,226	29,604,332
Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	7,378,360	5,194,203
Electrical Goods	1,587,294	1,242,770
Machinery	7,282,971	6,712,499
Wood and Timber	3,583,187	2,336,918
Cotton Yarn & Manufs.	12,249,846	9,373,309
Woollen Yarn & Manufs.	10,490,446	7,648,409
Silk	15,115,381	13,392,844
Other Textiles	9,129,183	7,353,124
Apparel	5,979,673	4,252,750
Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	12,905,515	12,064,430
Leather and Manufs.	13,430,762	13,478,148
Earthenware and Glass	4,546,267	2,994,307
Paper	7,674,419	6,791,191
Motor Cars	8,357,424	7,266,894
Miscellaneous Manufs.	26,523,624	19,874,909
Parcel Post	2,118,106	1,923,656
Total Imports	£ 768,734,739	696,635,113

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1913 AND 1914.

CLASSIFICATION.	1913.	1914.
	£	£
FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO	32,587,942	26,948,542
Grain and Flour	3,561,131	3,095,080
Meat	1,147,879	1,139,362
Beer and Ale	2,134,703	1,769,378
Biscuits and Cakes	1,561,640	1,292,755
Herrings	5,920,699	2,340,777
Spirits	4,187,979	3,994,573
Tobacco	3,376,472	3,708,016
RAW MATERIALS	69,904,992	56,713,082
*Coal, &c.	53,659,660	42,202,128
Wool	4,623,468	4,469,090
Oilseeds	4,468,104	3,962,292
Hides	1,886,305	1,483,108
WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED	411,368,358	338,633,564
Iron and Steel	54,291,768	41,667,830
Other Metals	13,279,060	10,283,283
Cutlery and Hardware	7,972,380	6,512,218
Electrical Goods	5,386,273	3,018,600
Machinery	37,012,635	31,363,093
Ships (New)	11,026,530	6,932,554
Wood Manufactures	2,041,640	1,564,388
Cotton Yarn	15,006,291	11,973,236
Cotton Piece Goods	97,775,855	79,175,171
Other Cottons	12,818,805	11,135,042
Wool Yarn and Manufs.	37,676,687	34,959,639
Silk	2,157,530	1,865,573
Other Textiles	14,827,973	12,982,261
Apparel	16,424,329	14,531,674
Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	21,914,386	19,508,061
Leather	5,628,276	4,685,015
Earthenware and Glass	5,213,221	4,147,640
Paper	3,679,195	3,188,939
Carriages, Carts, &c.	11,365,888	11,229,558
Miscellaneous Manufs.	34,228,749	30,389,454
Parcel Post	9,154,129	7,100,520
Total Domestic Exports	£ 525,245,289	430,721,357

* According to a Return issued by the Board of Trade, the total output of coal in the United Kingdom during the first half of 1915 is estimated to have been 127,826,000 tons, as against 140,274,000 in the first half of 1914; the reduction is thus 12,448,000 tons, or 8·9 per cent. As compared with the first half of 1913 the reduction is 18,097,000 tons, or 12·4 per cent.

Bullion Movements.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1909	66,506,718	60,034,718
1910	71,422,977	64,724,213
1911	62,987,500	57,024,077
1912	69,467,185	64,871,488
1913	74,028,598	62,142,038

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—On Dec. 31, 1914, there were 23,701 miles of railway open for traffic, the capital of the various companies being £1,421,848,000. The total receipts were £139,098,000 and working expenses £88,173,000, leaving net receipts at £50,925,000. The total number of passengers carried (exclusive of season ticket holders) was 1,454,761,000, and the total weight of goods conveyed 568,201,000 tons, as against 520,279,126 in 1913.

Tramways.—The total tramway mileage was 2,675 on Dec. 31, 1913. The total receipts were £14,972,919, the working expenses £9,384,798, and the net receipts £5,588,121, the total paid-up capital being £77,198,680. During 1913 3,219,857,293 passengers were carried.

Roads.—The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways, and a *Development and Road Improvement Fund* (the latter derived from duty on motor spirit and from carriage licences) has been formed for the creation and improvement of highways. On March 31, 1914, this fund amounted to £1,394,951.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ending March 31, 1914, 3,477,800,000 letters (75 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 926,500,000 post cards, and 1,379,400,000 halfpenny packets. There were in 1912–13, 75,042 miles of telegraph and telephone lines (2,661,378 miles of wire), transmitting 77,035,000 inland and 16,838,000 foreign messages, and 730,763 telephones, giving 36,019,086 trunk calls in 1912–13.

Navigations.—In 1905 there were 4,673 miles of canals, carrying 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies. The total paid-up capital was £47,550,768. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool.

Shipping.—In 1913 the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 12,602 steamers (18,683,039 gross tons) and 8,336 sailing vessels (846,504 gross tons), a total of 20,938 vessels (19,604,900 tons). In 1913 338 sailing vessels (30,382 net tons) and 909 steam vessels (1,170,107 net tons) were built in the United Kingdom, exclusive of warships (193,785 tons for Royal Navy and 55,024 tons for other countries). In 1912 there were 286,806 seamen employed in British vessels (exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and inland navigation, but inclusive of fishing vessels); of this total, 208,635 were British, 30,960 foreigners, and 47,211 were Lascars and Asiatics. Germans (5,000), Swedes (3,600), Norwegians (2,150), and Russians (2,000) were the most numerous of the foreign nationalities. The total tonnage of British and Foreign shipping entered and cleared at the various ports of the United Kingdom in 1913 (exclusive of vessels engaged in coasting trade) is shown below:—

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
(1913.)	Tons.	Tons.
ENGLAND & WALES—		
Barrow	203,955	78,875
Blyth	1,467,209	2,177,130
Bristol	1,238,300	869,319
Cardiff	7,142,148	10,182,238
Dover	2,411,461	2,402,031
Fleetwood	29,872	21,673
Folkestone	773,846	770,624
Gloucester	272,713	74,255
Goole	759,505	766,978
Grimsby	2,329,251	2,579,983
Hartlepool	1,112,616	800,340
Harwich	933,193	874,902
Hull	4,271,044	3,988,494
King's Lynn	147,927	87,213
Liverpool	7,829,323	7,518,210
London	11,558,541	9,022,020
Manchester	1,423,759	1,116,309
Maryport	77,392	14,772
Middlesbrough	1,815,522	1,856,053
Newcastle & Shields	6,882,459	8,280,432
Newhaven	482,964	469,275
Newport	2,127,872	2,583,195
Plymouth	3,121,253	2,178,432
Port Talbot	813,299	1,118,632
Southampton	6,056,201	5,741,772
Sunderland	1,539,484	1,958,348
Swansea	1,485,279	2,218,596
Weymouth	870,807	806,876
SCOTLAND—		
Aberdeen	253,950	136,695
Alloa	91,403	68,232
Ardrossan	213,625	151,946
Borrowstouness	315,839	260,587
Burntisland	545,484	891,112
Dundee	256,480	81,458
Glasgow	2,251,784	3,628,912
Grangemouth	978,558	979,904
Granton	156,132	103,959
Greenock	197,720	50,738
Kirkcaldy	47,114	61,123
Leith	1,441,085	1,367,679
Methil	890,070	1,178,429
IRELAND—		
Belfast	516,654	132,906
Cork	1,140,578	572,945
Dublin	237,080	34,363
ALL PORTS	82,148,569	82,661,012

Civil List and other Pensions.—The amounts paid in 1914–15 were:—For Naval and Military Services, £18,720; for Political Services, £7,650 (Lord G. Hamilton £2,000, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin £900, Lord Balfour of Burleigh £1,200, Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease £1,200); for Civil Services, Countess of Mayo £1,000, Sir C. L. Ryan £1,333; for Judicial Services, £66,835. Civil List Pensions (the grants being limited to £1,200 in any one year) amounted to £25,332 in 1913 14. (*See page* 516).

FOOD IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION PER HEAD (U.K.), 1906–1913.

Articles. (*Taxed Articles in italic.*)	Quantities per Head in each Year:							
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Wheat ..... *lb.*	239·16	247·59	229·36	245·65	261·86	241·58	267·16	256·56
Wheatmeal & Flour* ,,	36·28	33·91	32·69	27·67	24·51	24·59	24·65	28·55
Maize ..... ,,	124·57	135·07	85·39	97·37	90·39	93·97	106·42	117·55
Rice, &c. ..... ,,	15·15	13·22	15·67	14·97	20·36	15·08	14·81	15·1
Beef (Fresh and Refrigerated) ..... ,,	14·26	14·66	14·21	15·42	17·43	18·09	19·49	21·78
Beef (on hoof) ..... ,,	9·38	7·77	6·23	5·05	3·26	3·04	·72	·19
Mutton (Fresh and Refrigerated) ..... ,,	10·54	11·71	11·12	11·96	13·46	13·16	12·29	12·94
Mutton (on hoof) ... ,,	·15	·15	·11	·01	*Nil*	·06	·02	·00
Pork ..... ,,	1·27	1·45	1·45	1·08	1·2	1·12	·77	1·20
Rabbits (dead)..... ,,	2·07	1·75	1·38	1·44	1·62	1·25	1·03	1·24
Bacon and Hams..... ,,	17·27	16·26	17·24	14·22	11·2	14·05	13·26	13·56
Potatoes..... ,,	9·41	26·86	17·54	10·48	8·27	7·95	14·06	22·74
Sugar ..... ,,	83·34	86·76	82·73	86·73	83·45	92·05	82·15	94·48
Butter..... ,,	11	10·57	10·55	10·04	10·62	10·31	9·53	9·81
Margarine..... ,,	2·82	2·24	2·05	2·17	2·78	2·31	3·3	3·67
Cheese ..... ,,	6·67	5·94	5·71	5·87	5·96	5·68	5·49	4·43
Eggs..... *Number*	51·84	50·53	49·12	47·47	48·59	50·03	49·75	55·79
Currants, &c. ..... *lb.*	4·86	4·91	4·62	4·88	4·64	4·89	4·66	4·79
Tea ..... ,,	6·22	6·26	6·24	6·37	6·39	6·48	6·47	6·64
Cocoa (raw) ..... ,,	1·02	1·01	1·05	1·2	1·18	1·23	1·21	1·13
Cocoa, &c. (prepared) ,,	·19	·25	·23	·25	·32	·37	·52	·57
Coffee ..... ,,	·66	·67	·66	·67	·65	·62	·61	·61
Wine..... *Gallons*	·28	·28	·26	·26	·28	·25	·25	·25
Tobacco and Snuff ... *lb.*	·05	·05	·05	·04	·04	·04	·04	·04
Do. (unmanufactured)...	1·93	2·00	1·99	1·92	1·96	2·01	2·01	2·04
Spirits (Home-made & net Imports) *Proof gallons*	·91	·91	·86	·7	·65	·68	·67	·69
Beer (Home-made) *Galls.*	28·17	27·82	26·88	26·12	26·32	27·22	26·74	27·31
Glucose (Home-made & Imported)	5·5	5·46	5·08	5·21	5·99	6·31	5·8	3·46

* 1 lb. of Wheatmeal and Flour = 1½ lb. of Grain (approximately).

U.K. COTTON IMPORTS, 1899–1914.

Year.	Total Imports. (1,000 lb.).	From U.S. (1,000 lb.).	From Egypt. (1,000 lb.).	From India (1,000 lb.).
1899	1,626,247	1,233,959	342,817	30,919
1900	1,760,207	1,365,299	312,449	34,926
1901	1,829,710	1,480,786	282,132	37,574
1902	1,816,738	1,363,839	354,894	32,471
1903	1,793,099	1,361,138	295,906	81,420
1904	1,954,948	1,490,765	324,683	95,056
1905	2,203,596	1,734,140	361,939	49,453
1906	2,007,381	1,488,456	362,999	71,333
1907	2,386,901	1,755,697	423,052	106,420
1908	2,060,697	1,588,503	349,910	70,323
1909	2,188,761	1,640,485	411,344	75,770
1910	1,972,741	1,470,129	329,442	108,041
1911	2,207,088	1,682,389	364,342	79,373
1912	2,805,817	2,164,872	491,284	56,624
1913	2,174,300	1,584,769	402,669	51,304
1914	1,864,133	1,284,434	336,102	104,290

The total imports in 1914 amounted to 18,641,333 centals of 100 lb., of which 17,362,824 centals were from Foreign Countries and Egypt, and 1,278,509 centals from British Dominions. Of the total imports 16,478,698 centals were retained for home consumption and 2,162,635 centals were re-exported. The sources of the British cotton supply in 1914 were the U.S., 12,844,347 centals; Egypt, 3,361,021 centals; Indian Empire, 1,042,902 centals; Peru, 370,466; Brazil, 547,474; British East Africa, 127,922; British West Africa, 55,476; British West Indies, 29,031; German East Africa, 52,225; France, 49,786; Turkey, 4,115; and Chile, 2,671 centals. The total value of the raw cotton imported in 1914 was £55,350,626.

BALANCE OF TRADE FOR THE U.K.

During the first eight months of 1913, 1914, and 1915:—

Jan.–Aug.	Total Exports and Re-Exports.	Total Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Merchandise.		
1913	£423,848,900	£496,448,000	£72,600,000
1914	395,596,000	477,559,000	81,963,000
1915	318,839,000	573,737,000	254,898,000
	Bullion and Specie.		
1913	£33,353,000	£49,980,000	£16,627,000
1914	38,165,000	55,341,000	17,176,000
1915	12,107,000	13,414,000	1,307,000
	Total.		
1913	£457,201,000	£546,428,000	£89,227,000
1914	433,761,000	532,900,000	99,139,000
1915	330,946,000	587,151,000	256,205,000

TWENTY YEARS OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

Comparing the last decade of the nineteenth century with the first decade of the twentieth, the following statement shows the principal changes in the Agriculture of Great Britain :—

	Average, 1891-1900.	Average, 1901-1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Crops and Grass	32,590,910	32,280,402	−310,508	− 0·95
Arable Land	16,039,038	15,106,928	−932,110	− 5·81
Permanent Grass	16,551,872	17,173,474	+621,602	+ 3·76
Wheat	1,930,143	1,682,153	−247,990	−12·85
All corn Crops	7,566,017	7,042,408	−523,609	− 6·92
Potatoes	533,394	568,620	+ 35,226	+ 6·60
Small Fruit	69,040	80,201	+ 11,161	+16·17
Orchards	219,539	244,850	+ 25,311	+11·53
	Number.	Number.		
Horses	1,521,857	1,545,513	+ 23,656	+ 1·55
Cows and Heifers	2,573,188	2,695,593	+122,405	+ 4·76
All Cattle	6,641,706	6,875,623	+233,917	+ 3·52
Sheep	27,002,123	26,162,399	−839,724	− 3·11
Pigs	2,509,306	2,496,716	− 12,590	− 0·50

U.K. WHEAT (GRAIN) IMPORTS, 1900-1914.

Year.	Total Imports	From Canada.	From India.	From Australia.	From U.S.	From Russia.	From Argentina.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1900	68,669,490	6,337,600	6,100	2,651,600	32,588,470	4,478,300	18,524,000
1901	69,708,530	6,691,710	3,341,500	5,437,700	39,466,300	2,541,500	8,080,400
1902	81,002,227	9,527,475	8,841,586	4,174,753	43,312,561	6,540,457	4,315,165
1903	88,131,030	10,802,127	17,057,857	26	24,197,895	17,176,300	14,120,454
1904	97,782,500	6,508,600	25,491,800	10,285,900	6,738,300	23,905,400	21,441,600
1905	97,622,752	6,617,630	22,807,622	10,064,700	6,539,100	25,560,800	23,258,900
1906	92,967,200	11,246,200	12,636,200	7,785,100	22,554,400	16,057,500	19,176,500
1907	97,168,000	13,220,500	18,269,600	8,324,200	19,946,100	11,430,100	21,900,600
1908	91,131,205	15,796,695	2,948,900	5,518,200	25,768,900	5,147,110	31,691,400
1909	97,854,425	16,615,745	14,633,200	9,700,100	15,504,100	17,844,840	20,037,800
1910	105,222,638	16,449,200	17,916,738	13,117,500	10,948,900	28,941,600	15,131,800
1911	98,067,787	14,373,700	20,161,518	13,910,720	12,939,229	18,106,100	14,748,600
1912	109,572,539	21,551,100	25,379,400	11,908,505	19,973,994	9,005,000	18,783,700
1913	105,878,102	21,787,900	18,766,100	10,126,658	34,067,944	5,011,100	14,756,200
1914	103,926,743	31,457,090	10,708,900	12,113,400	34,220,166	7,234,827	6,497,760

BRITISH AND FOREIGN CORN, 1900-1914.

Year.	Wheat Imports—Grain.		Wheat Imports—Meal and Flour.	
	From British Empire.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Empire.	From Foreign Countries.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1900	10,191,800	58,477,690	1,389,569	20,158,562
1901	16,854,010	52,854,520	1,905,710	20,670,720
1902	22,700,590	58,301,637	1,975,148	17,411,193
1903	27,894,985	60,236,045	2,638,450	17,962,998
1904	42,703,600	55,078,900	2,174,707	12,548,186
1905	39,830,452	57,792,300	2,029,390	9,925,373
1906	31,747,000	61,220,200	2,009,000	12,181,300
1907	39,853,800	57,314,200	1,570,420	11,726,946
1908	24,270,095	66,861,110	1,760,742	11,209,113
1909	41,650,445	56,203,980	2,585,300	8,467,240
1910	48,116,138	57,106,500	3,204,101	6,756,390
1911	49,176,438	48,891,349	3,762,068	6,303,064
1912	59,123,905	50,448,634	4,710,727	5,478,749
1913	50,736,858	55,141,244	4,519,638	7,458,515
1914	54,288,090	49,638,653	3,477,233	6,582,990

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1907–8—1913–14.

Year ended March 31.	From Beer.	From Spirits.	From Railway Duty.	From Patent Medicines.	From Licences.		Total Receipts.
					Liquor Licences.	Other Licences.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	13,116,965	17,705,793	345,061	Formerly classified under "Stamps."	2,222,359	2,190,219	35,724,585
1909	12,691,332	17,456,366	345,821		2,176,463	*937,205	33,690,518
1910	12,531,626	14,565,272	322,132	313,114	2,151,956	548,511	30,541,917
1911	12,767,217	18,751,206	315,166	325,646	†6,868,447	†1,025,981	†40,178,623
1912	13,328,075	18,511,392	315,195	327,857	4,670,392	968,132	38,249,730
1913	13,200,343	18,432,492	283,929	328,319	4,595,203	1,059,502	38,063,687
1914	13,622,971	19,539,777	288,368	360,377	4,516,679	1,200,603	39,657,957

* Establishment Licences transferred to Local Authorities. † Including arrears from 1909–1910.

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1907–8—1913–14.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Spirits.	Wine	Cocoa and Coffee.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	5,807,947	6,707,809	13,739,378	4,133,024	1,177,494	518,051	33,581,994
1909	6,046,211	3,161,057	13,823,685	3,961,142	1,120,781	543,317	29,158,057
1910	5,677,790	2,960,202	15,680,906	3,293,100	1,123,152	530,457	30,122,583
1911	5,930,008	2,960,841	17,169,863	4,298,484	1,235,876	564,419	33,108,026
1912	6,159,070	3,059,455	17,343,360	4,215,745	1,088,346	602,605	33,596,645
1913	6,151,879	3,051,786	17,254,125	4,166,795	1,109,957	548,255	33,517,495
1914	6,498,816	3,272,044	18,263,479	4,435,500	1,152,291	561,841	35,568,581

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY AND STAMPS, 1907–8—1913–14.

Year ended March 31.	Estate, &c., Duties.				Stamps.		
	Probate Duty.	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.	Total.	Deeds, &c.	Receipts and other *id.* Stamps.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	56,111	14,359,587	4,692,558	19,108,256	3,806,268	1,721,543	7,930,584
1909	57,228	14,173,894	4,079,158	18,310,280	3,825,000	1,728,677	7,827,386
1910	60,337	17,469,358	4,225,138	21,754,833	4,781,218	1,776,832	8,534,505
1911	38,565	20,700,526	4,969,905	25,708,996	5,634,490	1,868,214	9,690,618
1912	43,727	19,859,704	5,278,901	25,182,232	5,656,920	1,886,681	9,564,579
1913	36,619	20,046,347	5,323,403	25,406,369	5,893,138	1,922,165	10,075,475
1914	67,046	21,648,595	5,449,482	27,165,123	5,603,578	2,016,830	9,983,363

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1906–7—1912–13.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the seven years 1905-6 to 1911-12 "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Land); "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities); and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials).

Year.	Land and Houses.	Businesses.	Foreign Investments.	Salaries.	Total.	Rate in £.	Produce of 1*d.*
	£	£	£	£	£	*d.*	£
1906–7	162,504,175	381,036,647	41,710,964	54,736,452	640,048,238	12	2,666,867
1907–8	162,642,798	407,715,854	43,185,042	57,769,306	671,313,000	12	2,698,000
1908–9	163,055,314	427,463,239	42,193,486	60,611,043	693,323,082	12*	2,784,063
1909–10	163,552,730	418,742,046	43,736,669	60,780,659	686,812,104	14*	2,691,422
1910–11	164,604,450	425,781,908	43,814,398	62,873,276	697,074,032	14*	2,738,912
1911–12	164,040,579	445,526,736	43,912,643	67,160,629	720,640,587	14*	2,830,830
1912–13	164,854,461	474,823,976	44,718,928	71,180,182	755,577,547	14*	2,969,591

* The rates of the tax as fixed by the Finance Acts will be found on p. 505.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES (U.K.).

VARIATIONS FROM THE BASIC YEAR 1900.

Year.	Building Trades.	Coal Mining.	Engineering.	Textile.	Agriculture.	Mean of Preceding Groups.	
						Including Agriculture.	Excluding Agriculture.
1880	85·55	61·45	88·05	89·78	91·53	83·27	81·21
1890	86·67	85·85	92·68	95·12	90·96	90·26	90·08
1895	92·22	72·54	93·18	94·97	92·66	89·11	88·23
1900	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1901	100	93·95	100·29	100	101·13	99·07	98·56
1902	100	87·53	100·29	100	101·13	97·78	96·96
1903	100	84·92	99·93	100	101·13	97·20	96·21
1904	100	82·31	99·93	100	101·13	96·67	95·56
1905	100	81·02	100·05	102·67	101·41	97·03	95·94
1906	100	83·36	100·83	106·22	101·69	98·42	97·6
1907	100	96·25	102	108·89	101·69	101·77	101·79
1908	100	93·3	101·68	108·89	102·26	101·23	100·97
1909	100	89·2	101·32	107·11	102·26	99·98	99·41
1910	100	89·65	102·03	107·11	102·26	100·21	99·7
1911	100	88·83	103·26	107·11	102·26	100·31	99·83
1912	101·11	93·80	104·24	110·67	105·08	102·98	102·46

METHODS OF CHANGE IN WAGES (U.K.).

Year	Individuals whose Wages were changed.	
	Without Striking (All Trades).	After Striking (All Trades).
1900	1,077,426	54,960
1901	914,373	14,553
1902	874,407	12,799
1903	882,850	13,748
1904	789,724	10,934
1905	674,705	14,184
1906	1,060,172	54,988
1907	1,234,140	12,324
1908	944,599	18,734
1909	1,000,931	153,865
1910	538,663	10,275
1911	767,259	149,107
1912	1,755,812	60,828

COINAGE STATISTICS.

During 1914, 188,445,180 Imperial coins, and 25,417,000 coins for Governments of various Dominions and Colonies, were struck at the Royal Mint. The total, 213,862,180, is the highest figure reached in any year for coinage at the Royal Mint. At the Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., 44,612,000, and by the King's Norton Metal Company, Ltd., 4,600,000 additional Colonial coins were struck under the supervision of the Royal Mint. 199½ tons of "blanks" for pence, halfpence, and farthings were supplied to the Royal Mint, under contract, by the Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., and the King's Norton Metal Company, Ltd.

The bronze issue was somewhat less than those of the two preceding years, but largely in excess of the average. Gold coinage was less than in the previous year by about 12,000,000 pieces, and the Imperial silver pieces numbered no less than 92,455,843—nearly thrice the large issues of 1913.

A profit of over £3,467,000 was made on the silver coinage account, the values issued being—half-crowns, £2,303,460; florins, £2,108,876; shillings, £1,174,430; sixpences, £572,085; threepences, £91,672. Worn silver to the value of £606,535 was withdrawn from circulation.

FRIENDLY AND COLLECTING SOCIETIES REGISTERED IN THE U.K., 1901–1912.

Year.	Number of Societies or Branches making Returns.	Number of Members.	Funds at End of Year.
	Ordinary Friendly Societies.		
			£
1901	7,172	3,246,483	15,105,685
1902	6,984	3,312,708	15,434,958
1903	7,024	3,392,864	15,939,115
1904	7,038	3,465,143	17,104,921
1905	6,873	3,563,034	18,120,031
1907	6,664	3,740,897	19,413,186
1908	6,623	3,818,552	20,082,645
1909	6,470	3,864,428	21,057,772
1910	6,364	3,906,954	22,043,450
1911	6,189	3,979,017	22,735,568
1912	5,589	4,191,516	22,967,261
	Societies with Branches ("Orders").		
1901	19,920	2,536,669	20,527,264
1902	20,555	2,614,322	21,074,981
1903	20,845	2,613,552	22,549,147
1904	20,819	2,606,029	23,446,330
1905	20,144	2,673,246	23,888,491
1907	20,640	2,710,437	25,610,365
1908	20,813	2,704,404	26,378,572
1909	20,728	2,703,607	27,167,535
1910	20,660	2,803,429	28,021,449
1911	*20,638	*2,795,000	*29,123,000
1912	21,042	3,006,043	29,762,309
	Collecting Societies.		
1901	46	6,678,005	5,973,104
1902	45	7,007,397	6,551,287
1903	43	6,973,136	7,220,932
1904	45	7,448,549	7,862,569
1905	45	7,884,307	8,469,767
1907	55	9,010,574	9,946,447
1908	53	6,726,747	8,471,012
1909	63	6,829,164	9,117,347
1910	66	7,168,092	9,781,722
1911	64	7,504,273	10,269,911
1912	54	7,753,270	11,095,205

* These are estimated figures.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years, who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years, and whose means do not exceed £31 10*s.*, is entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means of from 1*s.* to 5*s.* a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £21, the rate of pension per week is 5*s.*; exceed £21, but do not exceed £23 12*s.* 6*d.*, the rate is 4*s.*; exceed £23 12*s.* 6*d.*, but do not exceed £26 5*s.*, the rate is 3*s.*; exceed £26 5*s.*, but do not exceed £28 17*s.* 6*d.*, the rate is 2*s.*; exceed £28 17*s.* 6*d.*, but do not exceed £31 10*s.*, the rate is 1*s.*; exceed £31 10*s.*, no pension is payable. The following table shows the number of Claims received, Pensions payable, revoked, lapsed, &c., during the year ended 31st March, 1914:—

	England.	Wales (including Monmouth).	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
(1) Number of Claims received	114,036	7,712	16,671	33,483	171,902
(2) ,, ,, rejected*	26,827	1,736	4,352	13,667	46,582*
By "Pension" Committees or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of—					
(*a*) *Age*	8,292	624	2,139	7,835	18,890
(*b*) *Poor Relief*	7,101	297	707	1,258	9,363
(*c*) *Means*	7,083	516	843	2,602	11,044
(*d*) *Other causes*	1,230	69	206	361	1,875
(3) Pensions in force on 31st March, 1914	642,161	42,474	97,294	202,202	984,131†
At 5s.	604,962	40,359	93,325	192,698	931,344
,, 4*s.*	13,856	819	1,467	3,224	19,366
,, 3*s.*	13,087	734	1,381	4,241	19,443
,, 2*s.*	6,646	362	694	1,536	9,238
,, 1*s.*	3,610	200	427	503	4,740
(4) Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since 31st March, 1913	67,373	5,052	11,160	21,039	104,624

* These figures include 13,690 pensions revoked on questions raised during the year.
† Of this number 614,766 pensions were payable to women.

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the last Friday in December, 1914, was as follows:—

England and Wales	700,589
Scotland	98,374
Ireland	198,570
Total	997,533

PAUPERS OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
31st March, 1906	61,378	168,096	229,474
1st January, 1914	48,103	8,945	57,048

PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, U.K., 1860–1914.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief for a series of years, with the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts-in-Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor, except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for England and Wales) are included:—

Year.	England and Wales (on 1st January).		Scotland (on 15th January).		Ireland (at close of 1st week in January).		United Kingdom.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Paupers.	Dependants.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total Number.	Amount of Relief.
								£
1860	119,026	731,994	77,306	36,903	43,218	1,711	1,010,158	6,648,867
1870	165,324	914,067	79,290	46,897	53,687	19,929	1,278,994	9,363,798
1880	189,394	648,636	63,009	35,599	57,455	42,735	1,036,828	10,787,985
1890	195,048	592,497	61,577	33,463	44,653	62,213	989,451	10,338,442
1900	222,647	508,517	65,929	34,003	43,820	58,534	933,450	13,802,378
1905	265,749	575,613	73,363	37,297	43,911	57,909	1,053,842	16,507,690
1910	299,216	544,450	75,626	40,955	41,866	55,496	1,057,609	17,731,851
1911	298,877	499,020	67,026	41,306	38,967	40,091	985,287	17,908,900
1912	289,075	416,970	67,581	41,658	38,011	39,996	893,291	17,253,835
1913	283,603	411,525	67,757	40,535	37,017	40,129	880,566	17,784,579
1914	271,463	389,314	66,832	38,413	35,355	37,837	839,214	—

N.B.—The figures include casual paupers, and no deductions are made for persons counted twice, such as persons who received indoor and outdoor relief on the days mentioned.

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF TAX PAYABLE ON CERTAIN INCOMES AND THE VIRTUAL RATE CHARGED IN THE £ UNDER THE EXISTING LAW AND UNDER THE PROPOSALS MADE BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1915.

A.—INCOME TAX.

Income.	(i) For 1915-16 under the existing law.						(ii) As proposed for 1915-16—to be substituted for (i).						(iii) As proposed for 1916-17.					
	Where Income *Wholly Earned.*		Where Income *Wholly Unearned.*		Where *Half Earned* and *Half Unearned.*		Where Income *Wholly Earned.*		Where Income *Wholly Unearned.*		Where *Half Earned* and *Half Unearned.*		Where Income *Wholly Earned.*		Where Income *Wholly Unearned.*		Where *Half Earned* and *Half Unearned.*	
	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.
131	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 19 9	1·8	1 6 4	2·4	1 6 4	2·4	1 3 1	2·1	1 10 9	2·8	1 10 9	2·8
140	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 16 0	3·1	2 8 0	4·1	2 8 0	4·1	2 2 0	3·6	2 16 0	4·8	2 16 0	4·8
150	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 14 0	4·3	3 12 0	5·8	3 12 0	5·8	3 3 0	5·0	4 4 0	6·7	4 4 0	6·7
160	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 12 0	5·4	4 16 0	7·2	4 16 0	7·2	4 4 0	6·3	5 12 0	8·4	5 12 0	8·4
180	1 10 0	2·0	2 0 0	2·7	2 0 0	2·7	5 8 0	7·2	7 4 0	9·6	7 4 0	9·6	6 6 0	8·4	8 8 0	11·2	8 8 0	11·2
200	3 0 0	3·6	4 0 0	4·8	4 0 0	4·8	7 4 0	8·6	9 12 0	11·5	9 12 0	11·5	8 8 0	10·1	11 4 0	13·4	11 4 0	13·4
250	6 15 0	6·5	9 0 0	8·6	9 0 0	8·6	11 14 0	11·2	15 12 0	15·0	15 0 0	14·3	13 3 0	12·4	18 4 0	17·5	18 0 6	17·3
300	10 10 0	8·4	14 0 0	11·2	14 0 0	11·2	16 4 0	13·0	21 12 0	17·3	20 14 0	16·6	18 18 0	15·1	25 4 0	20·2	24 3 0	19·3
301	10 11 6	8·4	16 9 0	13·1	16 9 0	13·1	16 5 9	13·0	25 6 9	20·2	23 15 9	19·0	19 0 1	15·2	29 11 3	23·6	27 15 1	22·1
350	14 5 0	9·8	22 3 4	15·2	21 10 10	14·7	20 14 0	14·2	32 4 0	22·1	29 9 0	20·2	24 3 0	16·6	37 11 4	25·8	34 7 2	23·6
400	18 0 0	10·8	28 0 0	16·8	26 6 8	15·8	25 4 0	15·1	39 4 0	23·5	35 4 0	21·1	29 8 0	17·6	45 14 8	27·4	41 1 4	24·6
401	18 16 6	11·2	29 5 8	17·5	27 3 2	16·3	27 1 9	16·2	42 2 9	25·2	37 1 9	22·2	31 12 1	18·9	49 3 3	29·4	43 5 5	25·9
450	22 10 0	12·0	35 0 0	18·7	31 17 6	17·0	31 10 0	16·8	49 0 0	26·1	42 15 0	22·8	36 15 0	19·6	57 3 4	30·5	49 17 6	26·6
500	26 5 0	12·6	40 16 8	19·6	36 13 4	17·6	36 0 0	17·3	56 0 0	26·9	48 10 0	23·3	42 0 0	20·2	65 6 8	31·4	56 11 8	27·2
501	28 11 6	13·7	47 12 6	22·8	41 1 6	19·7	36 1 9	17·3	60 3 0	28·8	51 1 9	24·5	42 2 1	20·2	70 3 6	33·6	59 12 1	28·6
550	32 5 0	14·1	53 15 0	23·5	46 0 0	20·1	40 10 0	17·7	67 10 0	29·5	57 0 0	24·9	47 5 0	20·6	78 15 0	34·4	66 10 0	29·0
600	36 0 0	14·4	60 0 0	24·0	51 0 0	20·4	45 0 0	18·0	75 0 0	30·0	63 0 0	25·2	52 10 0	21·0	87 10 0	35·0	73 10 0	29·4
601	39 16 6	15·9	66 7 6	26·5	54 16 6	21·9	47 15 9	19·1	79 13 0	31·8	65 15 9	26·3	55 15 1	22·3	92 18 6	37·1	76 15 1	30·7
650	43 10 0	16·0	72 10 0	25·8	59 15 0	22·1	52 4 0	19·3	87 0 0	32·3	71 14 0	26·5	60 18 0	22·5	101 10 0	37·8	83 13 0	30·9
700	47 5 0	16·2	78 15 0	27·0	64 15 0	22·2	56 14 0	19·4	94 10 0	32·4	77 14 0	26·6	66 3 0	22·7	110 5 0	37·8	90 13 0	31·1
701	52 11 6	18·0	87 12 6	30·0	70 1 6	24·0	63 1 9	21·6	105 3 0	36·0	84 1 9	28·8	73 12 1	25·2	122 13 6	42·0	98 2 1	33·6
800	60 0 0	18·0	100 0 0	30·0	80 0 0	24·0	72 0 0	21·6	120 0 0	36·0	96 0 0	28·8	84 0 0	25·2	140 0 0	42·0	112 0 0	33·6
900	67 10 0	18·0	112 10 0	30·0	90 0 0	24·0	81 0 0	21·6	135 0 0	36·0	108 0 0	28·8	94 10 0	25·2	157 10 0	42·0	126 0 0	33·6
1,000	75 0 0	18·0	125 0 0	30·0	100 0 0	24·0	90 0 0	21·6	150 0 0	36·0	120 0 0	28·8	105 0 0	25·2	175 0 0	42·0	140 0 0	33·6
1,001	87 15 9	21·0	125 2 6	30·0	106 6 9	25·5	105 2 1	25·2	150 3 0	36·0	127 12 1	30·6	122 12 5	29·4	175 3 6	42·0	148 17 5	35·7
1,500	131 5 0	21·0	187 10 0	30·0	159 7 6	25·5	157 10 0	25·2	225 0 0	36·0	191 5 0	30·6	183 15 0	29·4	262 10 0	42·0	223 2 6	35·7
1,501	150 2 0	24·0	187 12 6	30·0	168 17 0	27·0	180 2 4	28·8	225 3 0	36·0	202 12 4	32·4	210 2 9	33·6	262 13 6	42·0	236 7 9	37·8
2,000	200 0 0	24·0	250 0 0	30·0	225 0 0	27·0	240 0 0	28·8	300 0 0	36·0	270 0 0	32·4	280 0 0	33·6	350 0 0	42·0	315 0 0	37·8
2,001	233 9 0	28·0	250 2 6	30·0	241 15 8	29·0	280 2 9	33·6	300 3 0	36·0	290 2 9	34·8	326 16 7	39·2	350 3 6	42·0	338 9 11	40·6
2,500	291 13 4	28·0	312 10 0	30·0	302 1 8	29·0	350 0 0	33·6	375 0 0	36·0	362 10 0	34·8	408 16 8	39·2	437 10 0	42·0	422 18 4	40·6
2,501	312 12 6	30·0	312 12 6	30·0	312 12 6	30·0	375 3 0	36·0	375 3 0	36·0	375 3 0	36·0	437 13 6	42·0	437 13 6	42·0	437 13 6	42·0
3,000	375 0 0	30·0	375 0 0	30·0	375 0 0	30·0	450 0 0	36·0	450 0 0	36·0	450 0 0	36·0	525 0 0	42·0	525 0 0	42·0	525 0 0	42·0

B.—INCOME TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

Income.	(i) For 1915-16 under the existing Law.						(ii) As proposed for 1915-16—to be substituted for (i).						(iii) As proposed for 1916-17.					
	Income Tax.		Super-Tax.		Inc. & Sup. Tax.		Income Tax.		Super-Tax.		Inc. & Sup. Tax.		Income Tax.		Super-Tax.		Inc. & Sup. Tax.	
						Vir. rate						Vir. rate						Vir. rate
£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	d.
3,001	375 2 6		20 17 10		396 0 4	31·7	450 3 0		20 17 10		471 0 10	37·7	525 3 6		20 17 10		546 1 4	43·7
4,000	500 0 0		79 3 4		579 3 4	34·7	600 0 0		79 3 4		679 3 4	40·7	700 0 0		79 3 4		779 3 4	46·7
5,000	625 0 0		154 3 4		779 3 4	37·4	750 0 0		154 3 4		904 3 4	43·4	875 0 0		154 3 4		1,029 3 4	49·4
6,000	750 0 0		245 16 8		995 16 8	39·8	900 0 0		245 16 8		1,145 16 8	45·8	1,050 0 0		245 16 8		1,295 16 8	51·8
7,000	875 0 0		354 3 4		1,229 3 4	42·1	1,050 0 0		354 3 4		1,404 3 4	48·1	1,225 0 0		354 3 4		1,579 3 4	54·1
8,000	1,000 0 0		479 3 4		1,479 3 4	44·4	1,200 0 0		479 3 4		1,679 3 4	50·4	1,400 0 0		479 3 4		1,879 3 4	56·4
9,000	1,125 0 0		612 10 0		1,737 10 0	46·3	1,350 0 0		620 16 8		1,970 16 8	52·6	1,575 0 0		620 16 8		2,195 16 8	58·6
10,000	1,250 0 0		745 16 8		1,995 16 8	47·9	1,500 0 0		779 3 4		2,279 3 4	54·7	1,750 0 0		779 3 4		2,529 3 4	60·7
20,000	2,500 0 0		2,079 3 4		4,579 3 4	54·9	3,000 0 0		2,529 3 4		5,529 3 4	66·3	3,500 0 0		2,529 3 4		6,029 3 4	72·3
30,000	3,750 0 0		3,412 10 0		7,162 10 0	57·3	4,500 0 0		4,279 3 4		8,779 3 4	70·2	5,250 0 0		4,279 3 4		9,529 3 4	76·2
40,000	5,000 0 0		4,745 16 8		9,745 16 8	58·5	6,000 0 0		6,029 3 4		12,029 3 4	72·2	7,000 0 0		6,029 3 4		13,029 3 4	78·2
50,000	6,250 0 0		6,079 3 4		12,329 3 4	59·2	7,500 0 0		7,779 3 4		15,279 3 4	73·3	8,750 0 0		7,779 3 4		16,529 3 4	79·3
75,000	9,375 0 0		9,412 10 0		18,787 10 0	60·1	11,250 0 0		12,154 3 4		23,404 3 4	74·9	13,125 0 0		12,154 3 4		25,279 3 4	80·9
100,000	12,500 0 0		12,745 16 8		25,245 16 8	60·6	15,000 0 0		16,529 3 4		31,529 3 4	75·7	17,500 0 0		16,529 3 4		34,029 3 4	81·7

NOTE.—The figures in the foregoing statements (A and B) take no account of the allowances in respect of Life Insurance premiums and children, which, in many cases, would substantially reduce the tax payable and the virtual rate.

THE WAR BUDGET AND TAXES.

Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Sept. 21, 1915, produced the War Budget for 1915–16, and announced the proposals of the Government to meet the "additional and unprecedented burdens."

Estimate for 1915–16 :—

Revenue	£272,000,000
Expenditure	1,590,000,000
Estimated Deficit	£1,318,000,000

The estimated rate of expenditure down to March 31, 1916, was put at upwards of £4,500,000 to £5,000,000 a day. The total of £1,590,000,000 was made up as follows :—

Navy	£190,000,000
Army	715,000,000
Advances to other Powers	423,000,000
Pre- and Post-Moratorium Bills	36,000,000
Ordinary Services, including charge for Debt	170,000,000
Food Supplies, &c.	56,000,000
	£1,590,000,000

NATIONAL DEBT of £2,220,000,000 ; NEW WAR TAXES, £102,155,000.

To reduce the prospective deficit of £1,318,000,000, it was proposed to raise the Revenue for 1915–16 from £272,000,000 to £305,014,000 by taxes which in a full year would bring up the Revenue to £387,000,000, representing a total new tax revenue of £102,155,000.

Therefore, on March 31, 1916, the prospective deficit on the year would be £1,285,000,000, and a total dead-weight National Debt of £2,220,000,000.

INCOME TAX CHANGES.

Increase of 40 per cent. on existing rates.

Reduction of exemption limit from £160 to £130.

Reduction of abatement from £160 to £120.

Income tax to be payable in two instalments, on Jan. 1 and July 1. All weekly wage earners, both assessment and collection, to be quarterly.

Resulting from these changes there would be a yield of £11,274,000 for the last six months of 1915–16, and for any full year £44,400,000, the proceeds of the 40 per cent. increase being £37,400,000.

SUPER-TAX.—Incomes of between £8,000 and £9,000, 2*s.* 10*d.* instead of 2*s.* 8*d.* ; between £9,000 and £10,000, 3*s.* 2*d.* ; and 3*s.* 6*d.* above £10,000. In a full year the yield was estimated at £2,685,000.

SPECIMEN CASES.

A man with no children earning 55*s.* a week will pay 12*s.* 1*d.* quarterly.

A man with no children earning 60*s.* a week will pay 18*s.* 11*d.* quarterly.

A man with no children earning 80*s.* a week will pay 46*s.* 2*d.* quarterly.

A man with £5,000 a year will pay £1,029, or 4*s.* 1½*d.* in the £.

A man with £10,000 a year will pay £2,529, or 5*s.* 1*d.* in the £.

A man with over £10,000 a year will pay £2,529 on the £10,000, and 7*s.* in the £ on every pound above.

Thus, with £20,000 a year he will pay £6,029, or 6*s.* in the £.

With £100,000 a year he will pay £34,029, or 6*s.* 10*d.* in the £.

PROPOSALS FOR RELIEF.

Provision is made for repayment of the additional tax where a man can show that his actual income is less by one-fifth than the income on which he has paid tax, owing to the operation of the three years' average.

Special relief will be granted where income has fallen more than 10 per cent.

CUSTOMS DUTIES : Increase, £25,070,000.

SUGAR DUTY from 1*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. to 9*s.* 4*d.*, *i.e.*, to a penny a lb. To yield 1915–16 £5,360,000. TEA, TOBACCO, COFFEE, COCOA, CHICORY, and DRIED FRUITS, an increase of 50 per cent. MOTOR SPIRIT, increase of 3*d.* per gallon, yielding 1915–16 £550,000. PATENT MEDICINES, an increase of 100 per cent. For a full year the estimate was :—

Sugar	£11,700,000
Tea	4,500,000
Tobacco	5,100,000
Cocoa	290,000
Dried Fruits	180,000
Motor Spirit	1,100,000
Patent Medicines	250,000
	£23,120,000

WAR PROFITS.

Where the profits of any business, manufactory, or agency, whose financial year ended before June 30, 1915, show an increase of more than £100 over those of the preceding year, a special tax of 50 per cent. was imposed. By March, 1916, it was anticipated that this would realise £6,000,000, but in a full year £30,000,000 was expected.

NEW IMPORT DUTIES.

Ad valorem duties of 33⅓ per cent., or their equivalent in weight on Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, and Parts ; Cinema Films ; Clocks and Watches ; Musical Instruments, Plate Glass, Hats of all kinds. Revenue expected, £1,950,000.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

Reduction of weight allowed in a letter for a penny ; New scale for Parcel Post ; Ninepenny telegrams (*i.e.*, 9*d.* for first 12 words) ; Increase in rates for Press telegrams ; Poundage on Postal Orders to be one penny on orders below half-a-crown ; Telephone charges to be increased. A further proposal to abolish the halfpenny postage was subsequently abandoned.

For 1915–16 it was expected that these would yield £1,980,000, and in a full year £4,975,000.

BEER AND SPIRITS—No new duties imposed.

VOTES OF CREDIT.

On Nov. 10, 1915, Mr. Asquith moved another Vote of Credit for £400,000,000, this amount carrying on the war until the middle of Feb., 1916, and raising the total amount of the five Votes of Credit taken since April 1, 1915, to £1,300,000,000 :

Since April 1, 1915	£1,300,000,000
Between Aug., 1914, and April, 1915	362,000,000
Total during the war	£1,662,000,000

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...27,305,271		1809...12,298,375	
1794...	6,998,389	1802...14,638,254		1810...	7,792,444
1795...30,464,831		1803...	8,752,761	1811...19,143,953	
1796...22,244,982		1804...14,570,763		1812...24,790,697	
1797...30,356,873		1805...16,649,801		1813...39,649,282	
1798...16,858,503		1806...13,035,344		1814...34,563,603	
1799...21,714,863		1807...10,432,934		1815...20,241,807	
1800...23,030,520		1808...12,095,044		1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

Year	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1822...	2,962,564	1827...	2,023,028
1818...	1,624,606	1823...	5,261,725	1828...	4,667,965
1819...	3,163,130	1824...	7,456,559	1829...	2,760,003
1820...	1,918,019	1825...	9,900,725	1830...	1,935,465
1821...	4,104,457	1826...	1,195,531	1831...	2,673,858
1832...	5,696	1834...	1,776,378	1836...	1,590,727
1833...	1,023,784	1835...	1,270,050	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...15,094,807		1888...30,703,615	
1861...	381,691	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,37[illegible]	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...15,647,752		1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On 31 March, 1899, the *gross* total was £635,040,965, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £162,000,000 were raised, but since 1903 large reductions have been made.

The total gross Debt on 31 March, 1915, was £1,161,951,702, against which must be set the value of the Suez Canal Shares (£29,993,000), other assets (£3,242,906), and Exchequer balances (£83,450,952), a total of £116,686,858; leaving the *net* amount of the Debt at £1,078,500,750.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1886–1915.

Year.	Dead weight Debt.	Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances.	Gross amount Redeemed.	Debt. Created.	Net Increase + or Decrease −.	Year ended 31 Mar.	Average Price of £100 Stock.			Yield at that Price.		
	£	£	£	£	£		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1886–87	741,400,384	291,413	5,850,454	*nil*	− 5,850,454	1887	101	16	0	2	18	11
1887–88	735,549,930	302,096	4,938,357	*nil*	−31,497,316	1888	101	0	0	2	19	5
1888–89	704,052,614	2,274,059	8,009,858	1,000,000	− 7,009,858	1889*	98	0	0	2	16	1½
1889–90	697,042,756	2,980,908	8,584,965	90,515	− 8,494,450	1890	96	6	8	2	19	1½
1890–91	688,548,306	3,651,434	9,573,566	3,188,000	− 6,385,566	1891	95	15	0	2	19	5¼
1895–96	655,908,928	1,054,967	7,602,502	*nil*	− 7,602,502	1896	110	15	0	2	9	8¼
1896–97	648,306,426	318,984	7,183,000	*nil*	− 7,183,000	1897	112	8	1½	2	8	0¼
1897–98	641,123,426	399,117	6,052,791	*nil*	− 6,052,791	1898	110	18	9	2	9	0¼
1898–99	635,070,635	506,526	7,049,063	*nil*	− 7,049,063	1899	106	17	6	2	11	5½
1899–00	628,021,572	227,324	7,090,919	8,000,000	+ 909,081	1900	99	12	6	2	15	2½
1900–01	628,930,653	244,623	1,460,700	62,000,000	+60,539,300	1901	94	5	0	2	18	4¼
1901–02	689,469,953	3,314,226	4,454,303	60,000,000	+55 545,697	1902	94	7	6	2	18	3¼
1902–03	745,015,650	258,722	6,236,888	32,000,000	+25,763,112	1903*	90	15	0	2	15	1¼
1903–04	770,778,762	3,398,183	10,148,985	2,000,000	− 8,148,985	1904	88	5	0	2	16	8
1904–05	762,629,777	2,279,823	8,315,100	757,432	− 7,557,668	1905	89	16	3	2	15	8
1905–06	755,072,109	1,476,397	11,852,132	*nil*	−11,852,132	1906	88	6	3	2	16	6
1906–07	743,219,977	4,218,659	13,714,432	*nil*	−13,714,432	1907	84	2	6	2	19	5
1907–08	729,505,545	5,751,036	18,029,680	*nil*	−18,029,680	1908	86	1	3	2	18	1
1908–09	711,475,865	3,217,114	8,787,968	*nil*	− 8,787,968	1909	83	17	6	2	19	7¼
1909–10	702,687,897	565,845	10,442,489	21,000,000	+10,557,511	1910	81	1	10½	3	1	7¼
1910–11	713,245,408	642,652	28,012,949	*nil*	−28,012,949	1911	79	6	3	3	3	0½
1911–12	685,232,459	414,618	10,487,892	*nil*	−10,487,892	1912	76	3	1½	3	5	7¼
1912–13	674,744,567	444,787	13,270,716	*nil*	−13,270,716	1913	73	19	4½	3	8	0¼
1913–14	661,473,765	891,792	10,203,675	*nil*	−10,203,675	1914§	74	12	1	3	2	8¼
1914–15	651,270,090	95,115	8,953,015	466,500,000	+457,546,985	1915		...			...	

* The rate of interest on Consols was reduced from £3 per centum per annum to £2 15*s.* 0*d.* per centum in March, 1888; and from £2 15*s.* 0*d.* per centum to £2 10*s.* 0*d.* per centum in April, 1903.

§ The average price in 1914, to the end of July, was £75 3*s.* 2*d.*, and the yield £3 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded (α) *Permanent*, (β) *Terminable*; II. Unfunded; III. Certain other Liabilities. The Funded and Unfunded (or Floating) Debts are included in the fixed annual charge, and details of the various descriptions are given below:—

I. Funded Debt.—(α) *Permanent.*

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on March 31:—

	1914.	1915.
2½ per cent. *Consols*	£539,427,656	£536,046,659
2¾ per cent. *Consols*	3,828,566	3,785,163
2½ per cent. (16 Vict.)	29,815,781	29,812,405
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do.	2,630,769	2,630,769
	£586,717,872	£583,290,096

(β) *Terminable Annuities.*

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off year by year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished, the Treasury giving an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with their amount, the dates when they expire, and their capitalized value as on March 31, 1915:—

(1) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£1,549,340, created 1830–1888)		£14,465,422
(2) Annuities created by Finance Act, 1899:—		
(*a*) Savings Banks Annuities (£751,296 expiring in 1924–1925)		7,136,584
(*b*) Book Debt Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924)		6,438,715
(3) Sinking Fund Annuity (£15,547 created in 1884 and expiring in 1934)		—
Total Capital value		£28,040,721

II. Unfunded Debt.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates; it is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. On 31 March, 1915, these consisted of six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of £10,650,000, Exchequer Bonds (2¾ per cent.) repayable 18 April, 1915, of £1,000,000, and Exchequer Bonds (3 per cent.) repayable on 5 April, 1915, to the amount of £16,395,500.

The total Debt on which interest is included in the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge is therefore £639,376,318—a decrease, under this head, of £10,393,683 since 31 March, 1914.

III. Other Capital Liabilities.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They show an increase during the year of £455,797,592, and stood as follows on 31 March, 1915:—

Under Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913	£13,775,323
,, Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1902	2,970,195
,, Public Offices Act, 1895	367,289
,, (Whitehall Site) Act, 1897	408,005
,, Royal Niger Compy. Act, 1899	502,386
,, Naval Works Acts, 1895–1905	15,643,898
,, Military Works, 1897 to 1903	8,766,340
,, Land Registry Buildings, 1900	200,605
,, Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,744,176
,, Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	188,121
,, Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,318,241
,, Cunard Agreement Act, 1904	1,690,000
,, Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	9,206,136
,, Housing Act, 1914	100,000
Total	£56,984,626

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On 31 March, 1915, these consisted of the following sums:—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£1,932,135
,, ,, Bankrupts' Estates	1,114,575
,, ,, Suitors, &c. (Ireland)	618,435
Court of Bankruptcy ,,	42,542
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England)	44,589
,, South Sea Annuities, &c. ,,	39,788
,, Dividends (Bank of Ireland)	1,712
,, Prize Money	2,622
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office)	20,000
Unclaimed Dividends ,,	598,172
Deferred Annuity Fund	92,858

Cost of the Debt.

The Cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

	1913–1914	1914–1915
	£	£
I. Annual Interest—		
Perpetual Annuities	14,345,063	14,290,861
Government Debts	341,146	341,146
Terminable Annuities	3,202,027	2,931,216
Unfunded Debt	1,115,850	1,771,644
II. Cost of Management	161,665	162,320
III. New Sinking Fund	5,228,435	1,000,000
Total	£24,394,186	£20,497,187

Sinking Fund.

Large sums are paid off annually by means of (*a*) the New Sinking Fund, which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management; (*b*) the Old Sinking Fund, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt; and (*c*) Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable.

Development and Road Improvement Funds.

The amounts issued from the Exchequer in the year ended 31 March, 1915, for the above funds are shown below:—

	£
Road Improvement Fund:	
Payments under 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V., being net proceeds of Motor Spirit Duty	898,041
Do. Carriage Licences	630,324
Total	£1,528,365

FINANCES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, UNITED KINGDOM.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, OUTSTANDING LOANS, AND RATEABLE VALUE.

England and Wales, 1911–12.

RECEIPTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Source.	Amount. £	Percentage of Total.
Public Rates	66,368,704	48·7
Exchequer Grants (including Local Taxation Duties)	22,269,629	16·3
Gas, Water, and Electric Light Undertakings, and Tramways and Light Railways	27,548,787	20·2
Harbour, Dock, Pier, Canal, and Quay Undertakings	7,565,764	5·6
Other Sources	12,535,681	9·2
Total Receipts otherwise than from Loans	136,288,565	100·0
Receipts from Loans	17,748,899	
Total Receipts	£154,037,464	

EXCHEQUER GRANTS, &c.

I. *Grants out of Moneys annually voted by Parliament:—*	
For Elementary Education (including Industrial Schools)	£11,620,286
For Higher Education	1,291,196
For purposes of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905	66,633
Miscellaneous Grants	154,614
II. *Receipts out of the Local Taxation Account:—*	
Local Taxation Licence Duties	4,253,581
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties	1,634,868
Grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896	1,327,006
Grant in respect of expenses of collection of Establishment Licence Duties	40,000
III. Establishment Licence Duties (collected by local authorities)	1,658,906
IV. Road Improvement Grants	181,909
V. Grants from the Small Holdings Account	40,630
Total Government Subventions	£22,269,629

LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING.

At End of Year.	Outstanding Loans for		Total Outstanding Loans.
	Reproductive Services.*	Other Purposes.†	
	£	£	£
1884–1885	81,735,697	91,472,271	173,207,968
1889–1890	93,716,973	104,390,201	198,107,174
1894–1895	106,484,506	127,993,379	234,477,885
1899–1900	135,322,296	157,624,720	292,947,016
1904–1905	246,793,385	216,091,207	462,884,592
1909–1910	301,722,003	234,280,526	536,002,529
1910–1911	303,805,215	236,406,265	540,211,480
1911–1912	307,437,108	249,134,031	556,571,139

* Baths, Cemeteries, Electric Lighting, Gasworks, Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, Quays, Markets, Tramways, Light Railways, and Waterworks (including Metropolitan Water Board since 1904-5 and the Port of London Authority since 1909-10).

† *E.g.*, Highways, Schools, Sewers, Poor Law, &c.

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Works and Purposes.	Total Expenditure (otherwise than out of Loans).	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
	£	
1. Administration of Justice	985,018	0·7
2. Baths and Wash-houses	797,617	0·6
3. Cemeteries	730,365	0·5
4. Education:—		
(i.) Elementary, including Industrial Schools	24,747,200	18·5
(ii.) Higher	4,953,073	3·7
5. Electric Lighting (other than Public Lighting)	4,215,424	3·1
6. Gasworks	7,295,889	5·4
7. Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, and Quays	7,313,179	5·5
8. Highways, Bridges, and Ferries (exclg. Lighting)	15,051,422	11·2
9. Hospitals (other than Poor Law Infirmaries)	1,884,210	1·4
10. House Refuse, Removal and Destruction of	2,275,072	1·7
11. Housing of the Working Classes	612,450	0·5
12. Lighting Streets, Roads, &c.	2,287,284	1·7
13. Lunatics & Lunatic Asylums	3,954,283	3·0
14. Markets	866,586	0·6
15. Parks, Commons, &c.	1,450,243	1·1
16. Police and Police Stations	7,224,429	5·4
17. Poor Relief, excluding cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics in county & county borough asylums	11,883,596	8·9
18. Private Street Works and Improvements	1,230,685	0·9
19. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	4,873,208	3·6
20. Small Holdings and Allotments	346,423	0·3
21. Tramways & Light Railways	8,643,401	6·5
22. Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, Purposes of	159,137	0·1
23. Vaccination	178,760	0·1
24. Valuation	196,015	0·2
25. Waterworks (excluding those of the Metropolitan Water Board)	5,721,189	4·3
26. Other Works and purposes	11,506,532	8·6
27. Unapportioned Loan Charges for items 1, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, and 26	2,690,637	2·0
Total Expenditure otherwise than out of Loans	134,073,327	100·0
Expenditure out of Loans	16,890,578	
Total Expenditure	150,963,905	

The following shows the services in respect of which the greatest amounts of loans were outstanding on 31 March, 1912, viz.:—

	£
Waterworks	130,093,989
Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, &c.	73,870,161
Highways, &c.	55,332,457

DETAILS OF RATES RAISED, ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Per £ of Assessable Value.					Per Head of Population, England and Wales.
	London.	County Boroughs.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
1901–02	6 4·4	6 4·0	5 8·5	3 3·1	5 3·8	1 8 6
1903–04	6 9·7	6 8·4	6 1·4	3 9·4	5 9·5	1 11 10
1905–06	7 0·7	6 10·8	6 4·7	4 2·0	6 1·20	1 14 3
1907–08	6 9·5	6 10·9	6 4·3	4 1·3	6 0·25	1 14 4
1909–10	6 10·3	7 1·5	6 6·8	4 4·4	6 2·62	1 15 9
1910–11	6 11·3	7 3·0	6 7·9	4 6·6	6 4·16	1 16 5
1911–12	7 1·2	7 4·4	6 8·1	4 7·2	6 5·06	1 16 8

LOCAL EXPENDITURE AND EXCHEQUER GRANTS (PER HEAD), ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	(I.) Boards of Guardians.		(II.) Education.		(III.) Other Purposes.	
	Rates.	Exchequer Grants.	Rates.	Exchequer Grants.	Rates.	Exchequer Grants.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901–02	6 5	1 4·7	4 0	3 2·3	18 1	3 2·0
1903–04	7 0	1 4·8	4 11	5 0·0	19 11	3 0·0
1905–06	7 3	1 5·0	6 6	7 3·3	20 6	3 0·0
1907–08	6 11	1 4·7	6 11	7 5·8	20 6	3 0·9
1909–10	7 2	1 4·6	7 7	7 4·5	21 0	3 1·3
1910–11	7 2	1 4·8	7 11	7 5·2	21 4	3 0·9
1911–12	6 8	1 4·4	8 1	7 11·3	21 11	3 0·4

	£
Education (not Poor Law schools) ...	50,249,099
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works	43,740,377
Tramways and Light Railways..	37,539,654
Electric Lighting	29,778,166
Gasworks	22,667,099
Poor Law purposes	11,806,307
Housing of the Working Classes	11,555,737
Lunatic Asylums	10,951,845

RATEABLE VALUE, 1912.

Agricultural Land	£23,886,288
Other Hereditaments	195,173,598
Annual Value of Government Property upon which contributions in lieu of rates were received	1,951,946
Total.....	£221,011,832

Assessable Value = Rateable Value less one-half the rateable value of agricultural land = £209,068,688.

		Percentage of Total.
Gas, Water, Electric Light, and Tramway Undertakings	£1,240,875	17·4
Tolls, Fees, Stamps, and Dues	555,964	7·8
Other Sources	677,208	9·5
Total Receipts otherwise than from Loans.....	7,117,496	100·0
Receipts from Loans.....	1,602,988	
Total Receipts.....	£8,720,484	

EXCHEQUER GRANTS, &c.

Scotland.

Education Grants.....	£1,963,542
"Equivalent" Grant	208,164
Agricultural Rates Grant	179,163
Police Pay and Clothing Grant	168,761
Pauper Lunacy Grant.....	114,886
In lieu of Rates on Government Property.....	49,932
In relief of Parish Rates	49,897
Road Improvement Grant	48,797
Roads Grant	34,193
Medical Relief Grant	19,939
Other Grants	102,075
Total Government Subventions	£2,939,349

Ireland.

Agricultural Grant	£727,655
Estate Duty Grant	264,751
Accommodation and Maintenance of Lunatics	185,364
Grants in aid of Educational and Medical Expenditure of Boards of Guardians	68,369
Other Grants	141,559
Total Government Subventions	£1,387,698

Scotland and Ireland, 1912–13.

RECEIPTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Scotland.

		Percentage of Total.
Rates	£8,087,249	43·9
Government Subventions...	2,939,349	15·9
Revenue-producing Undertakings	6,561,201	35·6
Miscellaneous Sources	842,931	4·6
Total Receipts otherwise than from Loans	18,430,731	100·0
Receipts from Loans	2,265,250	
Total Receipts.....	£20,695,981	

Ireland.

Rates	£3,255,751	45·8
Government Subventions...	1,387,698	19·5

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Works and Purposes.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	£	£
Education (including Industrial Schools and Reformatories)	4,041,720	176,189
Electric Lighting (other than Public Lighting)	716,189	201,120
Gasworks	2,264,589	408,876
Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, and Quays	1,334,856	314,530
Highways, Bridges, and Ferries	1,347,491	1,163,878
Hospitals (other than Poor Law Infirmaries)	400,358	272,941
Libraries (Public)	77,227	...
Lighting (Public)	315,762	113,647
Lunatics & Lunatic Asylums	160,431	518,870
Markets	53,717	...
Parks	237,789	...
Police and Police Stations	717,081	93,068
Poor Relief :—		
(i.) Including cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics	1,576,093	...
(ii.) Excluding do.	...	1,028,460
Private Street Works and Improvements	28,395	...
Improvements of Towns by building, demolition of houses, &c.	...	6,093
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	435,495	206,976
Tramways and Light Railways	1,375,414	324,140
Waterworks	1,147,925	122,446
Other Works and purposes	2,079,675	1,179,014
Unapportioned Loan Charges for purposes other than Gasworks, Electric Lighting, and Tramways	...	1,243,058
Total Expenditure (other than out of Loans)	18,310,157	7,374,300
Expenditure out of Loans	2,250,243	1,493,775
Total Expenditure	10,560,400	8,868,075

LOCAL EXPENDITURE AND EXCHEQUER GRANTS, IRELAND.

	s.	d.
Total Rates raised 1912–13 :—		
(i.) Per £ of rateable value	4	4¾
(ii.) Per head of estimated population	15	9½
Total Exchequer Grants :—		
(i.) Per £ of rateable value	1	9
(ii.) Per head of estimated population	6	4

Rateable Value (Ireland), 1913 = £15,857,918

SCOTLAND, LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT END OF 1912–13.

REPRODUCTIVE UNDERTAKINGS.	
Harbours and Ports	£12,926,314
Water Supply	12,893,892
Gas Supply	6,099,545
Tramways	4,239,020
Electricity Supply	4,072,692
Working-class Dwellings	1,996,514
Other purposes	1,472,168
Total	£43,700,145
Common Good (so far as not falling under other heads)	£825,794
NON-REPRODUCTIVE SERVICES.	
Education	£6,659,978
Sewers	3,917,230
Buildings (unallocated)	2,109,969
Roads and Bridges	2,069,085
Lunatic Asylums	1,461,874
Hospitals	1,197,062
Parks	1,124,626
Poor Relief	949,739
Other purposes	2,295,026
Total	£21,784,589
Total Loans outstanding (31 Mar., 1913)	£66,310,528

Rateable Value (Scotland), 1913.

Gross Rental	£33,373,602
Average Rate of Assessment per £ of Gross Rental (including both Owners' and Occupiers' rates)	4s. 10·2d.

IRELAND, LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT END OF 1912–13.

	£	£
County Councils :—		
Roads, Bridges, Piers, &c.	409,242	
Other purposes	80,195	
		489,437
Town Councils and Commissioners and Joint Boards :—		
Water Supply	3,644,892	
Sewerage	1,261,162	
Paving	576,699	
Gasworks	669,656	
Electric Light Works	1,213,654	
Housing of Working Classes	1,095,440	
Other purposes	4,046,585	
		12,508,088
Rural District Councils :—		
Under Public Health Acts	434,704	
Under the Labourers Acts	6,640,554	
Other purposes	27,750	
		7,103,008
Boards of Guardians		364,174
Committees of Lunatic Asylums		1,194,567
Harbour Authorities		3,316,295
Total Loans outstanding (31 March, 1913)		£24,075,570

LOCAL EXPENDITURE AND EXCHEQUER GRANTS, SCOTLAND.

Year.	Expenditure from Rates.				Total Exchequer Grants.			
	Per £ of Gross Rental.		Per Head of Estimated Population.		Per £ of Gross Rental.		Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1899–1900	3	3·7	20	9·3	1	5·0	8	10·5
1904–1905	3	10·6	26	1·4	1	6·3	10	3·3
1909–1910	4	5·0	30	6·4	1	8·4	11	8·8
1911–1912	4	7·7	32	3·6	1	9·7	12	6·9
1912–1913	4	10·2	34	2·0	1	9·1	12	5·0

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

His Majesty's Household in Scotland.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD:

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, H. Scryngeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seaton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, The Earl of Mansfield.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., B.D.; Very Rev. P. McAdam Muir, D.D.; Rev. Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Rev. A. M. Maclean, B.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).
Historiographer, Prof. T. Hume Brown, LL.D. ..£184
Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D.; D. W. Finlay, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir William Macewen, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Do., Holyrood, W. B. Alexander.
Surgeon Dentist (vacant).
Surgeon Oculist, George A. Berry, M.B.
Botanist, Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., Advocate £600

Heralds (£25 each).

Ross, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.
Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Albany, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. *Scot.*

Pursuivants (£16 13*s.* 4*d.* each).

March, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Unicorn, John Horne Stevenson, F.S.A. *Scot.*, Adv.
Carrick, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.
Writer, Alexander B. Thomson.

THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.—Capt.-General*, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Col. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
President of the Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Duke of Buccleuch.
Secretary, Sir Henry Cook, W.S. (61 Castle Street).
Treasurer, Harry Cheyne, W.S.
Chaplain, Rev. Hon. Arthur Gordon, D.D.

Departments of the Government.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir Robert P. Wright ....£1,200 to £1,500
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Secretary, H. M. Conacher .....£850 to £1,000
Asst. do. and Accountant, C. Weatherill £550 to £700
Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Ramsay .....£550 to £700
Head Inspector, J. Wood .....£600 to £800
Superintendent of Live Stock, W. Barber £550 to £700
Advisory Officer for Forestry, A. W. Borthwick, D.Sc. £500 to £700
Sub-Commissioners, Small Holdings, J. Dunlop; A. MacKintosh; A. M. Prain; T. Wilson £550 to £700
Chief Surveyor, W. G. Coles .....£500 to £700
Director of Seed Testing Station, T. Anderson ..£300
Agricultural Inspectors, P. A. Francis; W. H. Hogg; A. Main; J. D. Scott, £300 to £400; F. A. Thomson .....£200 to £400
Asst. to Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Caie ..£300 to £450
Asst. Accountant, J. J. W. Handford ..£300 to £400
Senior Staff Clerks, T. F. Maclean, £420 to £600; W. N. McWilliam .....£350 to £500
Staff Clerks, T. C. Gilbert; B. A. Hyslop; H. McDonald .....£300 to £400
Solicitor, A. D. Callander .....£300 to £400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. D. Grieve; A. Harper; W. Henderson; R. L. Morris; J. Morrison; W. Rose; F. L. Darbey; J. T. Smith (£180 to £250) £200 to £300
Asst. Sub-Commissioners, J. Cameron; C. MacDonald; J. E. Scott; D. Stewart .....£250 to £350
Land Clerk, A. Campbell .....£250 to £350
Surveyors, R. Cunningham; A. G. Ingham; G. Low; W. F. Lownie .....£200 to £300
Consulting Veterinary Officer, J. R. U. Dewar, F.R.C.V.S.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,
137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Wm. H. Raeburn.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,
16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Mason.
Deputy do., W. H. Raeburn.
General Manager and Sec., T. R. Mackenzie.
Asst. Sec., D. M. Macintyre.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Engineer, W. M. Alston.
Harbour Master, Capt. T. R. Morris.

EDUCATION.

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Dover House, Whitehall, London; and
14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, J. W. Parker.
Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, LL.D. (*Edinburgh*); G. W. Alexander .....£800 to £1,200
Senior Examiner, H. W. Cornish .....£650 to £800
Junior Examiner, F. H. Lindsay .....£250 to £600
Counsel, J. H. Millar £250
Architect, A. K. Robertson .....(*and fees*) £100
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, Mus.Doc.
Accountant and Chief Clerk, G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. £600 to £750
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Staff Clerks, J. W. Perks, £360 to £600; W. B. Fryer; F. Wray; H. W. Harris; A. Luffingham; J. L. Stewart; C. J. Hall; C. E. Down (*acting*) £360 to £450
Accountant, Edinburgh, R. Gentle £600

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson, LL.D. £950
Chief Inspectors, D. M. Fraser; F. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie; J. C. Smith ..... each £900
Inspectors, A. Lobban; D. S. Macnair, Ph.D.; A. D. Thomson, D.Litt.; F. W. Young; J. T. Ewen; A. D. Millar; J. A. Macdonald; J. Clark; W. E. Philip; W. W. McKechnie; G. Andrew; C. J. N.

Fleming; W. G. Fraser; F. W. Michie; W. Stewart, D.SC.; T. B. M. Lamb; W. Menzies; C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; J. H. Murray; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick, PH.D. ..... £400 to £800
Junior Inspectors, S. F. Mackay, PH.D.; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, PH.D.; A. King; J. Anderson; W. A. Munro, D.LITT.; G. Watson; W. Robb; F. R. S. Walker £200 to £400
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Cl., J. Crombie; W. M. Shanks; A. McDonald; J. Wilson; R. Topping; J. Craigie; T. McVie ..... £300 to £500
Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical Training, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D. ..... £400 to £800
Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Miss J. G. Crawford (*Principal*); Miss J. S. S. Glaister; Miss B. Littlejohn.
The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.—£118,389.
Director, Sir T. Carlaw Martin, LL.D. ..... £650 to £750
Curator and Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, E. Ward £550
Keeper Natural History Department, W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E. ..... £400 to £550
Keeper Technological Department, Alexander Galt, D.SC. ..... £350 to £550
Assistant Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw; T. Rowatt; J. S. Jolly ..... £250 to £350

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101 George Street, Edinburgh.

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,
33 George Square, Edinburgh.

Asst. Director, J. S. Flett, D.SC., F.R.S. ..... £650 to £750
District Geologists, C. T. Clough, M.A.; L. W. Hinxman, B.A. ..... £500 to £600
Geologists, E. B. Bailey, B.A.; E. M. Anderson, M.A.; R. G. Carruthers; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; M. Macgregor, B.SC.; C. Hawker Dinham, B.A.; J. E. Richey, B.A.; G. V. Wilson, B.SC.; H. H. Read, B.SC. £120 to £400

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
125 George Street, Edinburgh.
(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 12.30.)

Ex-officio Members. — The Secretary for Scotland (*President*), the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and the Solicitor-General for Scotland.
Appointed Members. — *Vice-President*, Sir George McCrae, £1,200 to £1,500; *Legal Member*, Ewan F. Macpherson, B.A. (Advocate), £1,000 to £1,200; *Medical Member*, W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.D., D.P.H. £1,000 to £1,200

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

Secretary, John T. Maxwell ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Secretaries, David Brown, I.S.O.; Arthur Grant ..... £500 to £600
General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act, Alexander Stuart; Alex. B. Millar; C. Cleveland Ellis; George A. Mackay ..... £400 to £700
Medical Inspectors, Frederick Dittmar, M.D.; Thomas F. Dewar, M.D.; Ernest Watt, M.D. ..... £500 to £800
Veterinary Medical Inspector, Gerald Leighton, M.D. £500 to £700
Engineering Inspector, J. Walker Smith, M.INST.C.E. £700 to £900
Assistant do., David Ronald ..... £350 to £450
Architectural do., John Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £500
Assistant do., G. D. Macniven £300
Lady Medical Inspector, Mary J. Menzies, M.B. £200 to £300
Clerks in Charge of Departments Archd. Jas. Bain (*Housing and Town Planning*); Alex. McKinna (*Public Health*); Alex. Oliphant (*Statistical, Accounting, & Audit*); Adam Small (*Poor Law*); Wm. C. L. Brown (*Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, and O.A.P.*) £350 to £500; Archbd. Stalker (*Registry*) ..... £250 to £350

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Sir Thomas Mason (*Chairman*) ..*unp.*
Legal Commissioners, J. Cowan, W.S.; Sheriff J. Wilson, K.C. ..... *unp.*
Medical Commissioners, John Macpherson, M.D. (£1,300); Hamilton C. Marr, M.D.; John Carswell £1,200
Deputy Commissioners, Charles Macpherson, M.D. (£800); R. C. Brown, M.D. (£600); J. P. Sturrock, M.D.; Kate Fraser, M.D. £900
Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. £675
Chief Clerk, D. Forbes, I.S.O. £500
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. A. W. Stone £280
Senior Clerk, J. A. MacGregor £160

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION.
The Scottish Commission.—£492,090.
83 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir James Leishman £1,800
Private Secretary, J. B. Jackson £100
Deputy Chairman, J. C. McVail, M.D. £1,200
Commissioners, J. McNicol, Miss Paterson ea. £1,000
The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies ..... *unp.*
Secretary, J. Jeffrey ..... £850 to £1,000
Medical Officers, J. R. Currie, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D. £500 to £800
Assistant Secretaries, H. L. F. Fraser; W. Leitch £550 to £700
Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie ..... £550 to £700
Legal Adviser, J. M. Vallance ..... £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, R. A. Pitt; A. Smith; P. Taylor; G. W. Wight ..... £350 to £500
Assistant Accountants, S. H. C. Kerr; T. A. Mowat; W. A. M. Murray ..... £350 to £500
Superintendent of Registry, E. D. Ross .. £300 to £350
Superintendent of Female Accounting Staff, M. H. H. Watson ..... £150 to £190
Outdoor Staff.
Chief Inspector, J. W. Peck ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Inspectors, S. H. Turner; A. Newlands £800 to £950
Inspectors (*Male*), A. Arneil, M. Beaton, J. W. Herries, J. E. Highton, £350 to £500; (*Female*), D. S. Allan £300 to £400

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh.

Director, J. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Jas. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Alexander O. Curle, F.S.A., Scot.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES,
84 George Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION.—£7,414.
11, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, The Master of Polwarth (*Chairman*), £1,200; James Devon, M.D. £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie £500 to £700
Chief Clerk, William Harvey ..... £350 to £500
Supt. of Statistics and Registrar, L. A. van den Bergh £350 to £450

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,
Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Deputy Clerk Register, Keeper of the Records and Registrar-General for Scotland, Sir J. Patten MacDougall, K.C.B. £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. ..... £600 to £700
Chief Clerk, William Angus ..... £300 to £450
First Class Clerk (vacant) ..... £300 to £400
Second Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay; John Duff; David Anderson; C. T. H. T. McInnes.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator, R. K. Hannay, M.A. ..... £400 to £600
Assistant do., C. W. Yule, B.LITT.

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, Sir J. Patten MacDougall, K.C.B.
Secretary and Chief Clerk, R. H. Gray.
Senior Clerk, Andrew Froude.
Supt. Statistical Dept., James C. Dunlop, M.D.
Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson; G. T. Bisset Smith; Peter MacGlashan; J. C. Fyfe; J. J. Cossar.

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller, W.S. £300
Interim Depute do., Colin J. Stalker, L.A. £350

Great Seal Office.

Keeper, Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P.
Depute Keeper, James Macdonald, W.S.
Substitute Keeper, Wm. Crosbie.

Privy Seal Office,
48 General Register House.

Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.Q.
Sub-Keeper & Writer, James Emslie.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thomson, W.S. ..£750
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte £400
Clerk of the Records, James Ritchie £200

Bill Chamber,
New Register House.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C. .....£600 to £700
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan ..£300 to £475
Ordinary Clerk, R. G. Mackenzie .....£200 to £300

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,
14 New Register House, Edinburgh.

Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, W.S. (*app.* 1868) £300
Depute Keeper, Donald J. Macrae, W.S. (1912) £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W. H. Ford; James F. Blackstock.....each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W. H. Ford.
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W. H. Ford.

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, G. M. Duffes £625
Assistant Keepers, And. Robertson; P. Mortimer J. Urquhart; C. B. Gibson; R. Hunter ..each £575
Accountant, William McCulloch £520
Chief Clerks, A. M. Runciman; T. Sherriff; W. B. Mitchell; C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas; R. W. Smart .....each £450
1st Class Clerks, J. R. Lyle; W. Wyatt; W. A. L. Byurs; D. R. Couper; H. W. D. Hodgkin; J. A. Masterton; J. Robertson; J. Burt; W. Smartt; S. Dalgleish; R. Burke; C. M. West; J. M. Milligan ..each £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Keeper, Alex. Clark.
Assistants, Robt. D. Gray; Adam Brownlee.
Second Class Clerks, G. R. M. Jockel; J. M. Robertson.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. W. Inglis, C.A.
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Dept., J. U. Anderson.
" *Factory Dept.*, W. A. Alexander, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies,
3A Howe Street.

Registrar, R. Addison Smith, M.V.O.
Clerk, William Reid.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Receivers of Crown Rents. Scotland,
New Register House, Edinburgh.

Crown Receiver (Interim), John Paterson £600
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue.
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Sir Philip J. H. Grierson, Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A. .....£600 to £700
Stamps, Taxes and Land Values.
Asst. Sec. and Comptroller, J. K. Stewart £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, J. A. Hearne; W. Carmichael .....£600 to £800
Staff Officers, D. A. Abernethy; G. Hawley; W. C. Munro, £400 to £500; W. Jamieson; J. E. Clark; J. Weir; W. S. Imrie; W. T. Mackie; A. M. Duncan.....£300 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, J. B. Scott; J. Lush; P. McL. Milne, £250 to £350; R. H. Fraser; J. Weir; A. Jervis; R. B. Henderson; and a vacancy £200 to £300
Estate Duty.
Assistant Sec. and Registrar, P. Waugh £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. A. Wilson; J. Sime. ..£600 to £800
Assistant do., W. R. Morison; W. E. Redding; T. J. Boyd.....£550
1st Class Clerks, H. Robinson; S. M. Findlay; J. McNiel; G. Finlay; J. H. Beattie; G. C. Cunningham; F. M. Gauldie; D. M. Gavine ..£350 to £500

Land Valuation Department,
9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.

Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair .....£850 to £1,000
Assistant do., James Mather .....£800 to £850
2nd Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn .....£350 to £500
53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
1st Class Valuer, J. C. Hamilton .....£550 to £700
45 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
1st Class Valuer, Alexander Buttar ....£550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Glasgow, S. Scott, £1,000; F. Pollard, £800; *Edinburgh*, C. H. Madin £800
Collectors, 1st Class:—Greenock, J. Barry, £700 to £800; *Assistant Collector*, H. Dobson, £500 to £650; *Leith*, W. H. Bignold .....£700 to £800
Collectors, 2nd Class:—Aberdeen, A. Astin; *Campbeltown*, H. A. McQueen; *Dumfries*, F. H. Macklin; *Dundee*, T. T. Mitchell; *Elgin*, W. H. Webster; *Falkirk*, J. M. Anderson; *Grangemouth* (vacant); *Inverness*, J. Russell; *Perth*, J. Gibb; *Stirling*, J. Kay .....£500 to £650
Collectors and Surveyors:—Ardrossan, A. Beard; *Ayr*, J. W. Slater; *Borrowstoness*, C. D. Bozman; *Granton* (vacant); *Methil* (vacant) ..£320 to £450
Surveyor: Burntisland, H. G. Stears .. £320 to £450

General Post Office,
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Secretary, W. G. C. Kirkwood .....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. J. Thompson .....£600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. T. McGeachy; W. T. C. Bell; J. G. Allan .....£440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, W. Macnamara; H. J. Harrison; C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake .....£325 to £430
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S. £500
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D. £1,000
Accountant, J. McG. Thom .....£600 to £750
Examiner, J. Anderson .....£500 to £600
Book-keeper, R. Finlay .....£500 to £570
Cashier, A. P. Macmanus .....£440 to £500
Principal Clerk, J. Allen .....£440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, T. F. Brisbane; J. Dow; J. Aitken; W. R. Smith; W. Hyslop; J. Kerr....£325 to £430
Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, W.H Henderson .....£550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, G. Dawkes.....£470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,
City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street Edinburgh); *Parly. Agent*, Andrew Beveridge (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Jas. Russell.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. £700
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £300
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker, B.SC. ..... £150 to £300

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord Kennedy, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Alexr. Dewar; Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.; E. E. Morrison; Norman Reid.
Principal Clerk, William Mackenzie.
Clerk of Court, Auditor, and Legal Assessor, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; W. A. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
Keeper of the Rolls, Duncan MacTavish.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.; and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood £2,000
Priv. Secs., Vivian Phillipps, £300; and J. Dundas White, M.P., *unp.*
Under-Secretary, Permanent, Sir James M. Dodds, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., W. A. C. Goodchild £100
Asst. Under-Sec., John Lamb, C.B. ..... £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, J. H. Gascoigne, M.V.O.; P. J. G. Rose; A. H. Smith ..... £600 to £800
Junior Clerks, W. A. C. Goodchild; L. G. M. Glover; G. W Milroy; P. R. Laird; W. Hogg £200 to £500
Clerk Assistant in Charge of Accounts, A. S. Cotton £350 to £450
Supt. of Registry, R. Penny ..... £250 to £400
Inspector of Local Loans and Audits, and Assist. to Accounting Officer, P. B. Moodie ..... £600 to £850
Inspector of Alkali Works, W. S. Curphey (*Chief*), £100; J. W. Young ..... £420 to £550
Do., Anatomy, Sir J. A. Russell, M.B. £200
Do., Constabulary, Maj. A. G. Ferguson £750 to £850

Legal Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Robt. Munro, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, LL.B. £750
Solicitor-Gen., T. B. Morison, K.C. £2,000

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,
3 Parliament Square.

Principal Architect for Scotland, C. J. W. Simpson, R.I.B.A.
Assistant Architects, J. T. Galletly; H. Ryle, A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Willis; A. N. Campbell; J. T. Sinton; J. F. Milne.
Staff Clerk, G. W. Jupp.
Solicitor, T. Carmichael, S.S.C., 10 Duke Street.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S. £160
Assistant Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £200 to £400
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. £150 to £250
Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr ..... £150 to £250
Do., Library, James T. Johnstone ..... £150 to £250
Do., Herbarium, John F. Jeffrey ..... £150 to £250
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam ..... £150 to £250
Principal Gardener, Robert L. Harrow £150 to £250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B. Stewart £150 to £250

Scottish Law Courts and Offices.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, 15 Oct. to 20 March and 12 May to 20 July.

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Alexander Ure (Lord Strathclyde).

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

Rt. Hon. the Lord President (*Lord Justice General*) The Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure (Lord Strathclyde) £5,000
Lord Johnston, Henry Johnston £3,600
Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie £3,600
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Scott Dickson (Rt. Hon. Charles Scott Dickson, K.C.), *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Dundas, David Dundas £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600
Lord Guthrie, Charles John Guthrie £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600
Lord Dewar, Arthur Dewar £3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson .. £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. .. £1,200
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S.S.C.; (a vacancy) ..... each £600
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, J. Antonio; W. R. Drummond, S.S.C. ..... each £400
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; Andrew Ross, S.S.C.; J. S. Saunders .... each £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, R. Maxwell Main; Walter Stewart; R. A. Roxburgh ..... each £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Scott Dickson.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Thomas Brash Morison, K.C.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C.
Assistants and Deputes, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Circuit Clerks, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Honorary Depute Clerk, Harry H. Macbean, W.S.
Advocates Depute, James Duncan Millar, K.C., M.P.; George Morton; James Crabbe Watt, K.C.; M. P. Fraser.
Crown Agent, Sir W. S. Haldane, W.S.

Crown Office,
9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, Sir W. S. Haldane, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; V. S. M. Marshall; (one vacancy).

Justiciary Office,
2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C. £700
1st Assistant & Depute Clerk, George A. Slight .. £600
2nd Assistant & Depute Clerk, Alexander Rae .. £475

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Hunter, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, And. Murray £500

Exchequer,
1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Cullen.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.
Chief Clerk, P. P. Sealy, I.S.O.
First Class Clerks, R. Mackinlay; William Vickers; D. G. Mackie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,
2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff of Chancery, George Watt, K.C., Adv. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.

SHERIFF COURTS. £38,863.

H.M. Commissary Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute do., Joseph Steele.

SCOTTISH COUNTIES AND CAPITALS, WITH POPULATION (1911), ACREAGE, CONVENERS, SHERIFFS-PRINCIPAL, AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

Counties and Capitals.	Population.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	†Convener of County.	†Sheriff-Principal.	Clerk of the Peace.
Aberdeen (*Aberdeen)	311,350	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen & Temair, K.T.	G. A. Duff of Hatton	J. C. Lorimer, K.C.....	£1,000 J. Conner, Aberdeen.
Argyll (Inveraray)	76,902	1,990,472		Maclachlan of Maclachlan.....	A. L. Maclure, K.C.	700 M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead.
Ayr (Ayr)	268,332	724,523	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.....	W. D. Russell of Maulside.....	W. Lyon Mackenzie, K.C.	700 D. W. Shaw, Ayr.
Banff (Banff)	61,402	403,364	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.	E. A. Thurburn	J. Campbell Lorimer, K.C.	J. L. M'Naughton, Buckie.
Berwick (Duns)	29,643	292,535	Lord Binning	Col. Charles Hope	J. Chisholm, K.C.	750 G. Rankin, Lauder.
Bute (Rothesay)	18,186	139,658	Marquess of Bute	Marquess of Bute	John Wilson, K.C.	950 T. W. Alexander, Rothesay.
Caithness (Wick)	32,008	438 833	Duke of Portland, K.G.	D. P. Henderson of Stemster	J. F. Mclennan, K.C.....	775 P. L. Morrison, Wick.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	31,121	34,927	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.	The Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T....	J. M'Kie Lees, K.C.	800 James Cuthbert, Alloa.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)..	139,831	157,433	Lord Inverclyde	Francis C. Buchanan	J. M'Kie Lees, K.C.	W. Craig, Dumbarton.
Dumfries (Dumfries).....	72,824	686,302	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving of Burnfoot	D. Anderson, K.C.	700 B. M'Gowan, Dumfries.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)....	43,427	304,931	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.	George Ross MacKessack ..	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.	800 D. A. Shiach, Elgin.
Fife (Cupar)	267,739	322,844	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.	Sir Ralph W. Anstruther, Bart. ..	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	800 R. Osborne Pagan, w.s., Cupar.
Forfar* (Forfar).....	281,415	559,037	Earl of Strathmore	Earl of Camperdown.....	J. Ferguson, K.C.	1,000 E. Cowan, Dundee.
Haddington (Haddington)	43,253	170,971	Earl of Haddington.....	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.	(Included in The Lothians)	G. H. Stevenson, Haddington.
Inverness (Inverness)	87,270	2,695,094	The Mackintosh of Mackintosh....	The Mackintosh of Mackintosh...	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.	800 D. Noble, Inverness.
Kincardine (Stonehaven) .	29 580	245.347	Sir Alexander Baird of Urie. Bt. ..	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart.....	J. Campbell Lorimer, K.C.	J. B. Cunningham, Stonehaven.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,523	52,410	J. J. Moubray.....	Hy. Purves Russell Montgomery .	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	W. K. Falconer, Kinross.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudb.)	38,363	575,832	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. Maxwell of Munches	D. Anderson, K.C.	W. Nicholson, Kirkcudbright.
Lanark* (Lanark)	1,447,113	562,822	Lord Newlands	Col. R. K. Stewart	J. G. Millar, K.C., LL.B. (Glasgow)	2,000 J. T. C. Brown, Hamilton.
						Thos. F. Wilson, Glasgow.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow) ..	79,456	76,861	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.	Charles Chalmers of Longcraft....	(Included in The Lothians)	A. P. Simpson, w.s., Linlithgow.
Midlothian (*Edinburgh) .	507,662	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.	Lt.-Col. J. M. Trotter of Colinton	C. C. Maconochie, K.C...	1,800 Robert Handyside, Edinburgh.
Nairn (Nairn)	9,319	104,252	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.	H. G. Strachan, Nairn.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	25,896	240.847	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook	Alfred Baikie	J. F. Mclennan, K.C. ...	775 D. J. Robertson, Kirkwall
Peebles (Peebles)	15,258	222,240	Lord Glenconner	M. G. Thorburn of Glenormiston .	C. C. Maconochie, K.C...	J. Ogilvie, Peebles.
Perth (Perth).....	124,339	1,595,802	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield	C. N. Johnston, K.C.	862 D. M. Mackay, Perth.
Renfrew (Greenock)	314,594	153,332	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bart, C.B.	Sir Charles B. Renshaw, Bt.....	John Wilson, K.C.	962 J. P. Fyfe, Greenock.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	77,364	1,977,248	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart.	James Mackintosh, K.C.	812 A. Dewar, Dingwall.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	47,292	425,656	Lord Reay, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe	J. Chisholm, K.C.	750 Adam Laing, Hawick.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	24,600	170,793	Lord Polwarth	C. H. Scott-Plummer	J. Chisholm, K.C.	D. M. Mackintosh, Selkirk.
Shetland (Lerwick).....	27,911	352,319	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook	R. D. Ganson	J. F. Mclennan, K.C. ...	A. Sutherland, Lerwick.
Stirling (Stirling)	160,991	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	A. Peddie-Waddell of Balquhatston	J. M'Kie Lees, K.C.	800 A. C. Buchanan, Stirling.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	20,180	1,297,914	Duke of Sutherland.....	Andrew Lindsay	James Mackintosh, K.C.	J. M'Crone, Dornoch.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	31,990	311,984	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt.	Earl of Stair	David Anderson, K.C. ...	W. M. Adair, Stranraer.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant. † The Convener corresponds to the Chairman of County Council in England and Wales; the Sheriff-Principal to the County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, having criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. The Sheriff-Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow; all the others reside in Edinburgh.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—List of all Pensions granted during the Year ended March 31, 1915 and payable under the provisions of Section 9 (1) of the Civil List Act, 1910.—Mr. George Coffey, in recognition of the value of his researches and writings on Irish Archæology, £100; Mrs. J. E. Baker, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Dr. Hugh Baker, in the investigation and treatment of Sleeping-Sickness in Africa, and of the circumstances in which she has been left by his premature death from that disease, £80; Mrs. Constance Emily Burch, in consideration of the value of the researches of her husband, the late Dr. George James Burch, F.R.S., in Physics and Physiology, and of her inadequate means of support, £60. Mrs. E. Bland ("E. Nesbit"), in consideration of the merits of her writings in prose and poetry, and of her straitened circumstances, £60; Miss Alice Henderson Bollaert, in recognition of the contributions of her father, the late Mr. William Bollaert, F.R.G.S., to the study of History, Archæology and Ethnology in Spain, Portugal and South America, £50; Miss Louisa Hunting, Mr. Frederick Charles Hunting, jointly and to the survivor of them, in consideration of the services rendered to Veterinary Science and practice by their father, the late Mr. William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., and of their inadequate means of support, £50; Mrs. Hannah Josephine Tucker, in consideration of the services rendered to the Empire by her husband, the late Bishop Tucker of Uganda, £75; Mr. William Grenfell Wallace, Miss Violet Wallace, in consideration of the scientific work of their father, the late Dr Alfred Russel Wallace, O.M., and of their inadequate means of support, each £50 (in trust to two trustees); Mrs. Charlotte Carmichael Stopes, in addition to her existing pension of £80, in consideration of her literary work, especially in connection with the Elizabethan period, and of her straitened circumstances, £30; Dr. Charlton Bastian, F.R.S., in consideration of his services to Science, and of his straitened circumstances, £150; Mr. Walter John de la Mare, in consideration of his literary work, and of his inadequate means of support, £100; Mr. Robert Henry Rippon, in consideration of his contributions to Natural History, and of his inadequate means of support, £100; Dr. Marshall Watts, in consideration of his scientific work, and of his straitened circumstances, £75; Mrs. T. K. Cheyne, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Professor Cheyne, to Biblical Criticism, and of her straitened circumstances, £30. Total, £1,060.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

Royal Burghs in Small Capitals.	Population, 1911.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value, 1915. £	Provost. * Lord Provost.	Town Clerk.
ABERDEEN	163,891	24·6	16·9	978,472	*James Taggart.	Wm. Gordon, LL.D.
Airdrie	24,388	31·7	14·3	95,590	Alex. Frew.	Thomas Thomson.
ANNAN	4,219	21·1	17·6	22,013	Thomas Hy. Foster.	Murray Little.
ANSTRUTHER EASTERN	1,147	19	13	6,167	Wm. Oliphant.	John Guthrie and Charles Henderson Maxwell.
ANSTRUTHER WESTERN	552	30·66	9·06	2,666	John Porter.	John Guthrie and Charles Henderson Maxwell.
ARBROATH	20,648	21·31	18·01	88,000	G. R. Thomson.	W. K. Macdonald.
AYR	32,985	25·84	17·06	235,254	John Mitchell.	P. A. Thomson.
BANFF	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERVIE or Inverbervie	1,173	18·74	13·63	4,824	D. C. Boath.	John Falconer.
BRECHIN	8,439	...	...	37,685	George Henderson.	T. Maule Guthrie.
BURNTISLAND	4,487	18·94	13·05	51,495	D. J. Balfour Kirke.	Alex. McIntosh, R. Brown.
CAMPBELTOWN	7,057	24·5	16·3	37,993	James Lothian.	D. J. N. Mactaggart.
Clydebank	45,000	30·68	13·83	236,760	John Taylor.	John Hepburn.
Coatbridge	43,287	30·67	16·34	218,406	Thomas Davie.	John Alston.
CRAIL	1,096	24·10	8·63	6,167	John Scott.	John Guthrie and Charles Henderson Maxwell.
Cromarty	1,920	...	...	3,529	James Ross.	D. M. Junor.
CULLEN	1,992	27·10	15·06	4,777	John Forbes.	Wm. C. Paterson.
CULROSS	456	...	...	3,371	J. A. E. Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Ross.
CUPAR (FIFE)	4,380	16·18	14·18	27,708	James Stark.	J. L. Anderson.
DINGWALL	2,639	22·0	21·0	14,208	Alex. Henderson.	Alex. Dewar.
DORNOCH	741	18·9	14·9	5,000	Wm. Gunn Moore.	H. M. Mackay.
DUMBARTON	21,981	30·0	14·6	93,431	John Buchanan.	Alex. Roberts.
DUMFRIES	16,061	30·0	13·8	103,068	T. S. Macaulay.	R. A. Grierson, John Grierson.
DUNBAR	3,346	...	...	24,212	Alex. Simpson.	Robert White.
DUNDEE	177,300	25·10	16·8	1,100,170	William Dow.	W. H. B. Martin.
DUNFERMLINE	28,103	22·1	11·1	161,138	Robert Husband.	John L. Jack.
DYSART	4,159	26·7	14·5	15,489	James O. Anderson.	James Herd.
EDINBURGH	320,829	20·2	15·4	2,906,469	*Robert K. Inches.	Sir Thomas Hunter, LL.D., W.S.
ELGIN	8,565	19·5	20·4	47,106	*William Ramsay.	A. G. Cockburn.
Falkirk	34,065	26·2	12·9	156,000	James Cairns Bogle.	A. Balfour Gray.
FORFAR	10,849	18·71	14·84	46,931	James Moffat.	A. MacHardy.
FORRES	4,421	22·6	16·56	22,390	Robt. Jas. Douglas.	Robt. Urquhart, Jr.
FORTROSE	970	20·1	15·2	5,199	J. M. Stuart.	John Henderson.
Galashiels	14,529	18·0	13·0	76,508	G. P. Sutherland.	J. B. Lumsden
GLASGOW	§784,601	27·90	16·57	7,565,775	*Thomas Dunlop.	Sir John Lindsay.
Greenock	78,000	32·5	18·34	483,529	Wm. B. McMillan.	Colin MacCulloch.
HADDINGTON	4,140	18·3	15·0	22,372	George Young.	G. H. Stevenson.
Hamilton	38,644	34·1	14·5	162,756	James Moffat.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
Hawick	16,277	15·0	14·0	86,033	John Melrose.	Robert Purdom.
INVERARAY	533	...	...	2,625	John Gilmour.	R. S. Corrigall.
INVERKEITHING	3,291	31·6	11·2	31,886	Henry Findlay.	John R. Menzies.
INVERNESS	22,216	21·8	17·5	137,326	John Birnie.	K. MacDonald.
INVERURIE	3,960	20·5	16·25	18,528	James Skinner.	John Kellas.
IRVINE	10,111	...	...	50,719	James Borland.	David Gillies.
JEDBURGH	2,752	11·2	16·4	15,653	John Stewart Boyd.	J. C. Halliburton.
Kilmarnock	34,729	...	13·0	176,808	Mathew Smith.	Wm. Middlemas.
KILRENNY	2,557	22·0	10·0	5,835	Alexander Black.	J. Guthrie and C. H. Maxwell.
KINGHORN	1,549	27·8	19·4	9,396	Thomas Hutton.	W. Millie Dow.
KINTORE	818	16·5	12·7	3,315	John Smith.	W. MacBain.
KIRKCALDY	40,800	25·0	14·8	210,904	Sir Robert Lockhart.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	2,386	20·1	14·6	11,085	Walter Wallace.	John Gibson.
KIRKWALL	3,809	16·01	14·69	18,466	Wm. B. Baikie.	W. J. Heddle.

§ Population (1915), 1,055,930.

Royal Burghs in Small Capitals.	Population, 1911.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value, 1915. £	Provost. * Lord Provost.	Town Clerk.
LANARK	5,900	22·8	15·9	32,680	James Paton.	James Annan.
LAUDER	659	16·1	24·2	3,167	S. H. Lindsay.	George Rankin.
Leith	80,488	26·9	15·4	494,349	Malcolm Smith.	D. Robertson, LL.B., S.S.C.
LINLITHGOW	4,002	24·2	13·2	17,416	J. B. Thomas.	James Russell.
LOCHMABEN	1,056	27·0	10·5	3,821	Wm. J. Halliday.	John B. McNish.
MONTROSE	10,926	20·19	18·8	58,796	Alex. Thomson.	James Cumming.
Motherwell	40,378	31·2	13·0	219,890	Andrew Wilson.	James Burns.
Musselburgh	15,934	...	...	73,174	Robert Millar.	John Richardson.
NAIRN	4,661	29·0	20·0	24,622	K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.
NEWBURGH	1,977	14·7	16·5	10,000	Geo. Anderson.	A. M. Sneddon.
NEW GALLOWAY	376	8·5	8·5	1,604	Dr. Cowan.	R. Johnstone.
NORTH BERWICK	3,247	14·78	7·08	39,666	John Macintyre.	A. D. Wallace.
Oban	5,557	...	...	48,106	Archibald Black.	Alexander S. Black.
Paisley	86,593	27·6	15·9	441,273	John Robertson.	Fras. Martin.
PEEBLES	5,714	18·9	11·9	33,336	Peter Dalling.	James W. Buchan, LL.B.
PERTH	35,854	19·9	13·5	230,321	*Charles Scott.	John Begg.
Peterhead	13,526	28·9	13·6	59,862	Wm. H. Leask.	David Martin.
PITTENWEEM	1,912	23·8	13·3	6,344	John Smart.	A. C. Mackintosh.
Port Glasgow	17,775	34·3	17·5	88,262	P. Macfarlane.	Andrew Paton.
QUEENSFERRY	2,858	34	14	12,010	Wm. McArthur.	Peter Miller.
RENFREW	12,559	29·3	12·1	61,229	Robert Anderson.	Andrew R. Harper.
ROTHESAY	9,299	19·2	16·4	85,955	James Fisher.	Robert D. Whyte.
RUTHERGLEN	24,319	25·8	14·2	132,691	Adam Keir Rodger.	Geo. Gray.
ST. ANDREWS	7,851	16·3	11·5	72,284	Prof. J. Herkless.	Hugh Thomson.
SANQUHAR	1,508	29·3	10·1	6,554	F. R. Tweddel.	William Forsyth.
SELKIRK	5,946	12·6	11·6	31,325	...	John Pollok.
STIRLING	21,200	27·45	17·89	127,215	David Bayne.	David B. Morris.
STRANRAER	6,444	28·0	18·0	30,705	William Fox.	W. G. Belford.
TAIN	1,600	13·7	11·2	7,991	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
WHITHORN	1,171	19·77	9·47	3,929	Andrew McAdam.	W. C. Lawrie.
WICK	9,086	27·6	16·5	39,671	David Sandison.	Alexander Bruce.
WIGTOWN	1,368	...	...	6,440	Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Art	1867	185, Bath St., Glasgow	430	8 & 10G	3 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie	Arts.
Australasian	1867	12, Archibald Pl., Edinburgh	120	None	2 Gs.	H. E. Kavanagh	Social.
Caledonian U.S.	1825	4, Shandwick Pl., Edinburgh	350	10 & 20 G	5 Gs.	Capt. J. R. Hay	The Services.
Conservative	1880	33, Bothwell St., Glasgow	1,600	5&3G.	5, 3 & 2 Gs.	George H. Rose	Strictly Unionist.
County	1872	Sandgate Street, Ayr	220	£15	£4	D. W. Shaw	Social.
Highland	—	High St., Inverness	200	12 Gs.	3 Gs.	T. G. Henderson	Social.
Imprl. Union	1886	94, St. Vincent St., Glasgow	800	4 Gs.	5, 4 & 3 Gs.	Andrew Aitken	Unionist.
Junior	1888	111, Douglas St., Glasgow	150	None	5 Gs.	Thomson Brodie	Social.
Kelvin	1897	97, Buchanan St., Glasgow	550	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Miss Stewart Wright	Ladies. Social.
Liberal	1886	St. George's Pl., Glasgow	1,140	None	4½ Gs. and 2½ Gs.	S. E. Simmers, C.A.	Liberal.
New	1787	85, Princes St., Edinburgh	950	35 Gs.	7 Gs.	(Vacant)	Social.
New	1869	146, W. George St., Glasgow	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.	Social.
Northern	1839	91, George St., Edinburgh	300	10 Gs.	5, 4 & 3 Gs.	Alexander Morrison, C.A.	Social.
Paisley	1880	102, High Street, Paisley	174	10 Gs.	5&3G.	Thomas MacRobert	Social
Queen's	1897	7, Frederick St., Edinburgh	610	5 Gs.	5&4G.	Miss L. Meiklejohn	Ladies. Social.
Roy. Northern	1854	204, Union St., Aberdeen	210	£20	7 Gs.	Alex. Sharp	Social.
Scot. Conservative	1877	112, Princes St., Edinburgh	2,500	5 Gs.	5, 4 & 2 Gs.	W. Hunter Maxwell	Conservative.
Scot. Constitutional	1891	46, Renfield St., Glasgow	1,100	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson	Unionist.
Scot. Liberal	1880	109, Princes St., Edinburgh	800	5&1G.	5&2G.	D. N. Cotton	Liberal.
University	1864	127, Princes St., Edinburgh	750	35 Gs.	£8&5	A. W. Sansome	Graduates, &c.
University Union	1839	Park Place, Edinburgh	1,606	5s.	1&2G.	D. P. Blades, M.A. (Hon.)	Student & Grad.
Western	1825	147, Buchanan St., Glasgow	620	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. F. A. Wilkinson	Social.

Principal Scottish Institutions.

EDINBURGH.

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1888 Alexander, Robt.	1901 Macgillivray, P.
1896 Blanc, Hippolyte J.	1889 McGregor, Robt.
1908 Brown, A. K.	1883 McKay, W. D.
1902 Browne, G. W.	1902 Nisbet, R. B.
1914 Burnet, Sir J. J.	1903 Noble, Robert.
1869 Cameron, Hugh.	1910 Paterson, James.
1882 Gibb, Robert.	1898 Reid, Geo. Ogilvy.
1892 Guthrie, Sir James.	1905 Rhind, W. Birnie.
1895 Hardie, C. M.	1900 Roche, Alex.
1889 Hole, William.	1902 Scott, Thomas.
1911 Hutchison, R. G.	1896 Stevenson, W. G.
1909 Kerr, Hy. W.	1914 Walls, William.
1905 Kinross, John	1905 Walton, Edwd. A.
1900 Lorimer, J. H.	1886 Wingate, J. L.

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(1896) Leiper, William.

NON-RESIDENT ACADEMICIANS.

(1896) John Lavery; (1902) George Henry.

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Bowie, John.	Mackenzie, A. Marshall.
Brown, T. Austen.	Mackie, C. H.
Brown, W. Marshall.	Michie, J. Coutts.
Burns, Robert.	Miller, James.
Cadenhead, James.	Mitchell, J. Campbell.
Cameron, D. Y.	Murray, David.
Duncan, John.	Nisbet, Pollok S.
Frazer, W. M.	Paterson, Alex. N.
Gamley, H. S.	Pirie, George.
Hamilton, J. Whitelaw.	Portsmouth, Percy.
Herdman, R. D.	Reid, R. Payton.
Hope, Robert.	Robertson, David.
Houston, George	Smith, George.
Hunter, Mason	Steell, David G.
Kelly, William.	Watt, G. Fiddes.

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ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—*Pres.*, Dr. Ebenezer Duncan; *Visitor*, Dr. J. Walker Downe; *Treas.*, Dr. W. G. Dun; *Clerk*, James A. McCullam; *Sec. & Lib.*, Alex. Duncan, B.A., LL.D.; *Asst. Sec. & Lib.*, Walter Hurst (Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street). **L.R.F.P.S.G.**

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.—*Dean of Faculty*, William Gillies; *Treas., Clerk and Fiscal*, J. Guthrie Smith, 205 St. Vincent Street.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES (Incorporated 1855), 218 St. Vincent Street.—*Pres.*, Alex. Moore, C.A.; *Treas.*, T. A. Craig, C.A.; *Auditor*, John Wilson, C.A.; *Sec.*, D. Norman Sloan, B.L., C.A., 190 W. George Street.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, Elmbank Crescent. — *Pres.*, W. W. Lackie; *Vice-Presidents*, James Brown; Alexander Cleghorn; P. N. Cunningham; Prof. A. L. Mellanby, D.SC.; T. Blackwood Murray, B.SC.; Alexander Wilson; *Sec. and Editor*, E. H. Parker.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Castle Street (1791).—*Superintendent*, Dr. J. Maxtone Thom; *Sec. and Cashier*, R. Morrison Scott, C.A., 135 Buchanan Street.

ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (Instd. 1802), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, George Neilson, LL.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, John Edwards, F.R.S.E.; Charles R. Gibson, F.R.S.E.; Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart.; *Hon. Libr.*, Dr. James Knight; *Hon. Treas.*, John Mann, jun., C.A.; *Sec.*, Prof. Peter Bennett.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—*Chairman*, Lord Rowallan; *Hon. Treas.*, John Fleming; *Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Gray; *Sec. and Treas.*, F. Bisset, 16 Carlton Place, S.S.; *Sup.*, Dr. D. O. MacGregor, M.B.; *Matron*, Miss Jessie Campbell.

WESTERN INFIRMARY OF GLASGOW (Incorporated).—*Chairman*, Sir Matthew Arthur, Bt.; *Sec. and Treas.*, J. Matheson Johnston, C.A. 87 Union Street; *Medical Supt.*, Dr. Donald J. Mackintosh, M.V.O., LL.D.

GLASGOW ATHENÆUM (Incorporated 1847), St. George's Place.—*Pres.*, The Marquis of Ailsa; *Chairman of Governors*, Alexander Knox, F.S.I.; *Sec.*, Stuart S. Forsyth.

ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, 176 W. Regent Street.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wellwood R. Ferguson, W.S.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, James Macfarlane; *Vice-Pres.*, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.; *Sec.*, J. T. T. Brown, LL.D., 97 W. Regent St.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0½	8 8	0 14 0	3 2½	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3½	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¼	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¾	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¾	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4½	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¼	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4¾	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.—Ireland is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, between 51° 26 — 55° 21′ N. latitude and 5° 25′ — 10° 30′ W. longitude, with a total area of 32,531 square miles, a greatest length of 302 miles, and a greatest breadth of 174 miles. It is separated from Great Britain by the Irish Channel, and contains many isolated hills round its coasts, with a great plain in the centre, from 50–350 feet above sea level. The highest points in Ireland are Carrantuohill (3,414 feet) and Beenkeragh (3,314 feet), in the Macgillicuddy Reeks of Kerry; Galtymore (3,015 feet), on the boundary between Limerick and Tipperary; Lugnaquilla, in Wicklow (3,039 feet); and Muilrea (2,688 feet), in Mayo. The *Shannon*, the largest river in the British Isles, rises at the foot of Cuilcagh Mountain, in Cavan, and flows southward for some 214 miles, through Loughs Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree and Derg, to a wide estuary and the Atlantic between Clare on the north, and Limerick and Kerry on the south. The *Erne* also drains westwards, and the *Foyle* and *Bann* northwards, into the Atlantic. The eastern system contains the *Liffey*, from the Wicklow Mountains to the Irish Sea at Dublin; the *Boyne*, from Kildare to the Irish Sea at Drogheda; the *Slaney*, to Wexford Harbour; the *Barrow*, from the north, and Suir and Nore, from the west, to the harbour of Waterford; the *Blackwater*, from the Kerry hills to Youghal Harbour on the south coast; and the *Lee*, from the west to Cork Harbour on the south coast.

Ireland contains the largest lake in the United Kingdom in *Lough Neagh*, 183 sq. miles in area, and is interspersed with lakes in the north and west, the largest being *Loughs Erne*, *Corrib*, and *Mask* in the north and west, *Strangford* in the north-east, and the Shannon chain, already mentioned, in the centre. In the highlands of Kerry are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*.

CLIMATE.—The climate is more equable than that of Great Britain, the range of temperature being smaller; and the rainfall, although generally more abundant, is not so heavy as that of a large portion of Scotland, or so light as that of a large portion of eastern England.

POPULATION.—The population of Ireland at the census of 1911 was 4,390,219 (2,192,048 males and 2,198,171 females), giving a density of 137 per sq. mile. The estimated population at 30 June, 1915, was 4,381,398. The population is distributed over the four provinces in the administrative counties and county boroughs, and in the principal urban districts, as shown in the tables on pp. 523 and 529. In 1914 the births numbered 99,082 (22·6 per 1,000), the deaths 71,664 (16·4 per 1,000), and the marriages 23,717 (5·4 per 1,000).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY. — Ireland is mainly an agricultural country, but it imports a great quantity of farm produce, much of which could be produced in the island. In 1913 the value of farm produce and other food-stuffs imported was £25,916,440, or more than one-third of the total imports. The total imports for the year amounted to £73,673,149, an increase on the year of £505,450; and the exports to £73,886,411, an increase of £6,704,433. In every year during the last decade, with the exception of 1908, there has been an increase in imports, and only two years during that period—1908 and 1911—have shown decreases in exports. There has been a marked improvement in the volume of Ireland's trade as well as in its value. Of the exports, 55 per cent. consists of farm produce, 39 per cent. of manufactured goods, and 6 per cent. of raw materials. Ireland's imports are worth £16 15*s.* 8*d.* per head, and her exports £16 17*s.* 6*d.* per head of her population. The principal exports are live stock, bacon and hams, butter, poultry, eggs, oats, potatoes, vegetables, and flax, &c., together with the products of the live stock industries—such as hides, skins, wool, feathers, &c. Ireland exported in 1913 36,643 horses to Great Britain, as compared with 11,899 which came from the rest of the world; 1,109,621 cattle, against 14,743; 659,255 sheep, against 501; and 200,296 swine; 995,257 cwt. of bacon, against 4,857,890 cwt. (almost all coming from Denmark and the United States); and 120,419 cwt. of hams, against 854,995 cwt. (practically all coming from Canada and the United States).

GOVERNMENT.—Ireland sends 103 members to the Imperial House of Commons (*see* p. 200), and the Irish Peers elect from among themselves 28 representatives to sit in the House of Lords (*see* p. 123). The Government of Ireland Act, passed on Sept. 18, 1914, provides a separate Legislature for dealing with certain Irish affairs, and reduces the Irish representation in the Imperial House of Commons from 103 to 42; but its operation is suspended until after the termination of the war. The Lord Lieutenant, appointed by the Crown, and holding office during the continuance of the Government that appoints him, is now the official head of the Executive Government; but the Chief Secretary, who usually sits in the Cabinet, virtually controls all Irish administration. The Irish branches of the Customs and Excise, the Inland Revenue, and the Post Office are controlled from London headquarters. Under the Imperial Treasury are the Treasury Remembrancer's Office in Ireland, the Irish Board of Public Works, and the Irish Valuation Office; and through the Joint Committee which regulates the administration of the National Insurance Act, the Treasury also controls the Irish Commission under that Act. The Board of Trade has branches in Ireland dealing with the Mercantile Marine, the Royal Naval Reserve, and Labour Exchanges; and its sanction is necessary for all expenditure by the Commissioners of Irish Lights. The remaining public services in Ireland are either wholly or partly under the Irish Government; their official heads, whether paid or unpaid, are appointed by the Crown, or by the Lord Lieutenant; and, with the exceptions noted in the following pages, they are wholly maintained or assisted out of the annual Parliamentary Votes. The salaries of the Irish Judiciary and of four of the principal Land Commissioners are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

RELIGION.—The last Irish census shows:—

	Number.	Percentage of Population.
Roman Catholics	3,242,670	73·9
Church of Ireland	576,611	13·1
Presbyterians	440,525	10·0
Methodists	62,382	1·4
301 other denominations	65,652	1·5
Information refused	2,379	0·1
Total	4,390,219	100·0

The principal bodies included in the 301 "other denominations" are:—Congregationalists or Independents, 9,370; Baptists, 8,227; Unitarians, 7,766; Reformed Presbyterians, 5,328; Brethren, 5,167; Jews, 5,148.

Roman Catholics form the large majority of the inhabitants of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. In Ulster, Roman Catholics form the largest single body, the figures per 1,000 being:—Roman Catholics, 437; Church of Ireland, 232; Presbyterians, 266; Methodists, 31; and "all other denominations," 34.

His Majesty's Household in Ireland.

Hereditary Lord High Steward in Ireland, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, K.C.V.O.
Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland, Marquess of Ormonde, K.P., H.M.L.
Honorary Physicians, J. Little, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; Sir John Moore, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., D.L.
Honorary Surgeons, Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. Ball, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.S.; Lt.-Col. Sir T. Myles, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, C. E. Fitzgerald, M.D.

OFFICE OF ARMS AND CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK,
Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle.

[*For List of Knights and other Officers of the Order of St. Patrick, see p.* 147.]

Ulster King of Arms and Regr. of Order of St. Patrick, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A. £600
Athlone Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster, G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B. ..... £20 and £50
Registrar of the Office of Arms, T. U. Sadleir, M.A.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Ivor Churchill Guest, 2nd Baron Wimborne, G.M.P., *born* 16th January, 1863; *married*, 1902, Hon. Alice Katherine Grosvenor, daughter of 2nd Lord Ebury; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 18th February, 1915 ..... £20,000

THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD.

£4,554.

Private Secretary, Lord Basil Blackwood ... £829
Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A. 50
State Steward and Chamberlain, ... 600
Comptroller, Capt. A. I. G. Murray-Graham 300
Military Sec., Capt. Sir George L. L. B. Prescott, Bart. 400
Master of the Stables, Capt. G. Heseltine ...
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. Humphrey Lloyd; Lieut. Hon. Ian Maitland .....each 200
Gentleman in Waiting, S. M. Power.
Physicians in Ordinary, E. Macdowel Cosgrave, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; and James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Surgeons in Ordinary, F. Conway Dwyer, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; and E. H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Surgeon to Household, W. I. de Courcy Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. £100
Surg. Oculist, H. C. Mooney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Surg.-Dentist, G. J. Goldie, L.D.S., L.R.C.P.I.
Dean of Chapel Royal, Rev. C. W. O'H. Mease, M.A. 285

The Lord Lieutenant and His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Lord Chancellor—I. J. O'Brien.
Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Ranfurly.
Earl St. Aldwyn.
Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
Viscount Bryce.
Lord Clonbrock.
Lord Castletown.
Lord Allerton.
Lord Barrymore.
Lord Grenfell.
Lord Atkinson.
Lord Pirrie.
Lord MacDonnell.
Augustine Birrell *(Chief Sec.)*.
Christopher Palles *(Ld. Ch. Baron)*.
Sir Wm. Moore Johnson, Bart.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Andrew Marshall Porter, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Hugh Holmes.
John Young.
Arthur James Balfour.
John George Gibson *(Judge)*.
Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden *(Judge)*.
Gerald W. Balfour.
Sir Edward Henry Carson
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews.
Sir David Harrel.
William Kenny *(Judge)*.
Jonathan Hogg.
John Ross *(Judge)*.
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson.
Frederick Wrench.
Thomas Andrews.
Walter Hume Long.
James Henry Mussen Campbell.
Sir Patrick Coll.
Richard R. Cherry *(Ld. Ch. Justice)*.
Richard Edward Meredith.
Alexander M. Carlisle.
Robert Young.
Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton.
Thomas Wallace Russell.
Sir James Brown Dougherty.
James Owens Wylie *(Judge)*.
William Frederick Bailey.
Sir Robert E. Matheson.
Thomas Shillington
Michael Francis Cox.
Robert G. Gleadinning.
Laurence A. Waldron.
Chas. A. O'Connor *(Master of the Rolls)*.
Thomas Lopdell O'Shaughnessy.
Sir Arthur H. F. Paget.
William Huston Dodd *(Judge)*.
Edward Archdale.
Thos. F. Molony *(Lord Justice)*.
William Joseph Myles Starkie.
Jonathan Pim *(Judge)*.
Sir Matthew Nathan.
John Gordon.
Stephen Ronan *(Lord Justice)*.

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as The Right Honourable.

DIRECTORY OF IRISH COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS.

For further particulars relating to the County Boroughs *see* Municipal Directory of Ireland.

Provinces, Counties (With Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq mile	*Emigrants, 1914.	H.M. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	Chairmen of County Councils.	Secretaries of C.C. *Address,* Assize Town (col. 1), except where otherwise stated.	Clerks of the Crown and Peace. *Address,* County Courthouse at Assize Town (col. 1).
LEINSTER.								
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	36,252	104	156	Lord Rathdonnell	W. McM. Kavanagh, D.L.	Richard J. Keogh	J. D. MacCarthy.
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	172,394	504	598	Earl of Meath, K.P.	P. J. O'Neill	R. T. Blackburn, J.P.	Geo. Fottrell, *Greea St. Courthouse, Dublin.*
Dublin County Borough	7,911	304,802	24,658			—	—	
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	66,627	101	203	Sir A. Weldon, Bt., D.S.O.	Matthew J. Minch	Thomas Langan	J. W. Dane, D.L.
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	74,962	94	195	Marquess of Ormonde, K.P.	John Butler	George T. Morris	*Crown*—J. Poe. *Peace*—R. Langrishe.
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	56,832	73	153	Earl of Rosse	John Dooly	Charles P. Kingston	J. P. Fagan.
Longford (Longford)	257,770	43,820	109	388	Earl of Longford, K.P.	John Phillips, M.P.	Thomas N. Edgeworth, D.L.	J. Forbes O'Ferrall.
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	63,665	201	398	Sir H. Bellingham, Bt.	William A. Doran	Charles McAlester	A. N. Sheridan.
Meath (Trim)	577,735	65,091	72	209	Sir N. T. Everard, Bt.	Thomas Halligan	John J. Grennan, *Navan*	George Knight.
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	54,629	82	137	Sir Alex. C. P. Coote, Bt.	John Byrne	James Carey	Robert T. Fitzgerald.
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,986	88	168	Lord Castlemaine	Joseph P. Dowdall	John T. Roche	P. R. Kelly
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	102,273	113	140	Earl of Courtown	John Bolger	N. J. Frizelle	Henry L. Meadows, M.A.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,711	7.	115	Visct. Powerscourt, M.V.O.	Daniel Condren	Simon J. Doyle	William Deverell, M.A., LL.B.
	4,847,731	1,162,044	153	2,860				
MUNSTER.								
Clare (Ennis)	788 337	104,232	84	760	Sir Michl. O'Loghlen, Bt.	Joseph K. Kett	Fredk. N. Studdert, D.L.	William Healy.
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	375,431	109	2,040	Earl of Bandon, K.P.	Michael Barry	Eugene Callanan	W.R.: H. A. Wynne, LL.D. E.R. and City—H. T. Wright.
Cork County Borough	2,681	76,673	28,303			—	—	
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	159,691	88	1,343	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.	James T. O'Connor	M. J. Quinlan	F. C. Downing.
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104 551	101	664	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	W. R. Gubbins	John J. Quaid	W. M. Beauchamp.
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,528	10,331			—	—	
Tipperary, N. Riding (Nenagh)	493,266	62,881	81	458	Lord Dunalley	Thomas Duggan	R. E. Bayly	Walter Nolan, *Clonmel.*
,, S. Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	89,552	103			Michael Slattery	Michael O'Donnell, J.P.	
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	56,502	79			Thomas Power	R.G. Paul, B.A., *Dungarvan*	William A. Dobbyn.
Waterford Co. Borough	1,438	27,464	12,323	387	(Vacant)	—	—	
	5,963,557	1,035,095	111	5,652				
ULSTER.								
Antrim (Belfast)	702,654	193,864	176	1,793†	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.	J. S. F. McCance	A. H. Coates	Martin J. Burke.
Belfast County Borough	14,937	386,947	16,579	—	Lord Pirrie, K.P.	—	—	
Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	120,291	246	637	Earl of Gosford, K.P.	H. B. Armstrong, D.L.	Joseph Atkinson, D.L.	Thomas J. Marron.
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	91,173	125	657	Rt. Hon. Thos. Lough, M.P.	Thomas P. McKenna	William Finlay	Hugh H. Moore.
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	168,537	90	796	Sir John Olphert, C.V.O.	James Dunlevy	Bernard McFadden	R. A. Wilson, LL.B.
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	204,303	214	1,006†	Marquess of Londonderry	Rt. Hon. T. Andrews, D.L.	Robert MacIlwaine	G. L. MacLaine.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	61,836	95	247	J. E. F. Colum	John McHugh	E. H. Archdale	J. W. Hanrahan.
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	124	560	Col. J. J. Clark, ch.c.c.	Col. J. J. Clark, H.M.L.	Thompson B. Adams	Alfred M. Lunn.
Londonderry Co. Borough	2,579	40,780	10,119		Earl of Leitrim	—	—	
Monaghan (Monaghan)	328,990	71,455	143	304	Lord Rossmore	Thomas Toal	Denis C. Rushe, B.A.	Wm. McWilliam.
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,593	142,665	117	612	Rt. Hon. Edwd. Archdale	Duke of Abercorn	C. C. Hamilton, *Omagh*	James Toner.
	5,331,626	1,581,606	189	6,612				
CONNAUGHT.								
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	182,2 4	79	1,576	Lord Clonbrock, K.P.	James McDonnell	Walter Gordon Seymour	Gerald Cloherty.
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shann'n)	376,510	63,582	108	527	Lord Harlech	Thomas Fallon	Charles Dolan	Richd. Allen.
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,356	192,177	92	1,944	Marquess of Sligo	James McGarry	Joseph T. Kelly	Sir Benjamin Whitney.
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	93,956	99	596	The O'Conor Don	John Fitzgibbon, M.P.	Michael J. Heverin, B.A.	William Early.
Sligo (Sligo)	442,205	79,045	114	547	Maj. Charles K. O'Hara	John O'Dowd, M.P.	Michael Keane	W. R. Fenton.
	4,228,211	620,984	92	5,100				
Total, Ireland	20,371,125	4,390,219	137	20,314				

* Total Emigrants, *Natives of Ireland*, 1st May, 1851, to 31st December, 1914, 4,293,641; total of *all* Emigrants, 4,349,144.

† The figures in this column for the Cos. Antrim and Down include those for the parts of Belfast Co. Borough which heretofore were part of these respective counties.

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE AND SUBSIDIARY SERVICES.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND PRIVY COUNCIL,
Dublin Castle.—£25,165.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. A. Birrell, K.C., M.P. £4,425
Private Secretary, A. P. Magill, LL.B. £420
Assist. do., W. T. Barden.
Under-Secretary, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir M. Nathan, G.C.M.G. £2,000
Private Secretary, G. P. Kurten £150
Assist. Under-Sec. and Clerk of Privy Council, Sir E. O'Farrell, C.B. £1,350
Principal Clerks, W. P. J. Connolly, I.S.O.; J. J. Taylor, C.B., I.S.O. ..... £700 to £900
1st Class Clerks (1st Section), S. J. M. Power; C. M. Martin-Jones, £550 to £650; (*2nd Section*), G. C. Duggan; J. Brennan ..... £200 to £500
Registrar, R. H. Wright ..... £350 to £500

Irish Office in London,
Old Queen Street, S.W.

Chief Clerk, S. J. M. Power.
Draftsman of Parl. Bills, F. N. Greer, C.B. £700 to £900

Law Officers.

Attorney Genl., Rt. Hon. J. Gordon, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor Genl., James O'Connor, K.C. £2,000
Chief Cr. Solicitor, Sir M. J. Kelly £1,200

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
Custom House, Dublin.—£115,266.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B. £1,800
Private Secretary, G. A. Harris £150
Other Members, Under-Secretary for Ireland; Sir T. J. Stafford, Bt., C.B., F.R.C.S.I. (*Medical*); E. Bourke £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, A. R. Barlas, M.A. £1,000
Assist. Secs., M. O'Sullivan; J. E. Devlin ..each £800
Principal Clerks, E. W. Leach; M. Gregg; J. L. S. Smith ..... £600 to £700
Depy. Principals, G. A. Mahon, LL.B.; W. H. Wilson; W. Corbitt; S. Watt; H. Diamond; A. D. Codling £300 to £600
Inspectors, R. C. Lynch; E. A. Saunderson; C. H. O'Conor; R. P. FitzPatrick; J. F. MacCabe; F. J. McCarthy; R. J. Pack-Beresford; A. P. Delany; Alfred Tennyson ..... £500 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne; Sir J. Acheson MacCullagh; E. Coey Bigger; Brendan MacCarthy; C. J. MacCormack; Brian O'Brien; E. F. Stephenson £500 to £700; Mrs. Florence Dillon (*tempy.*) ..£420
Chief Engineering Insp., P. C. Cowan, D.SC., M.I.C.E. £900
Engineering Inspectors, A. D. Price, M.A.I., £400 to £600; L. E. H. Deane (*Senior Architect*), £400 to £500; C. L. Robinson (*Architect*) ....£300 to £400
Inspector of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. £900
Auditors, R. J. Newell, B.L.; D. B. Sheehan; C. D. Barry, B.L.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Considine, J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.L.; Maurice Cosgrave, B.L.; E. P. McCarron, B.L.; A. C. Ellis, B.L.; W. Boughey, LL.D. £300 to £800
Legal Adviser, G. T. B. Vanston, K.C., LL.D. £1,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,
4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£169,406.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P. £1,350
Secretary, T. P. Gill. £1,800
Assist.-Secs., John Rich Campbell, B.SC. (*Agric.*); G. Fletcher, F.G.S. (*Tech. Inst.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Dep. do. (Agric.), J. S. Gordon, B.SC. £950
Chief Clerk, H. G. Smith, M.A., LL.D. ....£700 to £900
Supt. of Stats. and Intelgce., T. Butler ..£600 to £700
Senr. Staff Officer, J. V. Coyle, B.L. .....£500 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. P. Walsh £400 to £700
Asst. to do., M. Killeen. ..... £250 to £400
Staff Officers, R. Duncan; A. Kelly; F. J. Meyrick, M.A., £350 to £600; J. Hooper, B.A., £350 to £500; W. Dalton, B.A.; J. Hogan, B.A.; E. A. Morris, B.A.; P. F. Walsh; D. T. Hussey; W. H. Hillyard. £300 to £400

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle.

Inspectors, T. I. Considine, F.R.C.P.I.; W. R. Dawson, M.D. ..... £2,000 to £2,200
Staff Officer, J. Smith ..... £350 to £450

General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle.—£113,974.

Chairman, Max. S. Green £1,200
Vice-Chairman, The MacDermot, D.L. £1,000
Medical Member, D. Edgar Flinn, V.D., F.R.C.S.I. £850
Inspector, Maj. A. F. Owen-Lewis, D.S.O. £500 to £600
Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.S.O. ..... £450 to £550
Contr. of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.S.O. ... £400 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter ..... £350 to £450
Staff Clerk, J. White ..... £300 to £400

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
Dublin Castle.—£110,516.

Chief Insp., D. Edgar Flinn, V.D., F.R.C.S.I. £600 to £800
Assist. do., C. Graham, M.A. ..... £250 to £500

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin.—£13,362.

Registrar-Gen., Sir William J Thompson, M.D. £1,000
Sec. and Asst. Regr.-Genl., D.S. Doyle, LL.B. £600 to £800
Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkiner, M.D. £550
Supts., G. A. Newnham; J. T. Dewar ..£350 to £500
Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.A. £300 to £500

Inspectors, &c.

Agriculture, T. S. Porter, £755; J. H. Hinchcliff, PH.D.; E. Gallagher; J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S.; A. Poole Wilson; A. C. Forbes; A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S.; F. C. Mason, M.R.C.V.S.; H. Hunter, B.SC.; G. H. Pethybridge, PH.D., £400 to £600; M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S., £600; A. Crockett, A.R.C.SC.I.; J. Johnston, A.R.C.SC.I.; W. S. Irving; D. Twomey, A.R.C.SC.I.; J. Getty, A.R.C.SC.I.; W. F. Prendergast, A.R.C.SC.I.; G. Robinson; J. Crozier ..... £200 to £400
Tech. Instr., W. V. Dixon, B.A., £600 to £800; R. Turnbull, B.SC.; P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A.; H. Garrett, PH.D.; J. J. McCaffery £400 to £600; W. T. Macartney Filgate, £300 to £400; C. P. McGann; E. P. Barrett, B.SC.; W. A. F. Lethbridge, B.A.; G. Atkinson, A.R.C.A.; J. Ingram, B.SC.; W. G. Pirie, M.A.; R. H. Sheridan; A. L. Fletcher, M.A. ..... £200 to £400
Fisheries, E. W. L. Holt (*Chief*), £700 to £900; C. Green, B.A.; R. H. Lee ..... £400 to £600
Vet. Ch. Inspr., D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S. £700 to £900
Superintending Vet. Insps., F. Kerr; J. H. Norris; J. Purdy; W. W. Malone ..... £400 to £600
Transit Insprs., H. J. O'Donnell; P. MacNulty; A. Reeves; R. A. Whyte ..... £200 to £400
Statistics, J. Clibborn Hill, £500; M. I. Jamieson; O. W. H. Roulston ..... £200 to £400
Economic Geologist, E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.SC.I. £500
Chief Agrl. Analyst, D. S. Jardin, F.I.C.S. £400 to £600

Institutions of Science and Art.

Dir. of Museum, G. N. Count Plunkett, F.S.A. ..£700
Keepers of Museum, R. F. Scharff, PH.D., £600; G. Coffey, B.E.; J. J. Buckley ..... £400 to £500
Libn., National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A. £650
Headmaster, School of Art, J. Ward, A.R.C.A. ... £70c
Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Sir F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. £550

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Professors:—Agriculture, James Wilson, M.A., B.SC.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.SC., F.L.S.; *Chemistry*, G. T. Morgan, D.SC.; *Engineering*, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A., B.A.I.; *Geology*, G. A. J. Cole, F.R.S. *Mathematics*, W. McFadden Orr, M.A., F.R.S.; *Physics*, W. Brown, B.SC.; *Zoology*, G. H. Carpenter, B.SC., £700 to £700; *Forestry*, A. Henry, M.A., F.L.S. .....£400 to £600
Lecturers:—Organic Chemistry, ... O'Farrelly, M.A.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, George Stephenson; *Agricultural Biology*, David Houston, F.L.S.; *Engineering*, John Taylor, M.A.; *Physics*, F. E. Hackett, M.A., PH.D. ..... £350 to £450
Registrar, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. ..... £300 to £450

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND.
Pembroke Road, Dublin.

Principal, A. E. Mettam, B.SC., M.R.C.V.S.

Geological Survey of Ireland.

Director of Survey, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. £100
Senior Geologist, W. B. Wright, B.A., F.G.S. £500 to £600
Geologists, T. Hallissy, B.A.; H. T. Kennedy £120 to £400

UNDER BOARDS WHOSE MEMBERS ARE, WITH EXCEPTIONS IN EACH CASE SPECIFIED, UNPAID.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD,
23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Income (1915-16).—(1) £41,250, being Interest on Grant (£1,500,000) from Irish Church Surplus; (2) £20,000 from Irish Development Grant; and (3) Parliamentary Grant making up the balance of £250,000.
Permanent Members, Sir Henry Doran; W. L. Micks, M.A. ..... each £2,000
Secretary, J. R. O'Brien £900
Chief Clerk, F. S. Sheridan, B.L. £600

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Land Inspr., H. R. Vereker £900
Supt. Surveyor, R. Freestone £600
Inspr. of Industries, J. G. Phelan £400

PRIMARY EDUCATION.
National Education Board,
Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.
£1,805,919. Administration, £29,526.

Resident Commr., W. J. M. Starkie, LITT.D., LL.D. £1,500
Secretaries, W. J. Dilworth, M.A., £850 to £1,000; A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, M.A. £800
Accountant, D. Frizzell £800
Chief Inspectors, J. McNeill, B.A.; T. P. O'Connor, B.A. £750 to £800
Examiners, W. J. Purcell; D. Carroll; W. Bright, LL.D. £520 to £600

SECONDARY EDUCATION.
Intermediate Education Board,
1 Hume Street, Dublin.

Income.—(1) Interest (in 1914, £33,298) on Securities £1,223,583) representing Grant of £1,000,000 from Irish Church Surplus and Savings; (2) Grant (in 1914, £46,567) from Local Taxation Account; (3) also distributes annual Parliamentary Grant of £40,000 toward salaries of secondary school teachers.
Asst. Commissioners, W. F. Butler, M.A.; W. A. Houston, M.A.
Inspectors, R. C. B. Kerin, B.A.; Ernest Ensor, M.A.; J. J. O'Neill, M.A.; J. E. Maguire, M.A.; Thos. Rea, M.A.; William Miller, SC.D.; John Bithrey, M.A.; George Nicholls, M.A.
Chief Clerk, S. Ó. FitzPatrick.

Endowed Schools Commission,
6, Grafton Street, Dublin.—£900.
Secretary, Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS,
2 Kildare Place, Dublin.—£2,220.
Secretaries, Arnold F. Graves, B.L.; R. M. Sweetman, B.L. ..... £600 to £700
Clerk and Book-keeper, J. R. Boyd ..... £150 to £450

BRANCHES OF UNITED KINGDOM SERVICES, OR OTHERWISE UNDER CONTROL OF THE TREASURY OR BOARD OF TRADE.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
Custom House, Port of Dublin.

Customs.

Collectors, J. H. Morton (*Dublin*), £800; J. W. Crook (*Waterford*) and J. Dawson (*Newry*) ..... £320 to £450
Surveyors (*Port of Dublin*), L. M. Balfe, D. T. Jewell, £550; J. R. Keeley, £450; J. Halligan £470

Excise.

Collectors, J. Langan (*Dublin*), £800; J. W. Malcolm (*Dundalk*), A. H. Woods (*Kilkenny*), E. Marrable (*Galway*) ..... £500 to £650
Surveyor (*Dublin*), H. Craig £450

Customs and Excise.

Collectors, G. S. Sterling (*Belfast*), £700 to £800; W. R. Twichett (*Limerick*), M. J. Counahan (*Cork*), H. Morphy (*Londonderry*) ..... £500 to £650

INLAND REVENUE, Custom House, Dublin.
Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax, Richard J. Martin ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, B. Collins ..... £600 to £700

Stamps and Taxes.

Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, and Asst. Regr. of St.-Stk. Cos., Joseph Simpson, I.S.O. ... £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerk, Arthur W. Beatty ..... £600 to £800
Senior Clerks, T. F. Lynch; H. Eckersley, £450 to £550; W. Abbott; P. Hughes ..... £350 to £450

Estate Duty Office,
Dublin.

Asst. Sec. and Regr., Arthur Whewell £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, T. J. Maguire; J. Roche £600 to £800
Assistant do., M. Kelly, £580; H. H. Grace £550
1st Class Clerks, J. A. Carroll; A. F. Plunkett; J. Brown; C. F. Sweeny; T. Jack; R. J. Mackrell £350 to £500

POST OFFICE,
General Post Office, Sackville Street, Dublin.

Secretary, A. H. Norway ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. Macmahon ..... £600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. J. Coonan; T. B. McDowell; J. J. Cahalan ..... £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, P. J. Keawell; J. Booth; J.M. Stephenson; W. H. Hennessy ..... £315 to £430
Telephone Superintendent, F. Cowley .... £500 to £600
Solicitor, E. R. Bate ..... £600 to £900
Accountant, E. M. Browne ..... £600 to £750
Examiner, P. Muckesy ..... £500 to £600
Book-keeper, H. N. Bowesman ..... £500 to £570
Cashier, J. P. O'Connor ..... £440 to £500
Principal Clerk, R. R. Jones ..... £440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, H. J. Knowles; J. S. Plaisted; W. G. Woodman; E. Ellis; S. J. Harrison; E. A. Ingram £315 to £430
Contr., Dublin Postal Distr., H.J.Tipping £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, J. J. Kenny ..... £470 to £530
Superintendy. Engr., E. Gomersall ..... £520 to £700
Surveyors, Northern Dist., G. A. Whiteman; *Southern Dist.*, W. Brown ..... £650 to £900

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE,
Dublin Castle.—£3,643.

Treasury Remembrancer, M. F. Headlam £1,200
Chief Clerk, O. Campbell ..... £600 to £700
Clerk, E. Fahy, B.L. ..... £350 to £500
Examiners, P. J. Walsh, B.A. (as senior £50 extra); J. Maher, A.B.A.A. ..... £180 to £350
Clerk to Treasury Remembrancer, J. V. Fahy.

National Teachers' Superannuation.

Superintendent, The Treasury Remembrancer.
First Clerk, James Duncan ..... £400 to £600

VALUATION AND BOUNDARY SURVEY,
6 Ely Place, Dublin.—£37,733.

Commissioner, Sir J. G. Barton, C.B. £1,500
Chief Valuer, Charles J. Boland, F.S.I. .. £550 to £700
Head Valuer, Finance Act Branch, James Carroll £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, Alfred Beckett £550

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
51 St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.—£280,585 for Works, Buildings, &c.; £50,008 for Railways; and £46,732 for Administration.

Chairman, Sir G. A. Stevenson, K.C.B., C.V.O. .. £1,500
Commissioners, Philip Hanson; Thomas P. Le Fanu, C.B. ..... each £1,200

Secretary, Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. ....£650 to £800
Assist. Secretary, G. E. Shanahan .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. C. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley; George Price, LL.D., £350 to £500; H. P. Boland £250 to £500
Accountant, J. L. Collins .....£600 to £800
Heads of Divisions, J. J. Healy; A. H. Sidwell; J. Halligan .....£420 to £550
Engineer, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. .....£750 to £900
Assist. do., C. H. Olley, M.I.C.E. .....£400 to £600
2nd Assist. do., J. C. Smith .....£300 to £400
Solicitor & Treasury Solr. in Ireland, J. Donnelly £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Surveyors of Buildings, J. H. Pentland, B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; A. Robinson, M.V.O. .....£500 to £650
Asst. Prin. Survrs., W. M. Paton, A.R.I.B.A.; A. K. Brown; E. Twist; H. Allbery, A.R.I.B.A. £400 to £500

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Dublin Branch, Custom House.

Superintendent, H. E. Pitman .....£450 to £600
Deputy do., E. H. Chapman .....£300 to £400
Technical Officer, J. E. H. Wilson .....£200 to £350
Editor, Printer & Publishers of Dublin Gazette, A. Thom & Co., Ltd., 87-89 Mid. Abbey Street, Dublin.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION (IRELAND),

Pembroke Ho., Up. Mount St., Dublin.—£492,090.

Chairman, Sir Joseph A. Glynn £1,500
Private Secretary, J. B. Shortt £100
Deputy Chairman, Walter S. Kinnear £1,200
Commrs., Wm. J. Maguire, M.D., and Mrs. M. L. Dickie, M.A., LL.B., each £1,000; Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
Secretary, John Houlihan .....£850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary, Pierce Kent .....£550 to £700
Accountant, D. P. Gallagher .....£550 to £700
1st Class Clerks and Asst. Acots., J. Duffy; V. J. Fielding; J. E. Finn; W. R. Maconkey; J. A. McCarron; A. F. J. Moran; C. J. Murphy £350 to £500
Medl. Offrs., J. O'Donoghue; Chas. Dickson £550 to £700
Assistant Medical Officer, Seamus O'Beirn £350
Legal Adviser, Hugh Horan .....£500 to £600

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, Cecil H. Darley .....£550 to £700
Inspectors, J. Cassedy; S. Clandillon; F. Guy; T. Roche; W. Walker, £350 to £500; Mrs. N. H. Walker .....£300 to £400

Friendly Societies Registry,

12 Sth. Frederick St., Dublin.

Asst. Regr. for Ireland, D. O'C. Miley £360

BOARD OF TRADE,

27 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Principal Officer, Capt. William Tillar; *Ship Surveyor*, T. D. Taylor; *Engr. Surveyor*, F. Carruthers.
Belfast.—*Ship Surveyors*, W. H. Chantler, T. Dickerson; *Engineer Surveyors*, W. C. Ward, J. S. Herriot, N. S. Couch.
Londonderry.—*Engineer Surveyor*, T. Kendall.
Cork.—*Engr. Surveyor*, G. M. Gray; *Ship Surveyor*, R. Blake.
Queenstown.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. E. J. Sharpe; *Medical Officer*, W. McLean, M.D.

Marine Department.

Mercantile Marine Office, 26 and 27 Eden Quay, *Dublin*; and Victoria Road, *Cork*.

Royal Naval Reserve, Dublin.
Registrar, Capt. Sir Alex. A. Walker, Bart., R.N.R.
Royal Naval Reserve, Cork.
Registrar, John George Clements, R.N.R.

Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance,

Lord Edward St., Dublin.

Divl. Offr. for Ireland, Major T. W. M. Fuge £600 to £800
Asst. do., B. J. Gwynn .....£350 to £500

Commissioners of Irish Lights,

D'Olier Street, Dublin.

Scientific Adviser, Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S.
Secretary, Hubert G. Cook.
Inspector of Lights, R. Deane.
Asst. do., H. H. Manders.
Engineer & Supt., C. W. Scott, B.A.
Asst. do., S. W. Nugent, B.A.
Accountant, C. P. R. James.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1881-1914.

Products.	Quinquennial Average Prices.									
	1881-1885.	1885-1889.	1890-1894.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.	1905-1909.	1910-1914.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat .....cwt.	7 11¼	6 5¼	6 6¼	6 4½	6 5½	7 4½	7 8¼
Oats..... ,,	6 0¼	5 3½	6 4	5 1¾	5 7½	5 10¾	6 4
Barley ..... ,,	7 2¼	6 2¾	6 11½	6 8	7 0¾	7 2¼	7 5½
Hay ..... ,,	2 6¾	2 1¼	3 1¾	2 5	3 0	3 0½	3 2¾
Potatoes ..... ,,	2 10¼	2 5¾	2 11½	2 10¾	3 2¾	3 2¼	3 6
Grass Seeds ..... ,,	...	...	...	7 7¼	11 10¼	11 11¾	11 4
Butter ..... ,,	101 3	89 3	96 5	89 9	94 11	101 4	105 6
Pork ..... ,,	48 6½	42 10½	44 1½	39 2¾	46 1¾	50 9½	57 11
Flax .....14 lb.	6 4½	6 1½	6 7½	5 6½	6 7½	8 10½	8 4½
Wool .....lb.	0 9⅞	0 9⅝	0 9¼	0 8½	0 6⅞	0 10¾	0 11¼
Eggs 120	7 1	...	...	6 6¼	6 9½	8 ⅔	9 4
Beef .....cwt.	63 4	53 6	53 10	53 2	56 3	55 3	60 10
Mutton ..... ,,	71 9	62 5	60 5	60 8	62 11	64 11	65 8
Store Cattle :—							
1 to 2 years .....head	123 2	110 9	115 6	124 11	138 7	142 11	169 2
2 to 3 years ..... ,,	191 9	173 3	177 10	177 1	194 2	197 2	226 0
3 and over ..... ,,	...	...	224 6	222 0	250 3	251 3	263 5
Springers ..... ,,	...	...	263 5	253 6	270 8	274 11	300 7
Store Sheep ;—							
Lambs ..... ,,	26 5	24 11	24 9	24 6	24 8	27 4	26 3
1 to 2 years ..... ,,	...	...	33 10	33 5	35 3	40 1	34 6
2 and over ..... ,,	...	...	38 1	35 5	37 9	40 2	34 5

The Irish Judiciary, Magistracy, and Police.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

House of Lords.

[For Constitution *see* p. 238.]

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN IRELAND,
Four Courts, Dublin.—£114,744.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.—Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Chief Baron.

Lords Justices.—Rt. Hon. Stephen Ronan (1915) and Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony...each £4,000

Regr. and Clk. of Errors, R. C. de Versan £1,200

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hn. I. J. O'Brien (1913) £6,000

Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper and Perpetual Secretary, Gerald Horan.....£900

Private Secretary, J. Gerald Dougherty...£500

Chief Clerk, Edwd. D MacLaughlin, LL.B. £1,000

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor, M.A. (1912) £4,000

Chief Clerk, Edward W. Salmon.....£1,000

Chancery Judge, Hon. D. P. Barton (1904) £3,500

Chief Clerk, T. W. Ellerker £1,000

Land Judge, Rt. Hon. J. Ross, LL.D. (1896) £3,500

Registrar, J. M. Kennedy.....£1,000

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. R. R. Cherry, LL.D. (1914) £5,000

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Chr. Palles, LL.D. (1874) £4,600

Justices, Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson, M.A. (1888); Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, LL.D. (1892), *Probate and Matrimonial*; Hon. Walter Boyd, LL.D. (1897), *Admiralty and Bankruptcy*; Rt. Hon. William Kenny, M.A. (1897); Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd, M.A. (1907); Rt. Hon. Jonathan Pim, M.A. (1915).....each £3,500

Master, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L....£1,500

Regr. and Clerk of the Crown, Jas. O'Brien £900

Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, B.A. £1,300

Associate, F. C. Kennedy.....£700

Assistant Registrar, T. O'Brien.....£600 to £700

Probate and Matrimonial Branch.

Chief Registrar, Henry C. Warren £1,200

Assistant Registrar, J. T. Geoghegan, M.A. £800

Admiralty.

Registrar, Charles T. Waters.....£500

Bankruptcy.

Official Assignee, Alfred G. Hollinshead...£1,200

Chief Registrar, W. H. Boyd £800

Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800

Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell £600

Consolidated Offices of Supreme Court.

Taxing Masters, Valentine Kilbride; James A. Denning; and John F. Culhane ...each £1,000

Accountant-General, Luke A. Teeling... ...£1,000

Clerk of Judgments, &c., J. M. Lowry £800 to £1,000

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION,
Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£785,320.

Judicial Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie, LL.D. (1906), £3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice FitzGerald (1903).....£3,000

Estates Commissioners, Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, D.L., £3,000; Rt. Hon. W. F. Bailey, C.B., and W. H. Stuart .....each £2,000

Secretary, C. T. Beard, I.S.O. £1,200

Office of Public Trustee,
32, Nassau Street, Dublin.

Public Trustee, A. McClintock £1,200

Registry of Deeds,
The Temple, Henrietta Street, Dublin.

Registrar, Richard Manders, C.B., K.C. ...£1,400

Public Record and State Papers Office,
Four Courts, Dublin, and Record Tower, Dublin Castle.—£6,910.

Keeper of the Records (ex-officio), Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

Depy. Keeper, M. I. McEnery, M.R.I.A. £700 to 800

Assist. Depy. Keeper, H. Wood, B.A., M.R.I.A. £520 to £700

Recorders and County Court Judges.

(*With the Counties and Cities in which they exercise jurisdiction.*)

	First Apptd.
RECORDER OF—	
Dublin (City and Co. of Dublin) (£2,500)— Rt. Hon. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.....	1905
Cork (City and Co. of Cork, E.R.) (£2,000) M. J. Bourke, M.A., K.C.	1908
Belfast (Belfast City and Co. of Antrim) (£2,000)—J. Walker Craig, M.A., K.C....	1897
Londonderry (City and Co. of Lon'derry) (£1,500)—Andrew Todd, LL.D., K.C. ...	1909
Galway (Town and Co. of Galway) (£1,500) —R. J. Doyle, M.A., K.C.	1913
COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,400).	
Co. of Down—James Orr, M.A., K.C.....	1891
Queen's Co., City and Co. of Kilkenny, City and Co. of Waterford—Hon. David FitzGerald, B.A., K.C.....	1892
Co. of Tipperary—J. H. Moore, M.A.	1898
Cos. of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford—R. W. Brereton Barry, B.A., K.C..	1902
Co. of Donegal—John F. Cooke. LL.B., K.C.	1903
Cos. of Roscommon and Sligo—J. Wakely, M.A. K.C.	1904
King's Co., and Cos. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath—M. Drummond, M.A., K.C.	1904
Co. Clare—M. McD. Bodkin, K.C.	1907
City and Co. of Limerick—P. H. Law Smith, LL.D., K.C.	1908
Cos. of Armagh and Louth—G. C. Green, B.A., K.C.	1909
Co. of Mayo—Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C.	1910
Cos. of Fermanagh and Monaghan—W. J. Johnston, M.A., LL.B., K.C.	1911
Co. of Tyrone—John Linehan, K.C.	1912
Co. of Kerry—Chas. Dromgoole, LL.D., K.C.	1913
Cos. of Cavan and Leitrim—Wm. H. Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C.	1914
Co. Cork, W.R.—John W. Hynes, M.A., K.C.	1915

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle.—£105,914.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone £1,000

Assistant Commissioner, Fergus Quinn £500

Sec. and Acct., W. A. Magill, B.A. £400 to £500

Finance Clerk, E. L. Cuthbert.....£300 to £380

Police Force.

1 *Chief Superintendent*.....£300 to £400

1 *Superintendent, Detective Branch*, £300 to £400

5 *Superintendents* .....£250 to £320

1 *Chief Inspector, Detective Branch*, £160 to £200

22 *Insprs.* (1 *Detec. Br.*) .....£120 to £160

Approximate Strength, 1915-16.

Uniform Service—41 Station Sergeants; 130 Sergeants; and 1,032 Constables. *Det. Br.*—18 Sergeants; 18 Detective Officers; and 5 Constables.

Divisional Magistrates.

Police Courts—

Inn's Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown.

Chief Magistrate—E. G. Swift, M.A., K.C. £1,200
Magistrates—T. C. Drury, M.A., LL.B.; M. C. Macinerney, K.C.; (vacant) .....each £1,000
Chief Clerk—N. Colgan £600

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Headquarters, Dublin Castle.—£1,454,267.

Inspector-General, Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. .....£1,500 to £1,800
Private Sec., G. H. Mercer £150
Depy.-I.-G., W. A. O'Connell ...£1,200 to £1,200
Asst. do., W. M. Davies; H. D. Tyacke £700 to £800
Prin. Staff Officer, H. M. Metcalfe £600 to £800
Accountant, W. Campbell .....£600 to £800
Asst. Accountant, G. McConkey ...£350 to £550
Staff Officers, W. Kelly; J. Robb; W. J. Rundle, J. J. Moore .....£300 to £500

Depôt, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Asst.-Insp.-Genl. Commdt., E. H. Pearson...£600
Surgeon, Pryce Peacock, L.R.C.P. and S.I. ...£400

Counties, &c.

Commr. of Police (Belfast), T. J. Smith, J.P. £720
36 *County Inspectors*.....£350 to £500
195 *District Inspectors* .....£135 to £330

Approximate Strength, 1915-1916.

239 Head Constables; 1,695 Sergeants; 378 Acting Sergeants; and 8,177 Constables; total, 10,250.

Principal Irish Institutions.

NOTE.—Irish Branches of Institutions, Societies, &c., which have their headquarters outside Ireland are not included.

ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH (1765), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., C.V.O., Provost of T.C.D.; *Sec.*, J. A. M'Clelland, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Sec. of Council*, H. F. Berry, I.S.O., Litt.D.; *Res. Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.D.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1854), Balmoral, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Kenneth MacRae.

ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.—*Gen Secs.*, E. C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A.; Chas. M'Neill.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND (1791), Mary St., Dublin.—*Governor*, J. C. M'Walter, M.D., LL.D.; *Sec.*, H. W. Mason, L.R.C.S.I.

ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE (1839), 31 South Frederick St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1915-16), R. C. Orpen, R.H.A.; *Sec.*, F. G. Hicks, F.R.I.B.A.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY OF TRINITY COLLEGE (1785), Dunsink, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.—*Royal Astronomer of Ireland*, H.C. Plummer, M.A.

BANKERS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1898), 93 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Sec.*, Ll. Christian.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1888), 4 College Green, Dublin.—*Pres.* (1915-16), David Telford; *Sec.*, J. Harold Pim.

CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND, INSTITUTION OF (1835), 35 Dawson St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1915-16), Mark Ruddle, M.I.E.E.; *Sec.*, A. Hassard, M.A.I.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1770), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Auditor* (1915-16), I. Roundtree, LL.B.; *Secs.*, T. C. K. Moore; J. B. Hamill, LL.B.

COMMERCE, CHAMBERS OF:—
Belfast (1796), 7 Donegall Sq., W.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.
Dublin (1783), Dame St.—*Asst. Sec.*, R. King Irvine.
Limerick ( ).—*Sec.*, John F. Power.
Waterford ( ).—*Sec.*, J. Allingham.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING, CORK INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF (1883), Commercial Buildings, Cork.—*Deputy Sec.*, G. C. Tolerton.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1866), 32 Lr. Abbey St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1915), J. M'Daniel; *Sec.*, J. M'Conville.

COUNTY COUNCILS, GENERAL COUNCIL OF IRISH (1899), 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, A. Keogh Nolan.

DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF (1836), 45 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, G. D. Williams.

DUBLIN SOCIETY, ROYAL (1731), Leinster House, Kildare St., Dublin.—*Pres.*, Lord Rathdonnell, H.M.L.; *Secs.*, R. G. Carden, D.L., Sir J. M'Grath, LL.D.; *Regr.*, R. J. Moss, F.C.S.

FLAX SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (1867), 7 Donegall Sq., W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

FREEMASONS, IRISH GRAND LODGE OF, Masonic Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Grand Master*, Earl of Donoughmore; *Dep. Grd. Master*, Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D., C.B.; *Dep. Grd. Sec.*, H. E. Flavelle.

GOVERNESS ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, Alexandra College, Dublin.—*Secs.*, Miss H. B. Lewis, M.A.; Wm. Lawson, LL.D.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS (*see also* Port and Docks Board):—
Belfast (1785), Corporation Sq.—*Sec.*, W. A. Currie; *Engr.*, T. S. Gilbert, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
Cork (1820), Custom Ho. St.—*Sec.*, Wm. Donegan; *Engr.*, James Price, B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.
Limerick (1867).—*Sec.*, John F. Power; *Engr.*, H. V. L. Morony, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
Waterford.—*Sec.*, J. Allingham; *Engr.*, W. Friel, C.E.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Cork (1901).—*Secs.*, P. G. Lee, L.R.C.P. & S.I.; J. Coleman, F.R.S.A.I.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1830), 5 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, E. Knowldin, F.R.H.S.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, DUBLIN (1874), 22 William St.—*Asst. Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

IVEAGH TRUST (1903), Patrick St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, James A. Bonn.

LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND, INCORPORATED (1841), Solicitors' Bldgs., Four Courts, Dublin.—*Pres.* (1914-15), A. E. Bradley; *Sec.*, W. G. Wakely.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY (1830), King's Inns, Henrietta St., Dublin.—*Auditor* (1915-16), Lieut. J. P. Coghlan; *Secs.*, D. MacMenamin and V. L. Nariana.

LINEN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION (1871), 7 Donegall Sq., W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

MASONIC CHARITIES IN IRELAND (Offices: Masonic Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin, *Asst. Sec.*, John Holdbrook):—

Female Orphan School (1792), Ballsbridge, Dublin.—*Matron*, Miss V. M. Cochrane.

Orphan Boys' School (1867), Richview, Clonskeagh, Co. Dublin.—*Head Master*, James Moore, M.A.

Victoria Jubilee Annuity Fund.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1839).—*Sec.*, C. H. Gick, 58 Dame St., Dublin.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, IRISH ASSOCIATION OF (1912), 35 Dawson St., Dublin.—*Secs.*, R. Finlay Heron, M.A.; T. F. M'Gahon.

MUSIC, ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF (1856), 36 Westland Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, C. E. Grahame Harvey; *Lady Supt.*, Miss Craig.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE, ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF (1823), Lr. Abbey St., Dublin.—*Pres.*, Dermod O'Brien, R.A.; *Keeper and Treasr.*, J. M. Kavanagh, R.H.A.; *Sec.*, H. Blair Browne, R.H.A.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1875), 67 Lr. Mount St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1915–16), James Tate; *Regr.*, Arthur T. Ferra.

PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1667), Kildare St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1915–16), E. MacDowel Cosgrave, M.D.; *Regr.*, T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

PORT AND DOCKS BOARD, DUBLIN (1787), Westmoreland St.—*Sec.*, N. Proud; *Chief Engr.*, J. W. Griffith, A.M.Inst.C.E.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL INQUIRY SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1847), 93 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Secs.*, W. Lawson, LL.D.; H. Wood, M.R.I.A.; N. M. Falkiner, M.D.

PORT AND HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, LONDONDERRY (1854).—*Sec.*, James Dawson; *Engr.*, A. M'C. Stewart, B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.

STOCK EXCHANGES:—
Belfast, 12 Lombard St.—*Sec.*, James Carson.
Dublin, Anglesea St.—*Sec.*, John Godfrey Place.

SURGEONS IN IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1784), 123 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1915–16), F. Conway Dwyer, M.D.; *Sec.*, Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D., C.B.; *Regr.*, Alfred Miller.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1909), St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Auditor* (1915–16), J. G. O'Connor, B.A.; *Secs.*, J. J. Mooney and H. G. M'Grath.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (1853), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Pres.* (1915–16), A. E. L. West; *Sec.*, I. Green.

WATER COMMISSIONERS, BELFAST CITY AND DISTRICT (1840), 53 Royal Av., Belfast.—*Sec.*, R. Hamilton; *Engr.*, F. W. M'Cullough, M.Inst.C.E.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND (1907), 9 Ely Pl., Dublin.—*Hon. Medical Sec.*, Dr. Prudence Gaffikin; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Miss M'Carthy.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phœnix Park, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Prof. G. H. Carpenter; *Supt. of Gardens*, B. B. Ferrar, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF IRELAND,

including **County Boroughs**, BOROUGHS OTHER THAN COUNTY BOROUGHS, and Urban Districts having, according to the last Census (1911), a Population of 7,000 and upwards.

County Boroughs, BOROUGHS OTHER THAN COUNTY BOROUGHS, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1911.	Rate per 1,000, 1914. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value, 1915.	**Lord Mayor**, MAYOR, or Chairman, 1915–16.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
				£		
Armagh	7,356	22·5	17·5	21,602	Thos. McLaughlin	James Lennon.
Athlone	7,472	29·0	16·5	13,468	H. J. Connell	P. V. C. Murtagh.
Ballymena	11,881	22·0	18·4	35,595	Saml. Hood	Henry O'Hara, C.E.
Bangor	7,776	20·5	11·3	40,797	John McMeekan	James Milliken.
Belfast	386,947	28·0	18·9	1,584,619	Sir Crawford McCullagh	Robert Meyer.
Bray	7,691	20·6	10·6	33,078	James M. Magee	Denis Mullally.
CLONMEL	10,209	24·1	16·6	19,680	THOMAS J. CONDON, M.P.	John F. O'Brien.
Coleraine	7,785	23·9	13·6	23,237	Andrew McFeeter	William Henry.
Cork	76,673	24·3	19·9	189,694	Henry O'Shea	Flor. W. M'Carthy.
Dublin	304,802	30·1	22·3	1,014,027	Rt. Hon. J. M. Gallagher	Henry Campbell.
Dublin Suburbs—						
Blackrock	9,080	13·1	13·9	48,568	Alfred Sexton	John Mooney.
Kingstown	17,219	19·2	16·9	81,982	Michael F. O'Brien	J. S. Vaughan, LL.D.
Pembroke	29,294	17·6	16·6	136,309	Charles P. O'Neill	Joshua C. Manly.
Rathmines	37,840	15·6	15·7	184,544	John Russell	Seacome Mason.
DROGHEDA	12,501	23·2	17·2	25,849	LUKE J. FLOCK	J. B. Connolly.
Dundalk	13,128	25·0	16·5	34,661	Thos. F. McGahon	Mathew Comerford.
Galway	13,255	27·2	20·0	29,829	Martin McDonagh	T. N. Redington.
KILKENNY	10,514	20·8	18·2	19,731	JOHN MAGENNIS	Edward O'Connell.
Larne	8,036	30·5	18·1	25,419	Saml. McMeekin	Wm. G. Younge.
Limerick	38,518	26·4	19·3	76,201	PHILIP O'DONOVAN	Wm. M. Nolan.
Lisburn	12,388	24·2	18·0	33,474	Robert Griffith	T. M. Wilson.
Londonderry	40,780	27·4	15·1	115,574	ROBERT N. ANDERSON	Sir F. H. Miller.
Lurgan	12,553	24·9	17·2	29,245	H. G. MacGeagh, D.L.	F. W. Pollock.
Newry	11,963	26·3	17·2	35,030	H. J. McConville	W. M. Cronin.
Newtownards	9,587	23·8	17·9	15,744	T. R. Lavery	Hugh McCartney.
Portadown	11,727	27·0	13·1	31,800	W. H. Wright	M. W. H. McClatchey.
Queenstown	8,209	26·4	15·9	24,447	Andrew Grogan	James H. Campbell.
SLIGO	11,163	21·2	18·1	23,325	JOHN JINKS	John Shea.
Tralee	10,300	25·9	17·2	16,737	Jeremiah M. Slattery	Michael O'Connor.
Waterford	27,464	22·7	20·4	50,317	RICHARD POWER	James J. Feely.
WEXFORD	11,531	26·8	17·0	18,911	JAMES SINNOTT	Wm. A. Browne.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′–54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 141,263 (220 sq. miles) acres, with a population (1911) of 52,016. The cultivated area (1913) was 93,225 acres, and the live stock included 5,858 horses, 21,368 cattle, 76,618 sheep, and 3,315 pigs. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches —the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1911), 21,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Public revenue	£88,326	£92,108	£93,114
Public expenditure	79,730	80,440	82,242
Public debt	189,431	180,731	173,631

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. (*with house*) £1,800
Govt. Sec. & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt... 500
Clerk of the Rolls, Thomas Kneen 1,000
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore 1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow ... 1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring ... 1,000
Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell 230
Speaker, House of Keys, D. Maitland ..... *unp.*

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest.

The land under cultivation in 1915 was 57,595 vergées, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. There were 2,177 horses, 11,909 cattle, 113 sheep, and 3,657 pigs in Jersey; and in Guernsey, &c., 2,114 horses, 7,486 cattle, 289 sheep, and 2,987 pigs in 1915. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

Islands.	Acreage.	Population. 1901.	Population. 1911.
Jersey	28,717	52,576	51,898
Guernsey	15,654	40,446	41,823
Alderney	1,962	2,062	2,561
Brechou	74	2	—
Great Sark	1,035	463	534
Little Sark	239	41	45
Herm	320	25	33
Jethou	44	3	2
Lithou	38	—	3
Total	47,083	95,618	96,899

47,083 acres = 73·4 square miles.

	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	£1,163,811	£989,545
Exports to U.K.	970,671	900,369

(*Jersey only.*)

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1914, £101,409; Expenditure, £97,235
Public debt, 1914 330,637
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G. £1,700
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lemprière.
Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Revenue, 1911, £48,154; Expenditure, £46,394
Public debt, 1911 214,164
Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Sir Reginald Clare Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,700
Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.
Bailiff, E. Chepmell Ozanne.
Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell M.A.
Attorney-General, Edward C. Ozanne.
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey £220
Supt. of Education, Lionel Carey.

Judge (Alderney), Maj. R. W. Mellish.
Attorney-General, W. J. Picot.
Clerk (*Greffier*), Richard Le Cocq.
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

SARK.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.
Seneschal, Thomas Godfrey.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality, four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815, 1816; Sir John Key, 1830, 1831; Alderman Cubitt, 1860, 1861; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, 1883, 1885. The title of Lord Mayor is said to have been first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge, by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected. He is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time 2 Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Address.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor.*
Lord Mayor, 1915-16. £10,000.					
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Kt. ...	*Bread Street* ...		1908	1907	1915
Private Sec. Sir Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E.		Mansion House, E.C.			
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	*Cripplegate* ...	41 Hill Street, Mayfair, W...	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart. ...	*Bridge Without* ...	31 Lombard Street, E.C. ...	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G. ...	*Lime Street* ...	43 Gloucester Square, W. ...	1888	1892	1895
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	*Bassishaw* ...	17 Cumberland Terrace, N.W.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart. ...	*Portsoken* ...	25 Bishopsgate Street, E.C....	1891	1894	1902
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt.	*Cordwainer* ...	42 Cannon Street, E.C. ...	1892	1900	1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt.	*Farringdon Without*	68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, E.C. ...	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart. ...	*Coleman Street* ...	95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	*Dowgate* ...	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C. ...	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart. ...	*Bridge* ...	Fresh Wharf, London Bridge	1897	1903	1909
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., P.C. ...	*Queenhithe* ...	196 Upper Thames St., E.C.	1897	1904	1910
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	*Langbourn* ...	19 Gordon Square, W.C. ...	1898	1906	1911
Sir David Burnett, Bart. ...	*Candlewick* ...	15 Nicholas Lane, E.C. ...	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.	*Castle Baynard* ...	159 Queen Victoria St., E.C.	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Kt. ...	*Aldersgate* ...	17, Aldersgate Street, E.C.	1907	1910	1914
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.					
Sir William Henry Dunn, Kt.	*Cheap* ...	11 St. Helen's Place, E.C. ...	1909	1906	.....
Charles Augustin Hanson ...	*Broad Street* ...	99 Gresham Street, E.C. ...	1909	1911	.....
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt. ...	*Vintry* ...	Temple House, E.C. ...	1909	1901	.....
Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt.	*Cornhill* ...	Cowper's Court, E.C. ...	1909	1912	.....
James Roll ...	*Billingsgate* ...	3 Adelaide Place, E.C. ...	1910	1909	... ..
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt...	*Farringdon Wn.* ...	Moor Lane, E.C. ...	1912	1908	.....
Lieut.-Col. Sir John Humphery, Kt. ...	*Tower* ...	8 Great Tower Street, E.C. .	1912	1913	.....
Edward Cecil Moore ...	*Bishopsgate* ...	3 Crosby Square, E.C. ...	1912	.....	.....
George Alexander Touche, M.P.	*Walbrook* ...	Basildon Ho., Moorgate, E.C.	1915	.....	.....
Sir L. Lulham Pound, Bart. ...	*Aldgate* ...	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C. ...	1915	... ...	.....

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London, George Alexander Touche, M.P., Alderman, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.; and Samuel George Shead, 36, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

Under-Sheriffs, Joseph David Langton, 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.; Thomas Howard Deighton, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21); meets at Guildhall on alternate Thursdays at 1 p.m. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor presides. The various Committees of the Court of Common Council are shown below in their order of precedence, viz.:—(1) The City Lands Committee, whose Chairman is unofficially designated "Chief Commoner"; (2) Bridge House Estates; (3) Coal and Corn and Finance; (4) Improvements and Finance; (5) Streets; (6) Sanitary; (7) Central Markets; (8) Cattle Markets; (9) Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets; (10) Police; (11) Port of London Sanitary; (12) County Purposes; (13) Library; (14) City of London Schools; (15) Orphan School; (16) Music; (17) General Purposes; (18) Officers and Clerks; (19) Law and City Courts; (20) Gresham; (21) Epping Forest; (22) West Ham Park; (23) Accounts; (24) City of London Asylum; (25) Special (Port of London); (26) Elementary Education; (27) Special; (28) Distress; (29) Overseers; (30) Assessment.

ALDERSGATE.—*Ald.* Sir C. Johnston; *Dep.* T. H. Ellis; *Dep.* R. Smyth; D. Haydon, T. M. Janes, R. Green, J.P., R. N. Stollery, V. I. R. Longman, J. P. Dickson.

ALDGATE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Lulham Pound, Bart.; *Dep.* G. C. H. Jennings; G. Haysom, T. Ellis, H. E. Sparks, C. A. Batho, T. A. Blane, C. G. Ashdown, F. D. Green.

BASSISHAW.—*Ald.* Sir A. J. Newton, Bart.; *Dep.* J. B. Pittman; H. E. Preen, C. Hayden, G. W. Young.

BILLINGSGATE.—*Ald.* J. Roll; *Dep.* E. Ansted, H. Bird, J. G. Howell, C. J. Wilkinson-Pimbury, S. T. Wilks, J. Bennett, F. A. Wood, R. W. May.

BISHOPSGATE.—*Ald.* Edward Cecil Moore; *Dep.* A. Wagstaff; *Dep.* D. Greenaway; E. F. Fitch, W. Bull, J.P., C. J. Thomas, J. S. Robinson, T. Robinson, T. Freeman, J. Elkan, C. Farris, A. C. L. Stone, W. Lindley-Jones, J.P., B. Johnson, E. Venner.

BREAD STREET.—*Ald.* Sir C. C. Wakefield; *Dep.* S. D. Coates, J.P.; A. B. Smith, P. Alliston, S. A. Worskett, C. C. Hodges, E. R. Hitchins, H. G. Hughes, J. H. White.

BRIDGE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Knill, Bart.; *Dep.* A. W. Timbrell; T. H. Deighton, F. D. Bowles, J.P., O. C. Berry, T. A. Skeate, C. H. Collett, H. D. Baily, E. S. Beal.

BROAD STREET.—*Ald.* C. A. Hanson; *Dep.* W. P. Neal, R. Davies, J.P., W. H. Brown, W. W. Hale, S. H. M. Killik, W. Spyer, F. E. Newson-Smith, L. G. Marcus.

CANDLEWICK.—*Ald.* Sir D. Burnett, Bart.; *Dep.* C. G. Algar; C. Game, W. Dennis, Sir E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., M.P., J.P., A. Gill, G. R. Blades.

CASTLE BAYNARD.—*Ald.* Sir T. V. Bowater, Bart.; *Dep.* J. R. Brough; T. B. Callard, J. Wann, Rev. P. Clementi-Smith, M.A., J. L. Evans, W. W. Jaggard, E. S. Jacob, Charles Newell.

CHEAP.—*Ald.* Sir W. H. Dunn, Kt.; *Dep.* W. H. Thomas; J. R. Pakeman, Col. J. W. Benington-field, Major L. A. Newton, M. Jenks, E. J. Trustram, M.A., W. H. Peat, M.A.

COLEMAN STREET.—*Ald.* Sir J. C. Bell, Bart.; *Dep.* Sir F. G. Painter, Kt.; H. S. Dove, F. Brinsley Harper, J.P., J. Gunton, F.R.I.B.A., F. Walker, L. Taylor, G. Billings, R. W. Regge.

CORDWAINER.—*Ald.* Sir W. V. Morgan, Bart.; *Dep.* G. Edwards, J.P.; J. F. Bennet, H. F. Hepburn, E. Hughes, C. P. Whiteley, F. Dean.

CORNHILL.—*Ald.* Sir E. E. Cooper, Kt.; *Dep.* M. Wilkinson; C. E. Atkins, M. R. Sewill, T. Gol'ney, A. C. Hays, W. A. Waterlow.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight, Kt.; *Dep.* Sir R. H. Rogers; Sir R. Stapley, J.P., G. Briggs, W. Oatley, T. H. Wye, T. F. Rider, J. Hicks, H. T. Taylor.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight, Kt.; *Dep.* J. Lake; G. T. S. Tranter, B. T. Swinstead, C. E. Scholes, F. H. Brundle, J. W. James, M. M. Samuel, W. J. Trice.

DOWGATE.—*Ald.* Sir G. W. Truscott, Bt.; *Dep.* J. D. Mathews, F.R.I.B.A.; G. J. Berridge, E. H. Haywood, G. G. Stanham, A. T. Snell, A. E. L. Slazenger.

FARRINGDON WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir J. J. Baddeley, Knt.; *Dep.* J. L. Grossmith; *Dep.* W. H. Pitman, J.P.; R. Peachey, D. G. Collins, S. J. Sandle, C. W. Whitaker, M.A., H. H. Wells, H. J. Dorée, B. F. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F. Dewsbury, W. Fortescue, J.P., Lt.-Col. G. P. Botterill, M. J. Lindsey, J. E. Hodder Williams.

FARRINGDON WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir W. P. Treloar, Bart.; *Dep.* B. Turner; *Dep.* A. C. Morton, M.P.; T. A. Woodbridge, W. H. Key, J.P., N. Fortescue, J.P., Sir A. L. Bower, S. Alderton, C. Hentschel, G. Lavington, F. Link, J.P., A. Jerrold-Nathan, C. Wilkinson, L.C.C., H. Shirreff, T. Darrington, W. R. Smith, M.D., D.L., J.P., J. T. Hart.

LANGBOURN.—*Ald.* Sir T. B. Crosby, M.D., Kt.; *Dep.* W. M. Cross; J. W. Domoney, L.C.C., Sir J. J. Runtz, J.P., H. D. Kimber, M.A., H. M. Gaydon, E. L. J. Durant, C. J. Smith, W. H. Savery, J.P.

LIME STREET.—*Ald.* Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.; *Dep.* J. K. Brown; H. D. Singer, A. Moore, H. R. Barrett.

PORTSOKEN.—*Ald.* Sir M. Samuel, Bart.; *Dep.* L. M. Myers; B. Aarons, J. J. Redding, I. N. Jacobs, J. L. Venables, J.P., H. Jacobs, W. Leuw, F. S. Leuw.

QUEENHITHE.—*Ald.* Rt. Hon. Sir T. V. Strong, K.C.V.O.; *Dep.* W. R. Pryke; E. F. Bond, T. Pimm, A. Todd, T. H. Platt, A. H. Teuten.

TOWER.—*Ald.* Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Humphery, Kt.; *Dep.* F. Farnan; Capt. R. G. Hall, D.L., W. W. Green, J.P., J. E. Layton, H. J. Newman, M.A., A. H. Heath, W. H. Pinnock, J. Aste.

VINTRY.—*Ald.* Sir H. B. Marshall, Kt.; *Dep.* Col. V. Dunfee; S. Spencer, F. G. Dray, W. J. B. Tippetts, J. S. Pollock, Sir F. H. Green, Bart.

WALBROOK.—*Ald.* G. A. Touche, M.P.; *Dep.* G. H. Heilbuth; C. F. J. Jennings, H. P. Monckton, C. G. Kekewich, J. M. R. Francis, J.P., H. S. A. Foy.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C. ...	£4,000 1900
Chamberlain, Adrian D. W. Pollock...	£2,000 1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell ...	£3,000 1902
Common Serjeant, Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. ...	£3,000 1900
Judges of City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C. ...	£2,500 1914
J. A. Rentoul, LL.D., K.C. ...	£2,000 1901
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Frank Stather Jackson...	£1,500 1900
Commissioner of Police, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, C.V.O. ...	£1,500 1902
Comptroller, Edgar Alexander Baylis	£2,000 1898
Remembrancer, Herbt. Stuart Sankey	£1,500 1913
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford ...	£2,500 1885
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A. ...	£1,300 1905
Medical Officer, City of London William J. Howarth, M.D., B.Ch....	£1,250 1912
Coroner for London (£1,450) and Southwark (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,576 19 4 1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7 0 1900
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read.... ...	£300 1895
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A. ...	£1,250 1905
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E. ...	£800 1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. ...	£1,250 1905
and Master, F. W. Hill, M.A. ...	£600 1890

	Elect.
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson ...	£250 1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A. ...	£400 1913
Reg. of Mayor's Court, David Harrison	£1,000 1900
Sword-Bearer, Lt.-Col. John C. Kerr-Fox, M.A. ...	£400 1907
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. J. T. Kearns, C.B. ...	£350 1907
Librarian, Bernard Kettle ...	£700 1909
Director, Art Gallery, A. G. Temple, F.S.A. (acting).	
Medical Officer Port of London, Herbert Williams, M.D. ...	£1,000 1901
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas	£1,150 1887
Assistant, J. G. Trotter ...	£650 1887
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill ...	£1,000 1887
Assistant, S. Richards...	£600 1888
Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild ...	£1,700 1889
Asst. to do., E. B. Tattershall ...	£800 1896
High Bailiff of do., R. Goodwin ...	£325 1911
Keeper of the Guildhall, W. T. Hodges	£350 1914
Marshal, Capt. Alfred E. Wood ...	£300 1907
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bricknall ...	£700 1914
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. H. Payne...	£650 1913
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Arthur Saunders ...	£750 1913

*The City's Estate, 1914.

Net Receipts.	£	£
Estates revenue ...		185,704
Markets, viz. :—		
London Central ...	34,445	
Leadenhall...	1,507	
Billingsgate ...	9,322	
	£45,274	
Less Metropolitan Cattle	£3,511	
,, Spitalfields ...	1,973	
Foreign Cattle (towards Loss on Trading)...	6,138	
	11,622	33,652
Office of Chamberlain (Excess of Income) ...		508
		£219,864

Net Expenditure.	£
To Magistracy ...	58,745
Criminal Justice ...	12,200
Civil Government ...	40,701
Port of London Sanitary Act ...	10,866
Open Spaces ...	11,314
Guildhall Library, Museum, &c....	8,536
Guildhall School of Music ...	3,463
City of London School ...	7,863
City of London School for Girls...	1,860
Freemen's Orphan School...	5,058
Sundries ...	1,364
Committee Allowances ...	2,279
To Officers' Establishments ...	14,981
Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues .	2,461
Pensions not allocated to Departments ...	2,433
Charitable Donations... ...	4,867
Contributions to War Relief Fund ...	5,392
Other Public Donations	896
Grant to City and Guilds Institute ...	500
Expenses of Honours conferred ...	147
Reception to their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark ...	1,939
To London Almshouses...	1,899
Expenses of Bills in Parliament ...	2,991
Debenture Stock Redemption ...	15,000
Interest on Asylum Loan...	260
Total ...	£218,017

* The above is abstracted from the 282nd "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1914. The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief. The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 231st Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1914. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN, CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth. Of some portion of the property they are merely trustees, but of the "corporate" property they are the sole owners, and may dispose of the income as they please. Fifteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year, and most of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education. In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, but the Fletchers (arrow makers) and the Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers) are not self-explanatory. The following list is compiled from returns made (in many cases but partially) at the Editor's request. Where the return was incomplete the Editor allowed the old figures to remain. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1915–1916.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	Herbert Watney, M.D.	L. W. E. Bicknell	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers (2)	183	37,500	500	38,000	H. Percivall Pott	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes St.
Drapers (3)	230	50,000	28,000	78,000	Webster Glynes	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers (4)	305	47,798	2,428	50,226	W. P. Haskett Smith	Sir Wrench Towse	London Bridge, E.C.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	Sir Boverton Redwood, Bt.	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners (6)	245	31,500	33,500	65,000	W. W. Read	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors (7)	339	37,000	13,000	50,000	A. C. Clauson, K.C.	Edward Nash, LL.B.	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers (8)	457	9,000	49,000	58,000	E. B. Florence	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St.
Salters (9)	164	20,000	2,000	22,000	Arthur Hicks	S. W. Luard	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers (10)	32	13,000	13,000	26,000	W. Guy W. Radford	J. F. Adams Beck	Fenchurch St.
Vintners (11)	193	9,500	1,500	11,000	Ald. Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers (12)	180	44,000	18,000	62,000	John A. Bloxam, F.R.C.S.	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.

The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.

Apothecaries (58)	150	..	600	600	George Amsden	A. Mowbray Upton	Water Lane.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	89	7,940	60	8,000	Michael B. Snell	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St.
Bakers (19)	111	1,580	320	1,900	William Morgan	Frank C. Lingard	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	118	..	..	..	Henry Times	Do.	Monkwell St.
Basketmakers (52)	80	..	*none*	..	Arthur Blenkarn	H. H. Bobart	[Gresham College, E.C.]
Blacksmiths (40)	86	684	*none*	684	Percival Rees	W. H. Garrett	[65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]
Bowyers (38)	29	610	40	650	S. C. Arding	H. E. Griffith	[11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.]
Brewers (14)	75	2,500	15,000	17,500	Cecil Lubbock	W. Higgins	Addle St., E.C.
Broderers (48)	26	..	..	..	Viscount Midleton	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's La., E.C.]
Butchers (24)	151	..	825	..	W. W. Jenkinson	Arthur Pearce	Bartholomew Close.
Carmen (89)	49	70	*none*	70	C. T. Scrivener	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.]
Carpenters (26)	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	Walter W. Pullein	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av.
Clockmakers (61)	74	..	..	..	Rev. H. S. Cronin, B.D.	H. C. Overall	[2 Basinghall Av., E.C.]
Coachmakers (79)	103	1,294	*none*	1,294	T. H. Gardiner	Henry Smith	Noble St., E.C.
Cooks (35)	63	2,000	100	2,100	C. G. Algar	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers (36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	Newton Dunn	E. L. Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
Cordwainers (27)	113	7,700	1,600	9,300	Ald. Sir Chs. Wakefield	C. H. W. Maunder, LL.M.	7 Cannon St.
Curriers (29)	62	1,111	98	1,209	H. A. Quin	Sir Thomas Dewar	5 London Wall.
Cutlers (28)	100	5,350	50	5,400	A. J. Thomas	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Distillers (74)	55	..	*none*	..	D. Malcolm Scott	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Dyers (13)	80	6,000	1,000	7,000	H. T. Barnett	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
Fanmakers (84)	93	150	*none*	150	A. P. Bartley	H. D. P. Francis, M.A.	[19 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.]
Farriers (55)	79	192	*none*	192	Robert McConnell	B. F. Popham	[140 Leadenhall St.]
Feltmakers (64)	65	..	126	..	J. A. Boardman	Alfred Peachey	[Arundel House, W.C.]
Fletchers (39)	20	100	*none*	100	A. J. Shepheard	P. B. Shepheard	[6 Finsbury Circus.]
Founders (33)	81	1,710	115	1,825	Alfred Brookman	C. F. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	13 St Swithin's Lane, E.C.
Framework Knitters (65)	101	310	352	662	T. Stirts Rowley	P. Hedderwick	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
Frusterers (45)	93	112	..	112	James Duncan	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane.]
Gardeners (66)	128	148	..	148	B. Hansford, C.B.	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	Bakers' Hall, E.C.
Girdlers (23)	90	3,000	1,300	4,300	J. K. Bateman	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
Glass-sellers (77)	40	*none*	21	21	Wm. H. Lock	G. J. Leckie	[13 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W.]
Glaziers (53)	76	260	40	300	W. I. B. Tippetts, C.C.	P. W. B. Tippetts	[11 Maiden Lane.]
Glovers (62)	88	100	58	158	Cl. Sir G. R. Parkington	A. W. Burn	[2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]
Gold & Silver Wiredrawers (109)	116	110	3	113	R. A. Cuthbertson	W. E. Baxter	[9 Laurence Pntny. Hill.]
Gunmakers (80)	26	900	*none*	2,800	F. W. Jones	D. C. Lee	46 Commercial Rd. E., E.
Horners (74)	100	89	*none*	89	G. R. Blades	Howard Deighton	[90 Cannon St., E.C.]
Innholders (32)	83	2,000	230	2,230	Ald. Sir Chs. Johnston	F. Druce	College St., Dowgate Hill.
Joiners (41)	90	1,300	*none*	1,300	Fredk. L. Wiginton	Arthur Bedford	[11 Wormwood St., E.C.]
Leathersellers (15)	152	18,000	5,000	23,000	John Browne	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C.
Loriners (57)	275	600	6	606	H. B. Spaul	C. F. J. Jennings	[27 Walbrook, E.C.]

Company.	No. of Liverymen.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1915–1916.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
°*Mercers* (30) . . .	63	550	*none*	550	A. W. Donne	R. Cecil Hunter	[9 New Sq., Lincs. Inn, W.C.]
*Musicians (50) . .	140	485	140	565	C. L. Collard, M.A. . . .	T. C. Fenwick	16 Berners St., W.]
°*Needlemakers* (69)	..	..	..	..	John Morgan	C.D. King Farlow, B.A.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C.]
Painters (28)	150	1,600	2,300	3,800	John Jones	F. W. Engleheld and T. M. Pritchard	9 Little Trinity Lane.
°*Patternmkrs.* (76)	40	90	29	119	A. C. Davidson	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Paviors (56)	19	..	..	*none*	Fred Griffiths	William P. Neal, C.C.	[62 London Wall, E.C.]
Pewterers (16) . .	99	5,250	232	5,482	F. H. Townsend	C. W. Sawbridge	15 Lime St., E.C.
°*Plaisterers* (46)	46	1,100	30	1,130	F. Costello	Alfred F. Mott	22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
Pl. Card Mkrs. (83)	130	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	William Hayes	E. Hayes (actg.)	28 Basinghall St., E.C.]
°*Plumbers* (31) . .	85	880	20	900	W. D. Caroe, M.A., F.S.A.	W. R. E. Coles	[28 Fish St. Hill, E.C.]
Poulters (34)	98	850	320	1,170	H. W. Liversedge, M.C.	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	87 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Saddlers (25)	95	11,200	1,000	12,200	H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	H. Jenner-Fust, jun.	141 Cheapside, E.C.
°*Scriveners* (44) . .	50	..	..	..	Edwin Freshfield, LL.D.	T. J. Wootton	[65 London Wall, E.C.]
°*Shipwrights* (59)	200	830	*none*	830	Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B.	A. D. Hansell	[14 Gray's Inn Sq., W.C.]
Spectaclemkrs. (60)	320	400	..	400	Sir J. F. L. Rolleston, M.P.	Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S. [D.L.]	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
Stationers (47) . .	287	1,600	3,100	4,700	H. J. Waterlow	C. R. Rivington, J.P., F.S.A.	Stationers' Hall Ct.
Tallowchandlrs (21)	100	..	220	220	George Hawkley	M.F. Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
°*Tin Plate Wrkrs.* (67)	119	105	6	111	Col. W. N. Davis, V.D.	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	Bakers' Hall, E.C.
°*Turners* (51)	216	64	*none*	64	H. W. Marigold	W. M. Shirreff	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
°*Tylers & Bldrs.* (37)	39	1,900	80	1,980	John Marsland	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.]
°*Upholders* (49) . .	27	300	20	320	Aubrey Garstin	D. J. Crump	[7 Leadenhall St., E.C.]
Waxchandlers (20)	27	1,370	230	1,600	Chas. S. Routh	T. R. Bridgwater	Gresham St., E.C.
°*Weavers* (42) . .	96	1,294	1,454	2,748	William B. Ingle	James Reynolds	[70 Basinghall St., E.C.]
Wheelwrights (73)	140	..	*none*	..	Lt.-Col. T. H. Openshaw, C.M.G. F.R.C.S.	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Wire Workers . .	..	(*See*	Tin	Plate	Workers.)		
Woolmen (43) . .	32	376	*none*	376	R. T. Wragg	E. S. H. Johnson . .	[19 Great Winchester St., E.C.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880 (*Chairman*, the late Earl of Derby), stated the rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies at about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year; the value of their Plate and Furniture at £320,000; and the annual income of the livings in their gift about £12,300.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1901.	Population. 1911.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality Within the Limits of the County of London	74,816	4,536,267	4,521,685
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	26,923	19,657
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	6,079,115	6,610,031
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,749	6,554,449	7,231,701
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,424	6,581,372	7,251,358

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act, 1899, the County of London does not now include the whole of certain *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions; on the other hand, it includes portions of certain *Extra-Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1914-1915 of £56,981,452, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1914–15 is 602,908, with 1,445 in course of erection; during the same period 8,795 new streets and squares were formed, the new mileage since 1879 being 1,637.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in ten years 1904-1914.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of Pop.
1904	18,806	12,897	£163,876	£42,562	£121,314	6,983,249	2·693
1905	18,515	12,850	181,018	52,915	128,103	7,086,638	2·613
1906	17,197	12,255	147,963	42,035	105,928	7,191,018	2·391
1907	19,622	12,978	202,811	62,781	140,030	7,296,404	2·680
1908	19,079	13,811	193,601	36,538	157,063	7,402,817	2·577
1909	17,982	13,322	176,205	42,984	133,221	7,510,273	2·394
1910	16,919	13,136	164,989	57,645	107,344	7,250,277	1·333
1911	15,640	12,041	190,079	45,606	144,473	7,321,424	2·136
1912	15,981	13,071	183,905	44,672	139,233	7,393,969	2·161
1913	15,160	12,172	391,755	164,060	227,695	7,467,307	2·030
1914	12,798	10,830	190,950	59,195	131,755	7,467,307	1·713

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.—*Education Offices*, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

The next triennial election is due in March, 1916.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1916, the ninth council having been elected in March, 1913. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a gross debt, according to the latest returns, of about £87,740,000, a Sinking Fund of £36,320,000, and an annual expenditure of over fourteen millions, of which about seven millions are expended on education. The Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee have special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and administer the new duties falling on the Council under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has lunatic asylums with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The Council in 1911 obtained powers for the clearance of a large insanitary area at Tabard Street, Southwark, and two smaller areas close by, comprising in all about 16½ acres, at an estimated cost of £473,000. The total accommodation provided by the Council in working-class dwellings up to 31st March, 1915, comprised 3,402 cottages and cottage flats, 6,420 tenements in block dwellings, and 1,874 cubicles in three lodging houses. The total capital outlay on these dwellings was £3,056,646. It has always been the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings as a whole, it has succeeded, the last accounts, for the year 1914–15, showing a total net surplus of £14,393 on a total rent-roll of about £230,000.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction and maintenance of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new street between Holborn and the Strand, now known as Kingsway and Aldwych; tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich; and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge.

The metropolitan main drainage system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 370 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The total capital outlay on main drainage up to 31st March, 1914, was £12,699,185.

The Council is the tramway authority for London. On 31st March, 1915, the system extended over 149¾ street miles, of which 144 miles were electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London has lately been much extended, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March last, to £13,315,723, and the net debt outstanding to £9,836,187. A report recently presented to the Council on the results of the year 1914–15 showed gross receipts of £2,399,847, a surplus on working of £699,276, and a net deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, of £33,173, which was taken from the Reserve Fund. The Renewals Fund amounted to £402,045, and the General Reserve Fund to £163,050. 58,978,792 car-miles were run and 550,497,993 passengers were carried during the year.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Council is responsible for the education of about 740,000 children in elementary schools, and has done much to improve the facilities for higher education and technical education. The estimates of expenditure on rate account for education for the year 1915–16 amount to £6,668,519, of which £5,526,694 is for elementary and £1,141,825 is for higher education.

The Local Pensions Committee, appointed under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, is composed of twenty-four members of the Council and twelve other persons appointed by the Council.

Amongst the other powers and duties of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; the sanctioning of local sewers; controlling the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of

Estimated Receipts.

	£	£
1. Estimated Balances on 1 April, 1915.....		680,559
2. Government Grants:—	£	
Exchequer Contributions.....	508,510	
Education Grants	1,868,930	
Industrial Schools	14,375	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	14,860	
Agricultural Rates Acts	1,633	
Other	6,084	
		2,424,392
3. Receipts in aid of services:—		
Interest	£556,676	
Rents	184,500	
Improvement Charges	1,330	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	286,405	
		1,028,911
4. Transfer from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—		
Working Class Dwellings.....	£6,423	
Parks Boating	1,086	
		7,509
5. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised:—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1*s.* 3·3*d.*	£2,890,088	
For Education, rate of 1*s.* 11·25*d.*	4,391,800	
	7,281,888	
Special County, rate of 2·45*d.*	403,604	
		7,685,492
[Total rate, 3*s.* 5*d.*]		
		£11,826,863

Estimated Expenditure.

	£	£
1. Debt:—Redemption	£1,744,443	
Dividends on Stock, &c.	2,270,910	
Interest on sundry loans, &c....	62,681	
Rent drawbacks, &c.	18,000	
	4,096,034	
Deduct:—Revenue-producing undertakings and Stores A/c ..	868,710	
		3,227,324
2. Grants:—To Guardians and others		642,478
3. Pensions and Superannuation and Provident Funds	188,585	
Less included in cost of services	84,780	
		103,805
4. Establishment Charges	666,155	
Less included in cost of services	438,230	
		227,925
5. Judicial Expenses		43,165
6. Electoral Expenses		25,420
7. Main Services (including Establishment charges):—		
Main Drainage	£343,930	
Fire Brigade	264,235	
Parks and Open Spaces	131,615	
Bridges, Tunnels, and Ferry	49,175	
Embankments	7,235	
Pauper Lunatics	86,770	
Inebrintes Acts.....	9,485	
Coroners	29,540	
Public Control Services.....	46,100	
Public Health Services.....	9,515	
Tuberculosis Treatment	34,840	
Building Acts	24,130	
Ambulance Service	10,325	
Mental Deficiency	5,455	
Others	24,495	
Education— £	1,076,845	
Elementary 5,526,694		
Higher 1,141,825		
6,668,519		
Less included in Head 1 891,320		
	5,777,199	
		6,854,044
8. Parliamentary Expenses.....		8,450
9. War Service Allowances £327,270		
Less included in cost of services	273,670	
		53,600
10. Miscellaneous		51,165
11. Provisional Sums and Contingencies		75,950
Total Estimated Expenditure		11,313,326
12. Estimated Balances on 31 March, 1916 ..		513,537
		£11,826,863

escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, the Midwives Act, and the Mental Deficiency Act; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; and collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences. During the past year a motor ambulance service has been installed, with six stations opened over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31st March, 1915, amounted in round figures to £1,760,000, including improvements (streets, bridges, and tunnels), £262,000; housing of the working classes, £136,000; main drainage, £45,000; fire brigade, £47,000; lunatic asylums, £94,000; tramways, £287,000; new county hall, £173,000; Crystal Palace (contribution), £30,000; and education, £660,000. The maintenance of these works and services, the sinking fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt, together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates, or, in the case of tramways and working-class dwellings, out of receipts. Some idea of the nature and amount of the expenditure on rate account will be gathered from the statement given above.

No issue of London County Consolidated Stock has been made by the Council since May, 1909. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to £71,871,702, out of total issues of £77,856,011.

The rating for the year 1915–16 amounts to 3*s.* 2·55*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2·45*d.* in the pound, together 3*s.* 5*d.* This includes 1*s.* 11¼*d.* for education. The assessable value of the County of London on 6th April, 1915, was £45,335,315—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £188,894.

THE NINTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected 6th March, 1913, for three years.

Chairman ..... Cyril Jackson, J.P.
Vice-Chairman ..... Major Ernest Gray.
Deputy Chairman ..... Percy A. Harris.

*** In the following list the figures after each division represent the number of voters on the Register in 1913; the figures after the names represent the votes polled at the General Election. The names of members are in *italics*, and members of the last Council have an asterisk * prefixed to their names; † denotes an Alderman of the late Council.

BATTERSEA, 18,209

*W. R. Warren, P. 5,483
*W. J. West, P. 5,451
Capt. H. Ramsden, M.R. 4,502
G. Bettesworth Piggott, M.R. 4,502

BERMONDSEY, 12,453

*W. H. Ecroyd, P. 2,951
*M. Shearman, P. 2,820
Ald. Stickland, M.R. ... 2,462
Maj. Swiney, M.R. 2,409
*Dr. A. Salter, Lab. 1,632
C. G. Ammon, Lab. 1,374

BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 9,460

*Garnham Edmonds, P. ... 2,731
*Edward Smith, P. 2,667
G. Allen, M.R. 1,961
T. A. Blane, M.R. 1,941

BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 8,568

*Rev. S. D. Headlam, P. ... 2,369
*Percy A. Harris, P. 2,359
M. Campbell-Johnston, M.R. 1,487
L. Tyfield, M.R. 1,441

BOW AND BROMLEY, 12,648

F. H. J. Baber, M.R. 2,505
Malcolm Hilbery, M.R. ... 2,464
*G. L. Bruce, P. 1,936
Ben Cooper, P. 1,826
C. E. Sumner, Ind. Soc. 1,794
E. C. Fairchild, Ind. Soc. 1,699
J. Reaney, Ind. 79

BRIXTON, 14,562

*W. Haydon, M.R. 4,289
*Major Ernest Gray, M.R. 4,274
A. R. Gridley, P. 3,154
Hillier Holt, P. 3,151

CAMBERWELL (North), 15,373

*Reginald Bray, P. 4,358
*H. R. Taylor, P. 4,303
W. A. Hirst, M.R. 4,423
H. A. Truby, M.R. 3,374

CHELSEA, 15,577

*R. C. Norman, M.R. 5,200
*E. L. Meinertzhagen, M.R. 5,113
Miss K. Wallas, P. 2,598
G. Schuster, P. 2,569

CITY OF LONDON, 25,773

*J. W. Domoney, M.R. 7,321
*Hon. G. Johnstone, M.R. 7,279
*W. H. Pannell, M.R. 7,245
[*H. S. Sankey, K.C., M.R. 7,206]
Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill, P. 1,708
C. S. Ralli, P. 1,647
Dr. S. Miall, P. 1,644
(Bye-election, 9 May, 1913.)
W. W. Grantham, M.R., *vice* H S.Sankey, K.C. (resigned).
(Bye-election, 1 Mar., 1915.)
C. A. Hanson, J.P., M.R., *vice* W. H. Pannell (resigned).

CLAPHAM, 27,415

*R. M. Sebag-Montefiore, M.R. 8,890
H. E. S. Parsons, M.R.... 8,881
Hon. H. Beaumont, P. 7,049
Oswald Partington, P.... 6,971

DEPTFORD, 19,106

*Theodore Prestige, M.R. 5,704
R. C. Phillimore, P. 5,667
Capt. M. Kincaid Smith, M.R. 5,643
C. M. Lloyd, Lab. 5,532

DULWICH, 16,968

*Viscount Masserene and Ferrard, D.S.O., M.R.... 6,048
Cuthbert Wilkinson, M.R. 6,027
Percy Phipps, P. 4,057
Dr. Sophia Jevons, P. ... 3,993

FINSBURY (Central), 10,124

*L. W. S. Rostron, M.R. ... 3 006
S. Joyce Thomas, M.R. ... 2,947
*A. B. Russell, F.C.A., P. 2,929
H. S. Syrett, P. 2,853

FINSBURY (East), 6,498

*G. M. Gillett, P. 2,037
*H. E. A. Cotton, P..... 2,026
Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell, M.R. 1,866
W. G. Perring, M.R..... 1,837

FULHAM, 27,282

*Cyril S. Cobb, M.R. 7,649
*E. G. Easton, M.R..... 7,614
David Waterlow, P. 4,870
W. Meakin, P. 4,843

GREENWICH, 16,172

*G. H. Hume, M.R. 4,815
*Viscount Hill, M.R. 4,787
A. H. Scott, P. 4,486
Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, P. 4,463

HACKNEY (Central), 11,543

W. Ray, M.R. 3,669
*Miss Henrietta Adler, P. 3,654
Lord William Cecil, M.R. 3,645
*A. J. Shepheard, P. ... 3,622

HACKNEY (North), 19,258

*G. W. H. Jones, M.R..... 6,014
*O. E. Warbura, M.R. 5,965
W. A. Nicholls, P..... 5,322
W. R. J. Hickman, P. ... 5,299

HACKNEY (South), 17,116

*Theodore Chapman, P. ... 3,260
†G. K. Naylor, M.R..... 3,126
C. Watson, P..... 3,111
J. E. Brudenell-Bruce, M.R. 3,051
H. Wells-Holland, Ind... 1,771
A. L. Cox, Ind. 1,715

HAGGERSTON, 8,060

†Henry Ward, P. 2,178
David Blackley, P. 2,167
J. J. Jarvis, M.R. 1,975
W. Brass, M.R. 1,970

HAMMERSMITH, 19,304

†F. R. Anderton, M.R. ... 5,615
*Isidore Salmon, M.R..... 5,609
W. P. Hunter, P. 3,937
Glynne Williams, P..... 3,793

HAMPSTEAD, 15,850

*Walter Reynolds, M.R. ... 4,567
*A. T. Taylor, M.R. 4,529
Henry Holman, P..... 2,169

HOLBORN, 11,727

*R. I. Tasker, M.R. 3,719
*Hon H. Lygon, M.R. 3,718
T. E. Morris, P. 1,287
J. B. Elsden, P. 1,255
(Bye-election, 9 Nov., 1914.)
Lt.-Col. H. H. Tasker, M.R., *vice* R. I. Tasker (resigned).

HOXTON, 9,031

*J. Stanley Holmes, P..... 2,749
Oswald Lewis, P..... 2,693
H. B. Bird, M.R. 2,402
C. Filby, M.R..... 2,279
Miss Willoughby, Ind. M.R. 158

ISLINGTON (East), 14,625

*F. Smallwood, P..... 4,545
W. L. Clague, P..... 4,453
D. Hazel, M.R. 4,226
J. V. Fitzgerald, M.R.... 4,170

ISLINGTON (North), 15,870

*F. L. Dove, M.R. 4,796
*Brig.-Gen. R. J. Cooper, C.V.O., M.R. 4,792
Maj. J. H. Torrance, P. 4,574
H. S. Reitlinger, P. 4,549

ISLINGTON (South), 11,485

*George Dew, P. 3,197
*Howell J. Williams, P. ... 3,195
A. Dingli, M.R. 2,829
*W. Hunt, M.R. 2,807

ISLINGTON (West), 9,935

H. Mills, P. 2,999
*H. L. Jephson, P 2,978
C. W. French, M.R. 2,412
H. F. Wyatt, M.R..... 2,372
(Bye-election, 13 Feb., 1914.)
W. A. Nicholls, P., *vice* H. L. Jephson (deceased).

KENNINGTON, 12,280

*Sir John W. Benn, P. ... 3,517
Viscount Peel, M.R. 3,371
E. V. Sassoon, M.R. 3,264
W. J. Richardson, P. ... 2,878
J. Gilbert Dale, Lab. ... 1,121

KENSINGTON (North), 14,352

*David Davis, M.R. 4,025
*Maj. C. Lerita, M.R. 3,999
C. D'O. Cooper, P..... 1,895
G. S. Warren, P. 1,844
Dr. Ethel Bentham, Lab. 1,099
W. Jarrett, Lab..... 998

KENSINGTON (South), 15,182

*Col. W. Caraye, M.R. 5,072
A. G. Colvile, M.R. 4,997
F. C. Jarvis, P. 731
H. C. Bickmore, P. 713

LAMBETH (North), 7,582

*F. Briant, P. 2,370
L. Courtauld, M.R. 2,118
W. Gough-Cook, M.R. ... 2,105
*Frank Smith, Lab 2,037

LEWISHAM, 32,581

*F. H. Carter, M.R. 9,497
Comm. Carlyon Bellairs, R.N., M.R. 9,410
Charles Garfitt, P. 5,865
J. S. Lewis, P. 5,809
(Bye-election, 8 May, 1915.)
W. H. Le May, M.R., vice Com. Bellairs (resigned).

LIMEHOUSE, 7,597

*B. B. Evans, P. 2,665
*A. W. Yeo, M.P., P. 2,664
*Cyril Jackson, M.R. ... 2,024
R. A. Reith, M.R. 1,916
(Bye-election, 14 Jan., 1915.)
Henry Marks, P., vice B. B. Evans (resigned).

MARYLEBONE (East), 9,704

*E. R. Debenham, M.R. ... 3,492
*Lord A. Thynne, M.P., M.R. 3,411
T. W. McCormack, P. ... 1,056
Mrs. Miall-Smith, P. ... 1,055

MARYLEBONE (West), 12,694

*Lord Greville, M.R. 4,010
*Sir E. White, M.R. 3,942
Miss E. Fox, P. 2,110
Capt. C. J. Vasey, P. ... 2,066
(Bye-election, 6 July, 1914.)
Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell, M.R., vice Sir E. White (deceased).

MILE END, 6,675

T. Wickham, P. 2,252
[*C. Stettauer, P. ..... 2,204]
E. H. Coumbe, M.R. 1,973
Cecil Ince, M.R. 1,924
(Bye-election, 13 Aug., 1913.)
G. A. Dutfield, M.R., vice C. Stettauer (deceased).

NEWINGTON (West), 11,047

*James D. Gilbert, P. 3,161
*Evan Spicer, P. 3,097
Edgar Abbott, M.R. 2,268
R. O. Roberts, M.R. 2,222

NORWOOD, 18,716

*C. U. Fisher, M.R. 6,047
*F. St. John Morrow, M.R. 6,006
Sir Charles Tarring, P. ... 3,559
A. E. Bennetts, P. 3,553

PADDINGTON (North), 15,175

*J. H. Hunter, M.R. 4,561
J. H. Lidiard, M.R. 4,522
Horace G. Holmes, P. ... 3,573
J. Scott Duckers, P. 3,485

PADDINGTON (South), 9,326

*Lt.-Col. J. B. P. Karslake, M.R. 3,353
*Major Lewis-Barned, M.R. 3,316
R. H. de Montmorency, P. 817
A. Y. Mayell, P. 805

PECKHAM, 17,237

*Thomas Gautrey, P. 5,306
*Lord Haddo, P. 5,206
W. L. Dowton, M.R. 5,127
T. Richards, M.R. 5,092

POPLAR, 10,834

St. John Hutchinson, P. ... 3,061
Miss Susan Lawrence, Lab. 2,960
T. Vosper, M.R. 1,599
Mrs. Elliott, M.R. 1,492

ROTHERHITHE, 10,539

*R. L. Stuart, P. 3,186
*Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., P. 3,159
W. G. Marriott, M.R. ... 2,662
D. Radcliffe, M.R. 2,457

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, 12,817

*Lord Cheylesmore, M.R. 4,335
*H. J. Greenwood, M.R. ... 4,279
F. T. Mackenzie Bell, P. 821

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, 3,845

*Harry Gosling, P. 1,246
*C. J. Mathew, K.C., P. ... 1,209
Dr. P. Daniel, M.R. 961
D. Knocker, M.R. 929
— Dibbs, Ind. 164
F. W. Brame, Ind. 24

ST. PANCRAS (East), 9,153

*A. W. Claremont, P. 2,549
H. de R. Walker, P. 2,522
W. Smith-Clark, M.R. ... 2,454
J. Hewson, M.R. 2,436

ST. PANCRAS (North), 9,825

*T. F. Hobson, P. 2,901
*A. L. Leon, P. 2,887
C. H. Dinwiddy, M.R. ... 2,654
E. Gunter Jones, M.R. 2,646
A. C. Edwards, Soc. 514
W. G. Woodley, Soc. 501

ST. PANCRAS (South), 6,617

D. Davies, M.R. 2,360
*J. C. Denison-Pender, M.P., M.R. 2,307
G. F. Cosburn, P. 1,353
Thomas Charles, P. 1,307

ST. PANCRAS (West), 9,345

Maj. A. C. H. Kennard, M.R. 3,278
Viscount Windsor, M.R. . 3,252
*W. Lloyd Taylor, P. ... 2,672
A. G. Rickards, K.C., P. 2,579

SOUTHWARK (West), 8,979

*Albert Wilson, P. 2,842
*Thomas Hunter, P. 2,831
H. Edwards, M.R. 2,105
Rev. W. J. Somerville, M.R. 2,070

STEPNEY, 5,304

*A. O. Goodrich, M.R. 1,827
Maj. Hon. A. Chichester, M.R. 1,805
J. S. Henry, P. 1,667
G. A. Hardy, P. 1,630
J. G. Butler, Soc. 108
J. A. Watts, Soc. 105

STRAND, 10,719

*Lt.-Col. Probyn, M.R. ... 3,109
*P. E. Pilditch, M.R. 3,065
Miss Pocock, P. 793

WALWORTH, 9,349

*J. A. Dawes, M.P., P. 2,575
*C. Jesson, P. 2,476
Frederick Bird, M.R. ... 2,199
G. Aspinall, M.R. 2,114

WANDSWORTH, 48,915

Edwin Evans, M.R. 13,927
A. C. Rawson, M.R. 13,804
G. P. Blizard, P. 7,390
C. H. Williams, P. 7,357

WESTMINSTER, 9,614

*R. W. Granville-Smith, M.R. 3,310
*Percy Gates, M.R. 3,228
Mrs. St. C. Stobart, P. ... 1,199
Leland G. Buxton, P. ... 1,168

WHITECHAPEL, 5,177

*William C. Johnson, P. ... 1,792
*H. H. Gordon, J.P., P. ... 1,746
Rev. E. G. Parry, M.R. ... 1,008
A. Ludski, M.R. 916

WOOLWICH, 22,436

*W. J. Squires, M.R. 8,378
*H. Kingsley Wood, M.R. 8,300
W. S. Sanders, Lab. 7,618
Miss M. Bondfield, Lab. 7,558

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
*e*Adler, Miss Henrietta (*P*)	*Hackney Central.*
†*e*Anderton, F. R. (*MR*)	*Hammersmith.*
Baber, F. H. J. (*MR*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
*Barned, Maj. H. B. Lewis- (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Bell, Capt. E. W. Morrison- (*MR*)	*West Marylebone.*
*Benn, Sir John, J.P. (*P*)	*Kennington.*
*e*Blackley, D. (*P*)	*Haggerston.*
**e*Bray, Reginald (*P*)	*North Camberwell.*
*Briant, F., J.P. (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
*Carter, E. H. (*MR*) ..	*Lewisham.*
*Cavaye, Col. W. F. (*MR*) ...	*South Kensington.*
*Chapman, T., J.P. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
*Cheylesmore, Maj.-General Lord, K.C.V.O. (*MR*)	*St. George's, Han. Sq.*
Chichester, Maj. Hon. A. C. S. (*MR*)	*Stepney.*
*e*Clague, W. L. (*P*)	*East Islington.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
*Claremont, A. W., J.P. (*P*)	*East St. Pancras.*
**e*Cobb, C. S., M.V.O. (*MR*)	*Fulham.*
Colvile, A. G. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
*Cooper, Brigadier-Gen. R. J., C.V.O. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
**e*Cotton, H. E. A. (*P*)	*East Finsbury.*
Courtauld, L. (*MR*)	*North Lambeth.*
Davies, D. (*MR*)	*South St. Pancras.*
**e*Davis, D. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
*Dawes, J. A., J.P., M.P. (*P*)	*Walworth.*
*Debenham, E. R. (*MR*)	*East Marylebone.*
**e*Dew, G., J.P. (*P*)	*South Islington*
*Domoney, J. W. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*Dove, F. L. (*MR*)	*North Islington*
Dutfield, G. A. (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
*Easton, E. G. (*MR*)	*Fulham.*
*Ecroyd, W. H., J.P. (*P*)	*Bermondsey.*
**e*Edmonds, G., J.P. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
*e*Evans, E. (*MR*)	*Wandsworth.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
*Fisher, C. U. (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
*Gates, Percy (*MR*)	*Westminster.*
*e*Gautrey, T. (*P*)	*Peckham.*
*Gilbert, J. D., J.P. (*P*)	*West Newington.*
*Gillett, G. M., J.P. (*P*)	*East Finsbury.*
*Goodrich, A. O., J.P. (*MR*)	*Stepney.*
*Gordon, H. H., J.P. (*P*)	*Whitechapel.*
*Gosling, H., J.P. (*P*)	*St.George's-in-the-E.*
Grantham, W. W. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*e*Gray, Major Ernest (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
*Greenwood, H. J., J.P. (*MR*)	*St.George's,Han Sq.*
*Greville, Lord (*MR*)	*West Marylebone.*
*Haddo, Lord (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Hanson, C. A., J.P. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*e*Harris, P. A. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
*Haydon, W. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
*e*Headlam, Rev. Stewart (*P*)	*S. W. Bethnal Green.*
Hilbery, M. (*MR*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
*e*Hill, Viscount (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
*Hobson, T. F. (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
*Holmes, J. S. (*P*)	*Hoxton.*
*Hume, G. H. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
*Hunter, J. H., J.P. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
*Hunter, Thomas (*P*)	*West Southwark.*
Hutchinson, St. John (*P*)	*Poplar.*
*Jesson, C. (*P*)	*Walworth.*
*Johnson, W. C., J.P. (*P*)	*Whitechapel.*
*Johnstone, Hon. Gilbert (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*Jones, G. W. H. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
*Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Kennard, Maj. A. C. H. (*MR*)	*West St. Pancras.*
Lawrence, Miss S. (*Lab.*)	*Poplar.*
*e*Le May, W. H. (*MR*)	*Lewisham.*
*e*Leon, A. L., J.P. (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
*Levita, Maj. C., M.V.O. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Lewis, O. (*P*)	*Hoxton.*
*e*Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Lidiard, H. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
*Lygon, Hon. H. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Marks, Henry (*P*)	*Limehouse.*
Massereene and Ferrard, Viscount, D.S.O. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
*Mathew, C. J., K.C. (*P*)	*St.George's-in-the-E.*
*Meinertzhagen, E. L., J.P. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mills, H., J.P. (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
*Montefiore, R. M. Sebag- (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
*Morrow, F. St. John (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Naylor, G. K. (*MR*)	*South Hackney.*
*e*Nicholls, W. A. (*P*)	*West Islington.*
*Norman, R. C. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Parsons, H. E. S. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
*Pender, J. C. Denison- (*MR*)	*South St. Pancras.*
Peel, Viscount (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
Phillimore, R. C. (*P*)	*Deptford.*
*Pilditch, P. E., J.P. (*MR*)	*Strand.*
Prestige, T. (*MR*)	*Deptford.*
*Probyn, Lt.-Col. C., J.P. (*MR*)	*Strand.*
Rawson, A. C. (*MR*)	*Wandsworth.*
*e*Ray, W. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
*e*Reynolds, W. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
*Rostron, L. W. S. (*MR*)	*Central Finsbury.*
*Salmon, I. (*MR*)	*Hammersmith.*
*e*Shearman, M. (*P*)	*Bermondsey.*
*e*Smallwood, E., J.P. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
*Smith, Edward, J.P. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Grn.*
*Smith, R. W. Granville- (*MR*)	*Westminster.*
*Spicer, Evan, J.P. (*P*)	*West Newington.*
*Squires, W. J., (*MR*)	*Woolwich.*
*Stuart, R. L., J.P. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
*e*Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
*Taylor, A. T. (*M.R.*)	*Hampstead.*
*Taylor, H. R., J.P. (*P*)	*North Camberwell.*
Thomas, S. J. (*MR*)	*Central Finsbury.*
*Thynne, Lord A., M.P. (*MR*)	*East Marylebone.*
Walker, H. de R. (*P*)	*East St. Pancras.*
*e*Warburg, O. E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
†Ward, Henry (*P*)	*Haggerston.*
*Warren, W. R. (*P*)	*Battersea.*
West, W. J. (*P*)	*Battersea.*
Wickham, T. W. (*P*)	*Mile End.*
*e*Wilkinson, C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
*Williams, H. J., J.P. (*P*)	*South Islington.*
*Wilson, A., J.P. (*P*)	*West Southwark.*
Windsor, Viscount (*MR*)	*West St. Pancras.*
*Wood, H. Kingsley (*MR*)	*Woolwich.*
*Yeo, A. W., J.P. (*P*)	*Limehouse.*

NOTE.—The letters (*P*), (*MR*), (*I*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election viz., (*P*) Progressive; (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*I*) Independent; (*Lab.*) Labour.

ALDERMEN OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Appointed until 1916.

Alfred F. Buxton, Geoffrey Drage, *e*John W. Gilbert, *e*H. C. Gooch, J.P., *e*Bernard Holland, C.B., *e*H. W. Liversidge, *e*H. V. Rowe, *e*The Rt. Hon. Lady St. Helier, *e*Percy C. Simmons, *e*Miss K. Wallas.

Appointed until 1919.

*e*Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G., Sir George Goldie, K.C.M.G., G. A. Hardy, J.P., *e*William Hunt, J.P., *e*Cyril Jackson, Sir Herbert Parsons, Oswald Partington, J.P., *e*Mrs. Wilton Phipps, A. H. Scott, J.P.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members: Miss Mary Beeton, G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Dr. M. I. Finucane, Miss M. Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr. Sophia Jevons, Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, Rev. W. J. Sommerville, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, Miss A. Tomes.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, James Bird £1,600
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox.
Comptroller, H. E. Haward £2,500
Deputy Comptroller, C. D. Johnson.
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys £2,000
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.
Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley ... £2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, J. Briggs.
Valuer, F. W. Hunt.
Chief Asst. Valuer,
Solicitor, E. Tanner £1,500
Deputy Solicitor, D. P. Andrews.
Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett £1,500
Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair £1,500
Deputy Edcn. Officer, B. M. Allen.
Ch. Inspr., Edcn., Dr. C. W. Kimmins.
Med. Officer of Health, Dr. W. H. Hamer... £1,250
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Dr. W. Butler.
Medical Research Officer, Dr. J. Kerr.
Public Control Dep., J. Ollis £1,000

Parliamentary Officer, V. Browne £1,000
Parks Dep., Maj. P. Maud, C.M.G £800
Chief of Fire Brigade, Lt. S. Sladen, R.N.
Tramways Chief Officer, A. L. C. Fell £2,000
Deputy, J. K. Bruce.
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess £800
Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney £1,000
Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee—
Clerk, H. F. Keene £1,025
Pathologist, Dr. F. W. Mott £1,025
Engineer, W. C. C. Smith.....£1,225

LONDON POLICE.

THE CITY POLICE district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 243). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 94 Sergeants, and 1,015 Constables; also 1 Sergeant and 45 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of between seven and eight millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, North London, Lambeth, Marlborough Street, Marylebone, Old Street, Thames, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Greenwich and Woolwich, South Western, and West Ham (*see* pp. 243–4).

The Force on Oct. 1, 1915, consisted of 33 Superintendents, 648 Inspectors, 2,978 Sergeants, and 18,653 Constables, making a total of 22,312, with 340 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1914–15 was £56,981,452.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; though, independently of this provision, for more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On 1st January, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On 1st January, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade." The amount expended on the Brigade for the year ended 31st March, 1915, was £46,795 on capital account and £301,355 (including pensions) on maintenance. Towards the latter amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £49,704, while £3,102 was received from miscellaneous sources.

On 31st March, 1915, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 2 divisional officers; 2 assistant divisional officers; and 1,350 officers, firemen, coachmen, and pilots, and a technical and clerical staff of 128. There were 82 land fire-stations, 3 river stations; and the appliances included 57 horsed fire-engines, 48 horsed fire-escapes, 38 motor fire-engines, 35 motor fire-escapes, 5 motor hose-tenders, 4 electrically driven turntable long ladders, 29 long ladders, 28 smoke helmets, 90 hose-carts, 4 fire-floats and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 4 oil-tank wagons, 15 motor-cars. There were 202 horses and 58 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,566. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended 31st December, 1914, totalled 6,125, and the fires numbered 3,609, of which 63 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Commdr. Sampson Sladen, R.N. (with certain allowances) £1,000
Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.E.; Arthur R. Dyer.
Assistant Divisional Officers, Cyril C. B. Morris; Lieut.-Commdr. H. Spencer, R.N.
Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

THE WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Country	Bales of 500 lb. consumed.	Spindles Working.	Country.	Bales of 500 lb. consumed.	Spindles Working.
U.S.A.	5,368,000	29,523,000	Belgium	234,382	1,372,000
U.K.	3,765,462	55,165,000	Brazil	199,642	...
Russia	2,035,079	10,599,000	Canada	115,418	855,000
Germany	1,770,286	8,800,000	Switzerland	90,831	1,407,000
India	1,606,551	6,300,000	Netherlands	84,817	454,000
Japan	1,341,839	2,177,000	Sweden	78,727	530,000
France	987,843	7,400,000	Portugal	67,940	480,000
Austria-Hungary	864,096	4,718,000	Other Countries	83,969	3,058,000
Italy	812,760	4,622,000			
Spain	323,750	1,853,000	The World	19,831,392	139,313,000

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where otherwise stated.

*** Many of the more important Pictures and other National Treasures have been removed for safety during the war.

GUIDE LECTURERS are now in attendance at several of the Museums and Galleries, who give free demonstrations, at stated hours and days.

PICTURES.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6*d* Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery, British Art), Millbank, S.W. (opened in 1897).—National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d*. other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 1,750 historical portraits. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; on Sundays, free, from 2.30 to 5.30 in summer, and from 2 until dusk in winter; on Students' days (Thursday and Friday), from 10 to 4 or 5, an admission fee of 6*d*. is charged.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Admission 6*d*. on Tuesdays and Fridays, all other days *free*. Open on Mondays at 12 noon (Bank Holidays, 10 a.m.), other weekdays from 10 a.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. Hours of closing, 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to season. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY.—Founded in 1886, and maintained by the Corporation of London. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 April to Feb.—*Director and Secretary*, Alfred G. Temple, F.S.A.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1*s*.; catalogue, 1*s*. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6*d*.; catalogue, 6*d*. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5; admission, 1*s*.; catalogue, 1*s*. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W. (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1*s*.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 20 to May 27, admission 1*s*.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W.—Open from Oct. 9 to Dec. 9, admission 1*s*.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.—Exhibitions of Members' works, March to May, and Oct. to Nov., admission 1*s*.

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH FREE LOAN PICTURE EXHIBITION, Borough Polytechnic Institute, S.E.—Exhibition held in June. Admission free. Week-days, 12 to 10; Sundays, 8 to 10 p.m.

GROSVENOR GALLERY, 51A New Bond Street, W. — Exhibitions of *International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers*, of *National Portrait Society*, and of various Exhibitions.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. *Sec.*, Edgar Blackmore.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. An official guide conducts visitors round the collections every week-day at 12 and 3. Entirely free. Open every week-day to Oct. 31 from 10 to 5; winter, from 10 to 4 or earlier; Sunday, from 2 until dusk. Closed on Christmas Day. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of research, reference, or study, are granted on written application to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position. *Print Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 5. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880–5).—Open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2 to 7; other months, 2 p.m. to week-day closing time. The hours of closing are:—Jan., Feb., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 5; Mar. and Sept., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; also on Mon. and Sat. only, from May 1 to the middle of July, 8; and onwards to end of Aug., 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington (founded in 1852).—Museum of decorative and

industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Exhibition Road. The Museum contains nine departments, viz. :—Architecture and Sculpture ; Ceramics ; Engraving, Illustration and Design ; Metal-work ; Paintings ; Wood-work ; Textiles ; Library (books on art), and the Department of Circulation. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (students' days) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December ; till 5 p.m. in February and October, and till 6 p.m. from March to Sept. inclusive. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road, open every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2 p.m. till 6 p.m. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, entomology, boots and shoes. Free daily, 10 a.m. until dusk, according to the season ; Sundays, from 2 till 6 p.m.

BRADMORE HOUSE, 14 Queen Street, Hammersmith.—Early 18th century panelled room. Open, first Monday of each month from 10 to noon.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.—Opened as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1*s.* (6*d.* Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, N. (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old carvings, furniture, and relics of vanishing London, of antiquarian and artistic interest. Open, free, from 12 to 9 ; Sundays, 3 to 9. Not open on Mondays. *Curator*, Ernest Hawking.

GUILDHALL MUSEUM.—Maintained by the Corporation of London. Admission free. Open from 10 to 5, March to Sept., and 10 to 4, Oct. to Feb.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill (L.C.C.).—Anthropology and Zoology. Open free every day. Week-days :—11 a.m. to 8 p.m. April to Sept., and 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Oct. to March. Sundays throughout the year from 3 to 9 p.m. (Subject to alteration during the war.)

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.—Open daily, Sundays included, from 10 to 4, free.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene ; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 8.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Sir William Lever), where the collection was re-arranged and opened in 1914. The hours, &c., are the same as those of the Wallace Collection.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5 ; from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the natural and economic resources of the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Colonies, lent by His Majesty the King, are displayed in each Court. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions. (II.) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for conducting investigations and supplying information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products, on behalf of the Dominions, India, and the Colonies. (III.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing collection of works on tropical agriculture, official publications and maps, and the principal newspapers of the British Empire. (IV.) *Offices* (Mezzanine Floor) of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, Tropical Diseases Bureau, British Women's Emigration Association, and Colonial Nursing Association. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly (Bd. of Education).—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months ; on Mon. and Sat., from 10 to 9 ; on Sundays, from 2 till 7 in summer ; rest of year from 2 till dusk. *Curator*, J. Allen Howe.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.—A 17th century timber constructed house. Jacobean ceiling. Open, free, daily from 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, South Kensington, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions : (*a*) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research ; (*b*) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries ; (*c*) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion ; (*d*) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications. Admission free. Open : M., Th. and S., 10 to 9 ; Tu., W. and F., 10 to 6 ; Sunday, 2 to 6.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL, 18 Tufton St , Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fds. —Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, 1st four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. (Closed during the war.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall. —Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo ; interesting naval and military relics ; models of ancient and modern war vessels ; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 6*d.*, daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—An interesting house, containing pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, &c., the

alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. B.C. 1370, and other art and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, W. L. Spiers.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Pictures.*

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, W.—Daily, 10 to 6; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to Curator.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open daily from 10 to 4, 3*d*.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, free. Week-days, 12 to sunset (May 15 to Oct. 15, 10 to sunset); Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. (Houses 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

BOTANIC GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1*s*.; other days to Fellows and Members, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 9.30 a.m.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Dairy Show in Oct.; and the following exhibitions in 1916:—London Fair and Market, March; Clothing and Outfitting, Drapery and Ladies' Wear, May; Confectioners, in Sept.; Grocers, Sept.; Shoe and Leather, Oct.; Brewers, Oct. and Nov.; Woman's Work, Nov.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W.—(At present occupied as a place of detention for German aliens). Subject to which, the following tentative arrangements have been made for 1916:—Feb. 26 to March 6, Hackney Horse Society, Spring Horse Show; March 8 to 28, London Fair and Market; April 1 to 30, Builders' Exhibition; May 1 to June 6, Royal Naval and Military Tournament; June 7 to 30, International Horse Show; Sept. 14 to Oct. 25, Machine Tool Exhibition; Oct. 26 to Nov. 29, Motor Show and Cycle Show; Dec. 5, 6, 7, Kennel Club.

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.—May to October, 1915.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (Great White City).—In occupation of Admiralty and War Office.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.—Now in the occupation of the Royal Naval Division. The spacious grounds and buildings afford ample scope for the training of this force for active service.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1*s*.; children half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Mondays, 6*d*., also on Saturdays during the war; the rest of the week, 1*s*.; to children under twelve, all days, 6*d*. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends. Illustrated Official Guide, at entrance gates only, 6*d*. (by post, 7½*d*.).

CONCERTS.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.—Promenade Concerts by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, from third week in Aug. to end of Oct. Symphony Concerts throughout year. Concerts on Sundays, afternoon and evening.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Performances in Theatre. New Symphony Orchestra and vocal and instrumental concert every Sunday at 3.30. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Great Portland Street.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W.

BECHSTEIN HALL, Wigmore Street, W.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N.—Now being used as an internment camp for the reception of hostile aliens.

PARKS.

HYDE PARK.—From Park Lane to Kensington Gardens, 390 acres, containing the Serpentine, Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace (240 acres), containing the Albert Memorial and "Physical Energy" (G. F. Watts), and the Round Pond. It also includes a sunk garden with pleached alleys, near the Palace.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, including *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the colour is trooped on the King's birthday. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

GREEN PARK.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park (60 acres) with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner. The arch at the western entrance is surmounted by a quadriga, by Capt. Adrian Jones.

REGENT'S PARK.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill (472 acres) surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* (fine flower beds and shrubs) leading to the Zoological Gardens.

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. (200 acres) with *Subtropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

VICTORIA PARK, E. (217 acres), a great boon to the poor of East London. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the British Museum) is close by.

RIVERSIDE GARDENS.—On the north side of the Thames are the Temple Gardens and the Embankment Gardens, the latter containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones). West of the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament are Victoria Tower Gardens.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; magnificent reredos. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library,

whispering gallery, and stone gallery, *6d.*; golden gallery, *1s.*; crypt, *6d.*; ball, *1s.*; total, *3s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10, 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Open on week-days at 9 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of *6d.*, except on Mondays and Tuesdays (open free); wax effigies, *6d.* (on Mondays and Tuesdays, *3d.*); Norman undercroft, *2d.* Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 7. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.15; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward's shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by, is also worth visiting.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 8, 8.45, 10.15, and 11 a.m. (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The two halls and church very interesting, as also the gardens; these are generally open to the public during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church service on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master*, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 10.30 a.m., and Wed. 8 p.m.; Sunday, 8.15, 11, 11.45, 3.45 (children), and 7; Saints' Days. 10.30 a.m. Open free daily (Sundays for service only), 10 to 4.30.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—*Vicar*, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Congregational.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. Hugh Black, D.D. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. C. J. Barry, M.A. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 8.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1854-1892).—(Built 1861, re-opened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of re-building, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Monday and Thursday, 7.30, Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater.—Rev. P. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. *Minister*, Rev. Frank Cox.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street. Sundays at 11, 3.30 and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster (close to Victoria Station).—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt. St. Edward's Tower open to visitors 10 a.m. to sunset.

THE ORATORY, Brompton.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Messrs. Hanbury in Spitalfields; of Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Whitechapel Road; and some others.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis (the Royal Mint, the Tower of London, the Custom House, and St. Olave's Church, are easily reached); *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831 and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and now being rebuilt by the Corporation of London); *St. Paul's Bridge* (in course of erection by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London; *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and reopened in 1862) with Thornycroft's Boadicea at the north-eastern end, and presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlehem Hospital; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887),

Barnes Bridge (for pedestrians only); and *Kew Bridge* (rebuilt in 1902) leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (refronted with stone in 1913).—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly. — British Academy; Royal; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.—Newly built by Corporation of London. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and General Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit, except during August. Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for poor brethren (59). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall and staircase. Master's lodge with portraits. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1*s*, at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1682), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. Out-Pensioners, 1914–1915, 85,970. *Governor, Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge. View of the river from the quay in front of the Custom House.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria,* &c.—All accessible by tramway or railway at about 4*d*. All free.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent *Home, Colonial, Education, Foreign,* and *India* Offices, *Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury* and *War Office*, Whitehall, St. James's Park, and Pall Mall, S.W. *Post Office*, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall, where Foreign Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Library and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 6 p.m. Admission free. *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle

HOSPITALS. (*See* pp. 332–336.)

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, unless both Houses are sitting, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple* and *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street; *Gray's Inn*, Holborn; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following were formerly Inns of Chancery:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 187 Fleet Street, now the Headquarters of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor; *Staple Inn*, and *Barnard's Inn*, Holborn.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open to the public every day (except Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day) from 1st April to 30th Sept., 10 to 6. From 1st Oct. to 31st March, 10 to 4, free. Open on Sundays, 2 to 4, from 1st Oct. to 31st March, and from 1st April to 30th Sept., 2 to 6.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; summer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under *special* conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed during certain periods of the year.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W., by Metropolitan or omnibus. The headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the governing body of English cricket; the Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow cricket matches at beginning of July; Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 6*d*., to special matches, 1*s*. or 2*s*. 6*d*. Tennis Court in grounds, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Borough* and *Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford; and *Cumberland Hay Market*, Regent's Park.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in Mall, where also are memorials to Royal Artillery and Royal Marines; ALBERT, South Kensington. LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City, admission, 3*d*. DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park; BEACONSFIELD'S, Parliament Square S.W.; GLADSTONE'S, Strand, W.C.; NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON'S, Hyde Park Corner; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. The library is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday 10 to 1.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—9 to 5, and 6.30 to 10; Sundays 3.30 to 10.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and historical MSS., Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; frescoes by Leighton, Brangwyn and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. (Closed to the public.)

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—Not open to the public. *Levées* held here during the season.

SMITHFIELD.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Church, London Central Meat Market.

TOWER OF LONDON.—Admission to Armouries and Beauchamp Tower, 6*d.*; to Bloody Tower, 6*d.*; and to Regalia and Beauchamp Tower, 6*d.* Free on Mondays and Saturdays by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Major-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.; *Keeper of Regalia*, Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Portrait statues of kings removed.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the old Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here. *See also* Royal United Service Institution Museum. Whitehall stretches from Charing Cross to Westminster, and contains some of the finest public buildings in London.

THEATRES.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES.—*Adelphi* (411 Strand), *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Ambassadors* (West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford, E.), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Brixton, Broadway* (New Cross), *Comedy* (Panton St., S.W.), *Coronet* (Notting Hill Gate), *Court* (Sloane Sq., S.W.), *Covent Garden* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Peckham, S.E.), *Daly's* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Balham, S.W.), *Duke of York's* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Garrick* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Globe* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Haymarket, His Majesty's* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Kennington, King's* (Hammersmith), *Kingsway* (Gt. Queen St.), *Little Theatre* (John St., Adelphi), *Lyceum* (Wellington St., Strand), *Lyric* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lyric* (Hammersmith), *Marlborough* (Holloway, N.), *Metropole* (Camberwell Green), *New* (St. Martin's Lane), *Playhouse* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales's* (Coventry Street, W.), *Queen's* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Royalty* (Dean Street, Soho), *Sadler's Wells, St. James's* (King Street, S.W.), *Savoy* (Victoria Embankment), *Scala* (Fitzroy Square, W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Shakespeare* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Bishopsgate, E.), *Strand* (Aldwych), *Terry's* (105 Strand), *Vaudeville* (404 Strand), *Whitney* (Aldwych), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne St., W.C.).

VARIETY THEATRES.

MUSIC HALLS.—*Alhambra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Cambridge* (136 Commercial Street, E.), *Camden* (Camden Town), *Canterbury* (143 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Collins's* (Upper Street, Islington), *Empire* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *London Hippodrome* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.), *London Opera House* (Kingsway, W.C.), *Metropolitan* (Edgware Road, W.), *New Middlesex* (Drury Lane, W.C.), *Oxford* (14 Oxford Street), *Palace* (Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Palladium* (Argyll St., W.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.), *Pavilion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (242 High Holborn, W.C.), *Shepherd's Bush Empire, South London* (London Road, S.E.), *Surrey* (Blackfriars Road, S.E.), *Tivoli* (65 Strand, W.C.), *Willesden Green Empire*, N.W.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

AVIATION GROUNDS.—*Hendon Aerodrome* by motor omnibus, tram or train. Flying on Sundays and other days; admission from 6*d.* *Brooklands Flying Ground*, Weybridge, by train from Waterloo (20 miles), admission from 6*d.*

BURNHAM BEECHES. — Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT.—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By S.E. and Brighton Railways. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings, daily, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free. On Sunday afternoon during summer months.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G. E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order, 9 to noon and 1 to 4 p.m. Children under 14 not admitted.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1*s.* Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beanfeasts, &c.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering close on 1,000. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND. — Access from London during summer by steamboat (25 miles), and throughout year by three lines of railway; fares 1*s.* to 2*s.* Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park Promenade, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens* open daily, including Sundays, from April to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Fort.*

GREENWICH. — Royal Naval College. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. (At present closed to the public.)

HAMPSTEAD HEATH (250 acres), with *Golder's Hill* (36 acres), and *Parliament Hill* (265 acres) open to the public.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary. 15 miles from London; railway fare, 1*s.* 2½*d.*; 1*s.* 10*d.* return. Fine view of river. Trams from Shepherd's Bush. Beautifully kept gardens with maze and prolific grape vine. Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 5. Admission, Tuesdays, 1*s.*; other days

free. *Bushey Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (600 to 700 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HIGHGATE HILL AND HIGHGATE WOODS, the scene of the Dick Whittington legends, with *Waterlow Park* (30 acres) and Lauderdale House, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

HORSE-RACING.—*Epsom Downs* (by railway 16 miles), where the "Derby" and "Oaks" are run on the Wednesday and Friday of the Summer Meeting (end of May or beginning of June); *Ascot* (by railway 30 miles), where the Gold Cup Day is Thursday, about a fortnight later than the Derby; *Sandown* (15 miles); *Kempton Park* (17 miles); *Hurst Park* (15 miles).

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), and Abbey Church; powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR CASTLE closed to the public for the duration of the war.

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. S.E.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c.

Laws Relating to Cabs in London.

HORSE VEHICLES.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... *s.* 1 *d.* 0

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile.

	s.	*d.*
For every additional mile or part of a mile	0	6
If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile	1	0
If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside	1	0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.*; two-wheeled Cabs..... 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.*; if a two-wheeled Cab ... 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time.. 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

	s.	*d.*
LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside the carriage	0	2
EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person).....	0	6
WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; 2 wheels ...	0	8
If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ...	0	8

MOTOR CABS.

The fare payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter* shall be according to the following scale:—

	s.	*d.*
(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes	0	8
(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:—		
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes ...	0	2
(2) For any less period or distance.....	0	2

In addition to the above the driver may be entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

	s.	*d.*
(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside	0	2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

	s.	*d.*
(2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey.....	0	6

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate

not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s*.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s*., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s*.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1914 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 232; clarences—animal power 1,159, mechanical power 7,260; omnibuses—animal power 63, mechanical power 3,057; tramway cars—mechanical power 2,819, animal power 20; total, 14,610. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal power 2,074, mechanical power 9,082; stage drivers—animal power 132, mechanical power 10,350; composite licences (stage driver and conductor—animal power) 59; mechanical power 1,336; conductors, 12 043; assistant conductors, 25; total, 35,071.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1914, of 609 men examined, 384 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 12·9 drivers to 10 carriages.

Of lost property, 86,980 articles were deposited, of which 38,116 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 38,502.

Principal Newspaper Offices in London.

Academy—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Aberdeen Free Press—149 Fleet St., E.C.
Adelaide Advertiser—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Adelaide Observer—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Advocate of India—Basing House, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Agricultural Gaz.—8 Breams Bldgs, E.C.
Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate St.
Architect—Imp. Bldgs., Ludgate Cir.
Army & Navy Gaz.—22 Essex St., W.C.
Athenæum—11 Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Australasian—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Autocar—20, Tudor Street, E.C.
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet St., E.C.
Baptist Times and Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Belfast News Letter—169 Fleet St., E.C.
B'ham. Daily Mail—88 Fleet St.
B'ham Gaz. & Expr. —17 Bouverie St. E.C.
Birmingham Post—88 Fleet St., E.C.
Bloemfontein Post—82 Fleet St., E.C.
Board of Trade Journal—Fetter Lane, E.C.
Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Bradford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
Bristol Evening News—59 Fleet St.
Bristol Observer—59 Fleet Street, E.C.
Bristol Times and Mirror—185 Fleet St.
Bristol Western Daily Pr.—59 Fleet Street.
British Journal of Inebriety, 139 Harley St., W.
British Medical Journal—429 Strand.
British Weekly—St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.
Broad Arrow—Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Builder—4 Catherine St., Strand, W.C.
Building News — Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.
Bystander—Tallis Ho., Tallis St., E.C.
Canada—Kingsway House, W.C.
Canadian Gazette—La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Cape Times—14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Carlisle Journal—5 New Bridge St.
Catholic Times—8 Bouverie St., E.C.
Ceylon Times—27 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Chemical News—16 Newcastle St., E.C.
Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Church Family N.—17 Tavistock Street, W.C.
Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.
Citizen—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.
City Press—148 and 149 Aldersgate St.
City Review—12 Basinghall St., E.C.
Civil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane.
Civilian—28 Martin's Lane, E.C.
Coal Merchant, &c.—165 Strand, W.C.
Colliery Guardian—30&31 Furnival St.
Commercial Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av.
Country Life—20 Tavistock Street, W.C.
County Gentleman & Land & Water—36-38 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
Court Journal—Dudley Ho., Southampton Street, W.
Critic—4 Moorfields, E.C.
Cycling—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
Daily Chronicle—80 Fleet Street, E.C.
Daily Citizen—27 Tudor St., E.C.
Daily Express—St. Bride Street, E.C.
Daily Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Daily Mail—Carmelite House, E.C.
Daily Mirror—12 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Daily News & Leader—67 Fleet St., E.C.
Daily Sketch—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Draper's Record, 155 Cheapside.
Dublin Evening Mail—151 Fleet St.
Dublin Evening Telegraph — 211 Strand, W.C.
Dublin Irish Times—59 Fleet St., E.C.
East Anglian Dy. Times—149 Fleet St.
Eastern Daily Press—151 Fleet Street.
Economist—3 Arundel Street, W.C.
Edinboro' Evg. Dispatch—45 Fleet St.
Educatnl. Times—89 Farringdon St.
Egyptian Gazette—Egypt House, 36 New Broad Street, E.C.
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C. [E.C.
Electrician—2, 2 & 3 Salisbury Ct.,
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, Strand.
Engineer—33 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford St., W.C.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.
English Mechanic—Effingham Ho., Arundel Street, W.C.
Era (The)—5 Tavistock St., Strand, W.C.
Evening News—Carmelite House, E.C.

Evening Standard & St. James's Gaz.—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Family Doctor—358 Strand, W.C.
Farm and Home—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Farm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex St.
Field—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Finance—Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Financial News—111 Qn. Victoria St.
Financial Standard—Broad St. Ho.
Financial Times—72 Coleman St., E.C.
Financier and Bullionist—54 Wool Exchange, E.C.
Fishing Gazette—19 Adam St., W.C.
Freeman's Journal—211 Strand, W.C.
Freemason—5 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington St., Covent Garden, W.C.
Gardener's Mag.—148 Aldersgate Street.
Gardening Illustrated—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
General Weekly Shipping List—13 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Gentlewoman, The—70 Long Acre, W.C.
Glasgow Daily Record—65 Fleet St.
Glasgow Herald—112 Fleet Street, E.C.
Glasgow Weekly Mail—173 Fleet St.
Globe—367 Strand, W.C.
Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.
Guardian—29 King Street, W.C.
Hart's Army List—50A Albermarle Street, W.
Health—358 Strand, W.C.
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Hongkong Daily Press—131 Fleet St.
Hospital—28 Southampton St., W.C.
Huddersfield Chronicle—20 New Bridge St., E.C.
Hull Daily Mail—92 Fleet St., E.C.
Hull Eastern Mng. News—159 Fleet St.
Illust. London News—195 Strand, W.C.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—172 Strand, W.C.
Indiaman—Devonshire Square, E.C.
Indian Daily News—Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—4 Newman St., W.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—165 Strand, W.C.
Jewish Chronicle—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet St., E.C.
John Bull—93 Long Acre, W.C.
Journal of Education—3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Kinematograph & Lantern Weekly—9-11 Tottenham St., W.C.
Knowledge & Illus. Scientific News—42 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.
Labour News—10 Farringdon Avenue.
Ladies' Field—8 Southampton St., W.C.
Lady—39 & 40 Bedford Street, Strand.
Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C.
Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex St., W.C.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Leeds Mercury—65 Fleet Street, E.C.
Le Journal—190 Fleet Street, E.C.
Le Matin—160 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Live Stock Journal—8 Bream's Bldgs., E.C.
Liverpool Courier—81 Fleet St., E.C.
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury—Liverpool Echo—Liverpool Weekly Mercury—and Liverpool Weekly Post—138 Fleet St., E.C.
Lloyd's List—Royal Exchange, E.C.
Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.
London Gazette—Fetter Lane, E.C.
London Opinion—15 York Buildings, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.
Manchester Courier—69 Fleet St. E.C.
Manchester Daily Dispatch—Sunday Chronicle—Daily Sketch—Evening Chronicle—Umpire—Athletic News—Shoe Lane, E.C.
Manchester Evening News—63 Fleet Street.
Manchester Weekly Times—92 Fleet Street, E.C.
Manchester Guardian—40 Fleet St.
Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington St.
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.
Medical Times—Basing House, Basinghall St., E.C.
Melbourne Age—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Melbourne Herald, 92 Fleet St., E.C.
Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street.
Methodist Times—125 Fleet St., E.C.
Midland Daily Telegraph—174 Fleet St., E.C.
Mining Journal—15 George St., Mansion House, E.C.
Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.
Money—11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Money Market Review—2, Nicholas Passage, E.C.
Montreal Gazette, Marconi House, Strand, W.C.
Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet St.
Morning Post—346 Strand, W.C.
Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Municipal Journal—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.
Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.
Nation—10 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
National Temperance Quarterly—34 Bedford Row.
Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
Nav. & Mil. Record—47 Fleet Street.
Near East—Devonshire Sq., E.C.
Newcastle Chronicle—84 Fleet St., E.C.
Newcastle North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader—53 Fleet St. E.C.
News of the World—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.
New Witness—20 Essex St., Strand.
New York Herald—130 Fleet St., E.C.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.
Notes and Queries—11 Bream's Bldgs.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
Observer—12 Newton St., High Holborn, W.C.
Outlook—167 Strand, W.C.
Pall Mall Gazette—12 Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.
People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
Photography—20 Tudor Street, E.C.
Poultry World—154 Fleet St., E.C.
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Progress (Braille type)—206 Great Portland Street, W.
Public Opinion—125 Fleet Street, E.C.
Publishers Circular—19 Adam St., W.C.
Punch—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.
Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, W.C.
Queen—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Railway News—9a Temple Ch'b's, E.C.
Referee—Victoria House, Tudor St.
Regiment—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
Reynolds's Newspaper—8 Temple Av.
Saturday Review—10 King St., Covent Garden.
School Government Chron.—2 and 4 Tudor Street, E.C.
Scotsman—45 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph—Sheffield Weekly News—The Week—Weekly Telegraph—Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—181 Fleet St., E.C.
Sketch—172 Strand, W.C.
South Africa—83 Bishopsgate, E.C.
South Wales Argus—88 Fleet St., E.C.
South Wales Daily Post—53 Fleet St.
South Wales Dly. News—190 Fleet St.
Spectator—1 Wellington Street, W.C.
Sphere—6 Great New Street, E.C.
Sporting Life—148 Fleet Street.
Sporting Times—97 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sports Argus—17 Bouverie St., E.C.
Sportsman—139 and 140 Fleet St., E.C.
Stage—16 York Street, W.C.
Standard—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Star—67 Fleet Street, E.C.
Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Statist—51 Cannon Street, E.C.
Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham Ho., Old Broad St., E.C.
Sunday School Chronicle & Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Sunday Times—7 Essex Street, Strand.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street.
Sydney Mail—40 King St., Cheapside.
Sydney Bulletin—15 St. Bride St., E.C.
Sydney Morning Herald—40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Sydney Telegraph—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Syren & Shipping—93 Leadenhall St., E.C.
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.
Tatler—6 Great New Street, E.C.
Territorial Service Gazette—11 Gough Square, E.C.
Times (and Times Weekly Edition)—Printing House Square, E.C.
Times of India—99 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Truth—10 Bolt Court, E.C.
Vanity Fair—69 Fleet St., E.C.
War Cry—Judd St., King's Cross, W.C.
Weekly Dispatch—Carmelite House, E.C.
Western Mail—176 Fleet Street.
Western Morning News—47 Fleet St.
Westminster Gaz.—10 Salisbury Sq., Fleet Street, E.C.
Whitehall Review—100 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
World—Regent Ho., Kingsway, W.C.
Yorkshire Daily Obs.—172 Fleet St., E.C.
Yorkshire Post—Yorkshire Evening Post—Yorkshire Weekly Post—171 Fleet Street, E.C.

Newspapers.—It has been stated that over 60,000 newspapers are now appearing at daily or weekly intervals in the various quarters of the globe. Of these considerably over one-half are in the English language, there being 23,000 in the United States, and over 13,000 in the British Empire. The most justly celebrated newspaper in the world is *The Times*, founded in London in 1788. The greatest circulation ever yet reached by any daily morning newspaper in any country is that of the *Daily Mail*, founded in London on May 4, 1896.

Royal Society Medals.—Awards in November were as follows: The Copley Medal to Prof. Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov, for his investigations in the physiology of digestion and of the higher centres of the nervous system; a Royal Medal to Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor, F.R.S., for his numerous and important contributions to mathematical and physical science; a Royal Medal to Dr. W. H. Rivers, F.R.S., for his important contributions to ethnography and ethnology; the Davy Medal to Prof. Paul Sabatier, for his researches on contact action and the application of finely divided metals as catalytic agents; the Hughes Medal to Prof. Paul Langevin, for his important contributions to, and pre-eminent position in, electrical science.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Aero Club (Royal)	1901	166, Piccadilly, W.	1,500	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Harold E. Perrin	Aviation.
Albemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W.	1,150	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Almack's	1908	20, Berkeley St., W.	300	..	8 & 6G	Sir Hugh H. Stewart, Bt.	Social.
Alpine	1857	23, Savile Row, W.	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	C. H. R. Wollaston (Hon.)	Interested in mountain exploration.
Argentine	1910	1, Hamilton Place, W.	770	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. F. Munro	
Army and Navy	1837	36, Pall Mall	2,600	£40	10 Gs.	H. Montgomery Miller	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1765	69, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs.	11 & 12	Col. C. Rawnsley, D.S.O.	Social.
Arts	1863	40, Dover St., W.	600	£16	7 Gs.	Major Raymond	Art, literature, and science.
Athenæum	1824	107, Pall Mall	1,300	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	H. R. Tedder	Literary, scientific, artistic
Austral	1902	45, Dover Street, W.	No limit	2 & 1 Gs.	3, 2, & 1	Mrs. Magnay	Ladies and gentlemen.
Authors'	1891	2, Whitehall Court	1,450	1½ & 2½ Gs.	5 & 3 G.	Algernon Rose (Hon.)	Literary.
Bachelors'	1881	11, 12, Hamilton Pl., W	1,080	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies adm. visitors
Badminton	1876	100, Piccadilly, W.	1,000	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	P. M. Buchanan	Sporting & coaching club.
Baldwin	1887	79A, Pall Mall	225	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. S. Fyler (Hon.)	Social, whist and bridge.
Bath	1894	34, Dover Street, W.	2,000	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social, swimming, &c.
Beefsteak	1876	9, Green Street, W.C.	300	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	James Attfield	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	700	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Chester Wyles	Social.
British Empire	1910	12, St. James's Sq., S.W.	900	None	8 & 6G.	C. Freeman Murray	Imperialist.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street	650	30 Gs	11 Gs.	Maj. J. F. Wegg-Prosser	Liberal, social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	Amateurs, artists, and collectors of art.
Caledonian	1898	St. James's Sq., S.W.	1,500	10 Gs.	8, 6, & 5	Frank E. Stanley	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1910	17, John St., Adelphi	No limit	£1	1, 2, & 3	H. Philp	Photographic and Social.
Carlton	1832	94, Pall Mall	2,000	£40	10 G. & 11 G.	Walter H. Matthews	Conservative and Unionist
Cavalry	1890	127, Piccadilly, W.	1,800	30 Gs.	10 & 12 G	Maj. H. R. Darley, D.S.O.	Mounted Forces.
Cavendish	1912	119, Piccadilly	1,400	2 Gs.	3 & 5 G.	John G. Mudge	Social and Social Service
Church Imp'l.	1913	75, Victoria St., S.W.	No limit	1 & 2 Gs.	3 & 3 G.	F. Wilton	Church of England.
City Carlton	1868	24, St. Swithin's Lane	1,000	10 Gs.	10 & 5 G.	T. J. Woodrow	Conservative and Unionist
City Liberal	1874	Walbrook	800	.	6 Gs.	Alfred Bass	Liberal.
City of London	1832	19, Old Broad St., E.C.	800	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Browne	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cobden	1866	Broadway Court, Westminster	700	None	1 G.	F. J. Shaw	Free trade, peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St. James's St., S.W.	700	10 Gs.	6 & 4 G.	Walter Keen	Social.
Conservative	1840	74, St. James's Street	1,300	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. R. P. H. Bernard	Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Av.	6,500	15 Gs. or 10 G	7 Gs. 4 Gs.	F. M. Remnant	Political, Constitutional.
Devonshire	1875	50, St. James's Street	1,200	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. Edgar W. Brodie	Social.
East India United Serv.	1849	16, St. James's Square	2,500	£21	10 Gs. £1 10	Thomas Lawler	Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N
Eccentric	1890	Ryder St., St. James's	999	5 Gs.	5 & 3 G.	J. A. Harrison (Hon.)	Social, Drama, Arts.
Eldon	1877	3, Cursitor St., W.C.	200	..	4 & 2 G.	Walter E. Goodman	Legal and social.
Farmers'	1842	Whitehall Crt., S.W.	1,098	1 G.	1 & 3 G.	H. Trustram Eve	Agricultural and social.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36, Piccadilly	550	3 Gs.	2 & 3 G	W. H. Sadler	Fly fishers only.
Garrick	1831	15, Garrick St. Cov. Gar.	650	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles J. Fitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	..	5, 3, 1 G.	Leonard B. Gullick	Social, for golfers.
Green Room	1877	46, Leicester Square	500	6 Gs.	5 Gs.	G. Swann	Dramatic, lity. & artistic.
Gresham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	500	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	H. S. Cole	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Guards	1813	70, Pall Mall	600	30 Gs.	£21 & £10	F. C. Evans	Officers Past & Present of 4 Regiments of Guards
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,700	20 & 10	3 & 5 G.	Maj. F. Egerton Green	Polo and social.
Isthmian	1882	105, Piccadilly	1,500	..	10 & 7 G.	Herbert Lyndon	Uvs. Pblc. schls., Army, Nvy.
Jr. Army & Navy	1910	Hse. Gds. Aven., S.W.	4,500	10 Gs.	5, 4, & 1	Lt. C. V. L. Norcock, R.N.	Officers past and present.
Jnr. Athenæum	1864	116, Piccadilly	1,200	None	10 Gs.	Henry de Carteret	Social and non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Francis R. Pike	Strictly Conservative.
Jr. Conservative	1869	4, Grafton St., W.	2,500	..	2, 3, & 5	Maj. D. Mercer	Conservative and social.
Jr. Constitutnl.	1887	101, Piccadilly	4,500	5 & 3 Gs	5 & 4 Gs	Walter Wakefield	Unionist.
Jnr. Nav. & Mil.	1899	96, Piccadilly	2,800	None	10 5, & 1 G	Capt. W. H. Annesley	Com. Officers. of H.M. Serves.
Jnr. Untd. Serv.	1827	Charles St. St. James's	2,000	£40	8 Gs.	H. A. White	Officers of Army & Navy.
Kennel	1873	84, Piccadilly	300	None	5 Gs.	E. W. Jaquet	For imprving breed of dogs.
Knights of the Round Table	1866	100 Strand, W.C.	101	2 Gs.	1 G.	Ernest Nicks (Hon.)	Social.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	St. John's Wood Rd.	5,400	£5	£3	F. E. Lacey	Headqrs. of Cricket.
Managers'	1906	5 Wardour Street, W.	300	1 G.	2 Gs.	Montgomery Martin	Theatrical managers.
Marlborough	1869	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
Motor	1907	Coventry St., W.	3,000	..	6 & 3 G.	Stuart C. Grant	Social, and motor locomtn.
Municipal & County	1902	Whitehall Court, S.W.	700	None	1 & 2 3 Gs. 7 & 5	F. G. McKay	Social, municipal officers.
National	1845	1, Whitehall Gardens	600	None	4 & 3 7 & 5	Lt.-Col. C. Russell, R.A.	Protestant.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.	5,000	Susp. ended	6 & 3 G. 2 & 1 G.	John Henderson	Liberal.
Nat. Maritime	1910	New London St., E.C.	..	..	1 & 2 Gs	J. K. Widgery	Mercantile Marine.
Natnal. Sportg.	1901	43, King Street, W.C.	1,400	5 & 2 Gs	6 & 4 Gs	L. W. Penn	Social and athletic.
Nav. & Military	1862	94, Piccadilly	2,000	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. S. Bailey	Army, Navy, and Marines.
New Club	1893	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.	800	20 Gs. or nil	7 & 4 G. 10 & 6 G	Kyrle G. Wright	Social.
New Oxf. & Cam.	1834	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	1,000	..	10, 6, & 4 0	C. E. Kennedy	Ox. & Camb. & T.C.D. Univ. & Public Schools.
New University	1863	57, St. James's Street	1,200	30 Gs.	9 Gs	R. P. P. Rowe	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Northern Counties	1891	4, Whitehall Court	No limit	None	5 & 3 Gs	Capt. A. F. Douglas (act.)	Social.
O.P.	1900	Adelphi Hotel, W.C.	800	£1	1½ G	J. Davis Smith and E. H. Miers (Jt. Hon.)	Regular theatre-goers and others con. with Drama.
Oriental	1824	18, Hanover Sq., W.	800	£31	9 Gs.	Col. S. G. Bird, D.S.O.	Social.
Orleans	1877	29 King St., St. James's	500	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Col. Grimshawe	Social. Ladies as guests.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Oxford & Camb.	1830	71, Pall Mall	1,200	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical ...	1899	6, Bedford St., W.C.	No limit	2 Gs.	3 & 1 G.	H. M. Abel (Hon.) ..	Cultivation of chamber music; social.
Phyllis Court ..	1905	Henley-on-Thames..	1,200	20 Gs.	5 Gs.	R. G. Finlay (Hon.) ..	River headquarters, social.
Playgoers'	1884	20 Cranbourn St., W.C.	1,500	2 Gs.	3 G.	James Shaipe (Hon.)..	Interested in theatre.
Polyglot	1905	4, Southampton Row, W.C.	250	2 Gs.	4½ G.	George Young	Linguistic attainments.
Portland	1816	9 St. James's Sq., S.W.	300	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. J. H. Montagu ..	Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14, Park Place, S.W.	600	..	5 Gs.	Capt. Hon. W. Walsh, M.V.O.	Social.
Press	1882	(St. Bride's Ho., Salisbury Sq., E.C.	630	1 G.	3 Gs.	A. L. Haydon (Hon.) ..	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 & 5, Park Pl., St. Jas's	3,500	..	2&1G.	E. G. Hall	Conservative.
Prince's Tennis & Racq.	1853	197, Knightsbridge ..	800	..	7 Gs.	H. R. Hackney.....	Social and for practice of these games.
Prince's Skating	1896	243, Knightsbridge..	500	..	10&5G.	T. D. Richardson	Ice skating. L. & gents.
Public Schools	1909	19, Berkeley St., W. .	2,400	2 Gs.	4,2,1G.	W. R. Williams	Old Public School Boys.
Queen's.....	1886	West Kensington ..	1,200	Var.	3, 5 & 8 G.	Evan B. Noel.....	Sports, athletics, rackets, tennis, lawn tennis, &c.
Ramblers.....	1909	217, Knightsbridge	800	..	5&3G.	Hugh Robinson	Social. Ladies & gentlemen.
Ranelagh.....	1894	Barnes, S.W.	2,350	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	John H. Neat, Capt. Berkeley Levett ..	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis, &c.
Reform.....	1837	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1,450	£40	10 Gs.	H. Birch	Liberal.
Roehampton ..	1902	Roeh'pton Lane, S.W.	1,700	7G	7G	H. G. Arnold.....	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis.
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall.....	7,885	25 Gs.	10&5G	Julian W. Orde	Interested in motor locomotn.
Royal Societies	1894	St. James's St., S.W.	3,000	1 G.	8,6,2 G.	R. H. Humphreys	Membs. of learned societies
R. Water Colour	1884	5A, Pall Mall East ..	250	1 G.	1 G.	H. Philp	Art conversazioni, &c
St. James's	1857	106, Piccadilly	900	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. C. Percy-Smith	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's..	1870	1, Bridge St., West.	1,150	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	John M. Bacon.....	Conservative.
Savage	1857	Adelphi Terr., W.C.	650	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Regd. Geard (Hon.) ..	Literature, art, music, drama, & science.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W. ..	675	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	Capt. W. E. C. Hood ..	Social.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12, Hanover Square..	1,100	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell	Fat cattle, table poultry and implement show.
Sports	1893	3, St. James's Sq., S.W.	3,800	£10	6, 4, 3, 2&1G.	Maj. F. A. B. Talbot	Social.
Thatched Hse.	1865	36, St. James's Street	1,000	10 Gs.	10&5G.	F. W. Hume	Non-political.
Travellers'	1819	106 Pall Mall.....	800	30 Gs.	10, 11G	Marquis of Sarzano ..	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85, Piccadilly.....	550	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	Br.-Gen. A. G. Balfour	Social.
Union	1805	Trafalgar Square....	1,250	21 Gs.	10 Gs.	Arthur Leslie	Social. Non-political.
United Empire	1904	117, Piccadilly, W. .	1,700	2&1G.	6,4,2G.	Guy G. Croft	Tariff Reform and Impl. Preference.
United Service	1815	116 to 119, Pall Mall	2,000	£30	£10 5	F. R. Bennett	Combatant officers.
United Sports..	1903	4, Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	..	1104G.	C. W. Bourne	Social and all sports.
Univ. of Surrey.	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,000	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	E. O. Pope	Membrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ.
Wellington ..	1885	1, Grosvenor Place ..	1,400	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. G. F. Paske ..	Social. Ladies as visitors.
West Indian ..	1898	4, Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	1 G.	1,2,3G	W. A. M. Goode	Social. West Indians.
Westminster ..	1904	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	None	5,3,1G	C. E. Kennedy	Social.
White's.....	1697	37, St. James's Street	800	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	R. H. Giraud Wright ..	Social. Non-political
Whitehall	1862	Princes St., Westminster, S.W.	600	..	10, 5 & 1 G.	John Hodgkin	Social. Non-political.
Windham	1828	13, St. James's Square	700	31 Gs.	£10 & 10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis	Social.
Yorick	1889	29&30, Bedf'rd St., w.c.	300	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. C. R. Carter (Hon.).	Literature, drama, arts.

Ladies' Clubs in London.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks
Albemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W..	1,150	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra ..	1884	12, Grosvenor St., W.	800	5 Gs.	5&4Gs.	Miss A. M. Commins..	Ladies of position only.
Automobile ..	1903	Claridge's Hotel	450	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss d'Esterre Hughes	Social. Motor locomtn.
Bath	1894	16, Berkeley St., W.	500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social. Swimming.
Empress	1897	35, Dover Street, W.	2,200	1 G.	7&5G.	H. Bower Clark	Ladies of social position.
Halcyon.....	1911	13 & 14, Cork St., W.	800	1 G.	3&4G.	Miss Alice M. Smith..	Professional Women.
Ladies' A. & N.	1902	Burlington Gdns., W.	3,250	3 Gs.	5&3G.	Mrs. E. M. Glanvill ..	Connected with A. or N.
,, Athenæum	1904	31 & 32, Dover St., W.	900	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. FitzClarence	Literary and social.
,, Empire ..	1902	69, Grosvenor St., W.	1,150	3&5Gs	3&8Gs	Miss Beatrice Bowman	Ladies, social.
,, Imperial ..	1906	17, Dover St., W ...	2,300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Elderton	Social & Political (C. & U.).
,, Park	1905	Parkside, Knightsbridge, S.W.	2,000	..	4&3G.	Lady Wolseley	Ladies, social.
Lyceum	1904	128, Piccadilly, W. ..	2,400	2 Gs.	4&3G.	Miss K. E. Kirkbride.	Arts and Literature.
New Century..	1899	Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W.	3,000	2 Gs.	1 G.	Mrs. Rice.....	Social.
New Era	1901	11, Curzon St., W. ..	400	2 Gs.	2&3G.	(Vacant)	Social.
New Victorian	1896	30A, Sackville St., W.	850	2 Gs.	2&3G.	Miss A. K. Taylor	Ladies, social.
Pioneer	1892	9, Park Place, S.W. .	650	3&2G.	3&2G.	Miss C. E. Spink	Temperance. Gentlemen as visitors.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W..	1,170	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
Three Arts	1911	19A, Marylebone Rd.	1,050	1 G.	1 G.	Miss C. de C. Parrish (Hon.)	Music, art, drama.
University	1887	4, George Street, Hanover Sq., W.	No limit	1 G.	£1 10	Miss Brimmell	University and medical.
Victoria	1894	145, Victoria Street..	450	..	4&5G.	Miss E. Botting	County Ladies (as Town Ho.)
Writers'	1891	10, Norfolk St., Strand	No limit	1 G.	2&1G.	Miss L. R. Mitchell ..	Literary journalistic, and social.

Principal Recognised Yacht Clubs of the United Kingdom.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club-House.	Date of estab-lishment.	Date of Admty. Warrnt.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Secretary.
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1815	1839	£105	£16	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
— Albert	Southsea	Clifton Road, Southsea	1864	1865	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Capt. F. Gilbert Jones, R.N.
— Alfred	Kingstown	(None)	1864	1870	2 Gs.	1 G.	H. M. Wright (Hon.).
— Anglesey	Menai Strts.	Beaumaris	1802	1885	2 Gs.	1 G.	Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.
— Canoe Club	Hamtn. Wk.	Trowlock Island	1866	1871	2 Gs.	1 G.	Maitland Chater.
— Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Helier's, Jersey	1863	1863	£1	£1	C. H. Robin.
— Cinque Ports	Dover	Marine Parade, Dover	1872	1872	None	3 Gs.	T. A. Terson (Hon.).
— Clyde	Hunter's Qy.	Hunter's Quay	1856	1857	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	Secy., 180 Hope St., Glasgow.
— Corinthian	Port Victoria	Port Victoria & Burnham	1872	1884	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	T. G. F. Winser, 72 Mark Lane.
— Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	£3 10s.	H. Becher Bruce.
— Cornwall	Falmouth	Green Bank Ter., Falmh.	1871	1872	1 G.	2s. & Gs.	Robert G. Borne.
— Cruising	London	1, Bolton St., Piccadilly	1880	1902	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.).
— Dart	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1866	1870	1 G.	2 Gs.	A. L. Hine-Haycock.
— Dee	Holyhead	6, Runnford Pl., Liverpool	1845	1847	..	1 G.	C. A. Robinson.
— Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Ernest B. Beck.
— Eastern	Fh. of Forth.	37, Queen St., Edinburgh	1836	1836	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken (Hon.).
— Engineer	Chatham	Rochester	1846	1872	£1	£2 12s.	Capt. G. C. Gowland, R.E.
— Forth	Granton	Granton	1868	1882	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. F. Duthie.
— Fowey	Fowey	Fowey	1894	1905	1 G.	3s. & Gs.	N. P. Jaffrey (Hon.).
— Harwich	Harwich	G.E. Hotel, Harwich	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	John Paterson.
— Highland	Oban	Esplanade, Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
— Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown, Co. Dublin	1846	1846	£10	5 Gs.	T. J. Duncan.
— London	Cowes	The Parade, Cowes	1838	1849	None	3 Gs.	Gerald H. L. Watson.
— Mersey	Liverpool	8, Bedford Rd., Rock Ferry	1844	1844	3 Gs.	1 G.	W. P. Davidson (Hon.).
— Motor	Hythe	R.M.Y.C. Clubship	1905	1905	3 Gs.	5 Gs.	F. J. Richardson.
— Munster	Monkstown, Cork Har.	(None)	1872	1892	1 G.	1 G.	H. H. Hayes.
— Norfolk & Suffolk	Lowestoft	Lowestoft	1859	1898	2s. & 3 Gs.	2s. & 3 Gs.	A. Townley Clarkson.
— North of Ireland	Belfast Lgh.	Cultra, Co. Down	1898	1901	30s.	30s.	R. E. Workman.
— Northern	Rothesay	Rothesay	1824	1831	£3	£3	A. Herbert Aspin.
— Plymouth Corin.	Plymouth	Madeira Rd., Plymouth	1877	1892	1 G.	1 G.	A. Macdonald, M.D.
— Portsmth. Corin.	Portsmouth	Western Parade, Southsea	1880	1880	None	3 Gs.	Maj. J. A. Miall (Hon.).
— St. George	Kingstown	Kingstown	1838	1845	£15	£4	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.
— Southampton	Southmptn.	Southampton	1075	1877	3 Gs.	3 & 2 G.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. E. Hussey.
— Southern	Southmptn.	Pier Gates, Southampton	1837	1840	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Maj. G. H. Gason.
— South Western	Plymouth	West Hoe, Plymouth	1890	1891	2 Gs.	1 & 2 G.	Capt. W. Norris (Hon.).
— Temple	Ramsgate	Hotel Cecil and Ramsgate	1857	1898	2 Gs.	2 & 3 G.	R. Wilks; F. Dammers (Hon.).
— Thames	London	80, Piccadilly, W.	1823	1842	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Capt. J. E. H. Orr.
— Torbay	Torquay	Torquay	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Col. G. Stovell (Hon.).
— Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, Co. Down	1866	1870	5 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	A. H. Crawford, *actg.* (Hon.).
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. A. F. Welldon, R.N.
— Welsh	Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1847	1847	3 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	W. S. Jones (Hon.).
— Wstrn. of Engld.	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1834	7 Gs.	£5	C. J. Pratt-Barlow.
— Western of Scotland	Clyde	156, St. Vincent St. Glasgow	1875	1886	1 G.	1 G.	Francis A. Downes, C.A.
— Windermere	Windermere	Bowness-on-Windermere	1860	1887	2 Gs.	1 to 3 G.	F. Croft.
— Yorkshire	Hull	29, Jameson St., Hull	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	G. M. Stevenson.
Alexandra	Southend	Southend	1873	1881	1 & 2 Gs.	1 & 2 Gs.	Arthur F. Allen (Hon.).
Bembridge Sailing Club	Solent	Bembridge, I.W.	1886	..	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Capt. G. B. Preston; H. Pusterle (Jt. Hon.).
Bristol Channel	Bristol Ch.	Mumbles	1875	..	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	D. H. Morgan.
British Motor Boat Club	London	4, Grafton Street, W.	1904	1905	3 & 5 Gs.	3½ & 6 G.	T. Desnos (Hon.).
Castle	(None)	(None)	1887	..	£3	£3	W. Campbell.
Essex	Leigh-on-Sea	Leigh-on-Sea	1890	..	1 G.	1 G.	E. P. Hewkin.
Forth Corinthian	Fth. of Forth	13, South St. Andrew St., Edinburgh	1881	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	C. Edgar Muir.
Hythe	Southampton Water	Hythe Pier	1893	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Capt. R. T. Dixon.
Lytham	Lytham	Central Beach, Lytham	1890	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	G. W. Wood (Hon.).
Medway	Rochester	Castle Club, Rochester	1880	..	..	10s. 6d.	J. A. Whealler. [gow.
Mudhook	Clyde	(None)	1873	..	5 Gs.	1 G.	J. S. Craig, 45 Hope St., Glas-
Nore	Southend	Southend	1903	..	1 G.	1 G.	Digby Easton.
Seaview	Solent	Seaview	1893	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	H. C. Maudslay (Hon.).
Solent	Yarmouth, I. of W.	Yarmouth I. of W.	1878	1902	..	2 & 3 Gs.	B. Standen.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

Books.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 13,500,000 separate works have been published since printing was invented in the fifteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, which contains over 5,000,000 volumes, the *British Museum Library*, London, where there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 3,500,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress*, Washington, U.S., which contains 1,800,000 volumes. In most countries one or more libraries are entitled to have sent to them a free copy of every published book. In the United Kingdom, under an Act of 1835, a copy of every book published in the country must be sent to the British Museum, the Bodleian, the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, while a sixth copy has lately been added for the newly instituted National Library of Wales (*see* p. 226) by the New Copyright Bill of 1911.

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LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E.

The Indian Empire.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52–3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian sphere of influence lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zuifikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of over 315 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the States under native administration, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles (1911).	Persons.				Difference per cent. 1911 & 1901.
		1911.			1901.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	266,198	235,197	501,395	476,912	+ 5·1
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	19,570	6,889	26,459	24,649	+ 7·3
Assam	53,015	3,467,621	3,246,014	6,713,635	5,841,878	+ 14·9
*Baluchistan	54,228	239,181	175,231	414,412	382,106	+ 8·5
Bengal	78,699	23,365,225	22,117,852	45,483,077	42,141,477	+ 7·9
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	16,859,929	17,630,155	34,490,084	33,242,783	+ 3·8
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,059	10,245,847	9,426,795	19,672,642	18,559,650	+ 6·0
Bombay	*75,993*	*8,275,233*	*7,837,809*	*16,113,042*	*15,304,706*	*+ 5·3*
Sind	*46,986*	*1,939,324*	*1,574,111*	*3,513,435*	*3,210,920*	*+ 9·4*
Aden	*80*	*31,290*	*14,875*	*46,165*	*43,974*	*+ 5·0*
Burma	230,839	6,183,494	5,931,723	12,115,217	10,490,624	+ 15·5
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	6,930,392	6,985,916	13,916,308	11,971,452	+ 16·2
Coorg	1,582	97,279	77,697	174,976	180,607	— 3·1
Delhi	557	‡	‡	391,828	‡	‡
Madras	142,330	20,382,955	21,022,449	41,405,404	38,229,654	+ 8·3
*North-West Frontier Province	13,418	1,182,102	1,014,831	2,196,933	2,041,534	+ 7·6
Punjab	99,222	10,992,067	8,982,889	19,974,956	20,330,337	— 1·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,267	24,641,831	22,540,213	47,182,044	47,692,277	— 1·1
Total Provinces.	1,093,074	124,873,691	119,393,851	244,267,542	231,605,940	+ 5·5
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	170,666	175,556	346,222	284,465	+ 21·7
Baluchistan (*Agency Tracts*)	80,410	227,238	193,053	420,291	428,640	— 1·9
Baroda State	8,182	1,055,935	976,863	2,032,798	1,952,692	+ 4·1
Bengal States	5,393	438,368	384,197	822,565	740,299	+ 11·1
Bihar and Orissa States	28,048	1,955,125	1,990,084	3,945,209	3,314,474	+ 19·0
Bombay States	63,864	3,765,401	3,646,274	7,411,675	6,908,559	+ 7·3
Central India Agency	77,367	4,801,459	4,555,521	9,356,980	8,497,805	+ 10·1
Central Provinces States	82,174	1,053,630	1,063,372	2,117,002	1,631,140	+ 29·8
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,797,118	6,577,558	13,374,676	11,141,142	+ 20·0
Kashmir State	84,432	1,674,367	1,483,759	3,158,126	2,905,578	+ 8·7
Madras States	10,549	2,411,758	2,400,083	4,811,841	4,188,086	+ 14·9
Mysore State	29,475	2,934,621	2,871,572	5,806,193	5,539,399	+ 4·8
†North-West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	864,876	757,218	1,622,094	83,962	—
Punjab States	36,551	2,322,908	1,889,886	4,212,794	4,424,398	— 4·8
Rajputana Agency	128,987	5,515,275	5,015,157	10,530,432	9,853,366	+ 6·9
Sikkim	2,818	45,959	42,861	87,920	59,014	+ 49·0
United Provinces States	5,079	431,440	400,596	832,036	802,097	+ 3·7
Total, States and Agencies	709,583	36,465,244	34,423,610	70,888,854	62,755,116	+ 13·0
Total, India	1,802,657	161,338,935	153,817,461	315,156,396	294,361,056	+ 7·1

* Districts and Administered Territories. † Includes an estimated population of 1,604,265. ‡ Included in Punjab.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan. Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the

Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, welis, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fourth general census of India was taken on the 10th March, 1911. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, but only estimates could be made for a few outlying tracts and tribal areas on the frontier. The census returns gave a population of 315,156,396, as compared with 294,361,056 in 1901 (for details *see* p. 571), an increase in the ten years of about 7 per cent. The returns were in some parts much affected by severe malarial fever and plague, which caused a large temporary decrease in certain towns, particularly Cawnpore and Nagpur. The census total of 1911 is divisible into 244,267,542 (or 78 per cent.) for British India, and 70,888,854 (or 22 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1911 29 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which is usually associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religions.—The population by religions, so far as ascertained, includes 217,586,892 Hindus (69 per cent. of the total), 66,647,209 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 10,721,453 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 3,876,203 Christians (three-fifths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,014,466 Sikhs (a large increase), 1,248,182 Jains (a decline, ascribed to plague), 100,096 Parsis, and 10,295,168 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly three-fold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1911 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 35,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 5,000,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1911

over 26,400,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1911 in the proportion of 1,600 to 954.

Languages.—India has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 312,912,624 persons in 1911 are grouped in four families; and 23 languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 82,003,235 persons), Bengali (48,367,915), Telugu (23,542,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (18,128,365), Punjabi (15,876,758), Rajasthani (14,067,590), Western Hindi (14,037,882), after which come Gujarati, Kanarese, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1901.	In 1911.		In 1901.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,106,738	1,222,313	Poona	153,320	158,856
Bombay City and Island	959,387*	979,445	Amritsar	162,429	152,756
Madras City	509,346	518,660	Karachi	116,663	151,903
Hyderabad	448,466	500,623	Mandalay	183,816	138,299
Rangoon	245,430	293,316	Jaipur	160,167	137,098
Lucknow	264,049	259,798	Patna	134,785	136,153
Delhi	208,575	232,837	Madura	105,984	134,130
Lahore	202,964	228,687	Bareilly	133,167	129,462
Ahmedabad	185,889	216,777	Srinagar	122,618	126,344
Benares	213,079	203,804	Trichinopoly	104,721	123,512
Bangalore	159,046	189,485	Meerut	118,129	116,227
Agra	188,022	185,449	Surat	119,306	114,868
Cawnpore	202,797	178,557	Dacca	89,733	108,551
Allahabad	172,032	171,697	Nagpur	127,734	101,415
			Jubbulpore	90,533	100,651

* In 1906.

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabhárata* and *Rámayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendency of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in the past year were: – Statistical Abstract, 1903–4 to 1912–13; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1913–14; Tables of the Trade of India, 1909–10 to 1913–14; Review of the Trade of India in 1913–14; Sanitary Measures in India, 1913–14; Indian Financial Statement for 1915–16; Home Accounts, 1913–14, with Estimates 1914–15; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1915–16; Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1903–04 to 1913–14; Administration Report on Railways in India, 1913–14; Papers relating to the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces (H. L. 49); Report on the Conditions of Indian Immigrants in certain British Colonies (Cd. 7744–5); Dispatches regarding Operations in the Persian Gulf and in Mesopotamia (Cd. 8074).

of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and averse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272–231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606–648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540–1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605–27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627–1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707–12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719–48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748–1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754–1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712-1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally

overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780–1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis de Almeida (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373; and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1836-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *viâ* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord

Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (*Lord*) *Lawrence* (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864), and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reiguing Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India, and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904, and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action has been taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was

issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. A committee was appointed to carry out the construction of the new Delhi, and good progress is now being made with the new capital. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal, as reconstituted, is a compact, Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The re-constituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure have been granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency has been arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, which will also be able to dispose of growing sources of revenue, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the public services in India. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The Royal Commission appointed in April, 1913, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency has reported, but decisions on the more important recommendations have been deferred owing to the war. The outbreak of war in Europe in August, 1914, was the signal for a great outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government, and large forces of Indian troops are serving in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and vigorously suppressed. A proposal for the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces was rejected on the motion of the House of Lords in March, 1915. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy, which under normal circumstances would have terminated in Nov., 1915, has been extended until March, 1916.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889 and 1907, at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. Their term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. A Bill proposing to make certain changes in the strength, constitution, and emoluments of the Council of India, and to simplify the business procedure of the Council, was introduced in the House of Lords in May, 1914, but was rejected on second reading. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.

H.M. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. No expenditure from Indian revenues is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (see pp. 216-7).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually five years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains six ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. All Acts of the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council." Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa have each an Executive Council of three members, including one Indian. The Governor-General's Legislative Council, in accordance with the Indian Councils Act, 1909, consists of 28 official and 32 non-official members (including 27 elected), in addition to the *ex-officio* members. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Assam and the Central Provinces and Berar. For the first five of these the maximum number of members is 50, and for the last four 30, in addition to *ex-officio* members. The Governor-General's Legislative Council has an official majority, while all the provincial councils have non-official majorities. Every Indian Act requires the Governor-General's assent, but the Crown may disallow it. The seat of the Supreme Government is now at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by ten Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Education, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and under the care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The department of *Commerce and Industry* deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise; salt, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in charge of the Commerce and Industry Member of Council, and controlled by a Railway Board.

British India is no longer divided into three Presidencies, but into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies; under Lieutenant-Governors, the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, and the Andaman Islands. The chief Local Governments enjoy a large measure of financial and administrative independence, which was further extended in 1912. The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal have greater independence than the others, being alone permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal (with jurisdiction also over Bihar and Orissa and Assam), and in the North-West Provinces. A separate High Court for Bihar and Orissa has been sanctioned and will shortly begin its sittings. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Punjab and Lower Burma have Chief Courts. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., *b.* 1858 (assumed charge 23rd Nov., 1910) ..... *per mensem* Rs.20,900

Private Secretary, Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E. Rs.2,250

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., 18th Lancers Rs.1,500

Aides-de-Camp, Lt. J. O. C. Hasted; Lt. W. A. Brown; 2nd Lt. R. T. Viscount Errington, M.V.O.; 2nd Lt. the Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge.

Indian Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar-Maj. Karm Singh, 13th Lancers; Risaldar-Maj. Muhi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 31st Lancers.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Roberts, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. Rs.1,200

Council of the Governor-General.

Extraordinary Member, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India (1914) ... Rs.8,333

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Sec. to Council (vacant).

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Deputy do., M. M. S. Gubbay Rs.2,250

Financial Adviser (*Military*), G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

Deputy do., W. C. Ashmore, C.I.E. Rs.1,700

Political Sec., J. B. Wood, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

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" " J. L. Maffey Rs.2,000

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Deputy do., S. R. Hignell Rs.2,000

Legislative Sec. (vacant) Rs.3,500

Deputy do., A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E. ... Rs.2,000

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Sec. (*pro tem.*), Brig.-Gen. B. Holloway, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

Deputy do. (*pro tem.*), Maj. A. H. O. Spence

**Revenue and Agriculture Sec.* (vacant) Rs.4,000

Under do., F. Noyce Rs.1,500

**Insp.-Gen. of Forests*, G. S. Hart, C.I.E. ... Rs.2,650

**Public Works Sec.*, R. P. Russell, C.S.I. Rs.3,500

Deputy do., P. Hawkins Rs.2,000

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Under do., H. A. F. Lindsay Rs.1,300

" " S. H. Slater Rs.1,300

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Political Residents: Persian Gulf (*Bushire*), Lt.-Col. Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000); *Aden*, Maj.-Gen. D. G. L. Shaw (Rs.3,000); *Turkish Arabia* (*Bagdad*) (vacant).

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Imperial Cadet Corps Commandant, Maj. R. L. Ricketts ..... Rs. 1,500

* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice.

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Duff, Gen. Sir Beauchamp G.C.B.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO H.M.
Stanton, Maj.-Gen. H. E., C.B., D.S.O.
Stewart, Col. J. M., C.B.
Goodwin, Col. F., C.I.E., V.D.
Ewart, Col. R. H., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Heneker, Col. W. C. G., D.S.O.
VC, Cobbe, Col. A. S., C.B., D.S.O.
Knight, Col. W. C., D.S.O.
Gwalior, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I. (*hon.*).
Partab Singh, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H.H. Sir, G.C.S.I. (*hon.*).
Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, Hon. Col., K.C.I.E. (*hon.*).
Bikaner, Hon. Col. H. H., Maharaja of, G.C.S.I. (*hon.*).
Rampur, Hon. Col. H. H., Nawab of, G.C.I.E. (*hon.*).

HON. PHYSICIANS TO H.M.
Pinkerton, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. J., M.D.
McVittie, Surg.-Gen. C. E.
Franklin, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I.E.
McLeod, Col. K., M.D.

HON. SURGEONS TO H.M.
Cleghorn, Surg.-Gen. J., C.S.I., M.D.
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. P. S., M.D.
Hooper, Col. Sir W. R., K.C.S.I.
Lukis, Surg.-Gen. Sir C. P., K.C.S.I., M.D.
VC, Babtie, Surg.-Gen. W., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.

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Commander-in-Chief, H. E. General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.-Gen.
Military Secretary, Col. T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Asst. Mil. Sec. & Interpreter, Capt. W. F. Relchwald, R.A.

General Staff Branch.

Chief of the Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G.
Dir. of Military Operations, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B.

Adjutant-General's Branch.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. F. J. Aylmer, VC, C.B.
Dep.-Adj.-Gen., Brig.-Gen. J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O.
Judge Advocate-General, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Caruana.

Quartermaster-General's Branch.

Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. W. E. Bunbury, C.B.
D.Q.M.G., Brig.-Gen. H. E. Stanton, C.B., A.D.C.

Medical Branch.

Director Med. Services, Surg.-Gen. W. Babtie, VC, C.B., M.B.
Dep. Dir., Med. Services, Col. H. Hendley, M.D.

Ordnance Branch.

Dir.-Gen. of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. R. C. O. Stuart.

Military Works Branch.

Dir.-Gen. of Mil. Works, Maj.-Gen. G. Williams.

Northern Army. *Head Quarters*, Murree.

Southern Army. *Head Quarters*, Ootacamund.

INDIAN ARMY.

Cavalry.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD, *Ballygunge.*
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD .... *Madras.*
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD .... *Bombay.*
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD, Bengal, *Calcutta.*
1ST DUKE OF YORK'S OWN LANCERS (Skinner's Horse), *Peshawar.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Hon. Col., H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., A.D.C., *hon. m.g.*
2ND LANCERS (Gardner's Horse), *Saugor.*
3RD SKINNER'S HORSE ..... *Meerut.*
4TH CAVALRY ..... *Fyzabad.*
5TH CAVALRY ..... *Rawal Pindi.*
6TH KING EDWARD'S OWN CAVALRY, *Sialkot.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B., *g.*
7TH HARIANA LANCERS .... *Ferozepore.*
Col., J. C. Stewart, C.B., *m.g.*
8TH CAVALRY ..... *Jhansi.*
Col., H. Chapman, *m.g.*
9TH HODSON'S HORSE ..... *Ambala.*
Col., F. W. P. Angelo, *m.g.*
10TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LANCERS (Hodson's Horse), *Loralai.*
11TH KING EDWARD'S OWN LANCERS (Probyn's Horse), *Delhi.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, VC, G.C.B., *g.*
12TH CAVALRY ..... *Fyzabad.*
13TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LANCERS (Watson's Horse), *Risalpur.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Sir J. Watson, VC, G.C.B., *g.*
14TH MURRAY'S JAT LANCERS, *Risalpur.*
15TH LANCERS (Cureton's Mooltanis), *Jullundur*
Col., G. A. Prendergast, *m.g.*
16TH CAVALRY ..... *Lucknow.*
Col. G. T. Halliday, *l.g.*
17TH CAVALRY ..... *Allahabad.*
Col., W. A. Lawrence, *m.g.*
18TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LANCERS, *Meerut.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir G. L. R. Richardson, K.C.B., *l.g.*
19TH LANCERS (Fane's Horse), *Sialkot.*
Col., W. W. Biscoe, C.B., *l.g.*
20TH DECCAN HORSE ..... *Bolarum.*
Hon. Col., H.H. Sir Osman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I.
21ST PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN CAVALRY (Frontier Force), (Daly's Horse), *Jhelum.*
Col. C. S. Maclean, C.B., *m.g.*
22ND SAM BROWNE'S CAVALRY (Frontier Force), *Jacobabad.*
Col., R. C. R. Clifford, C.B., *m.g.*
23RD CAVALRY (Frontier Force), *Lahore.*
Col., Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., *g.*
25TH CAVALRY (Frontier Force), *Bannu.*
26TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY, *Bangalore.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Hon. Col., H.H. Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I.
27TH LIGHT CAVALRY ..... *Neemuch.*
Col., J. M. C. Galloway, *m.g.*
28TH LIGHT CAVALRY ..... *Quetta*
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29TH LANCERS (Deccan Horse), *Poona.*
Col., G. A. Cookson, C.B., *m.g.*
30TH LANCERS (Gordon's Horse), *Ambala.*
Col., H. M. Mason, *m.g.*
31ST DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN LANCERS, *Kohat.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., *l.g.*
32ND LANCERS ..... *Jubbulpore.*
33RD QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY, *Aurungabad.*
Col., J. F. Willoughby, *m.g.*
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Col., G. C. Hogg, C.B., *m.g.*
35TH SCINDE HORSE, *Dera Ismail Khan.*
36TH JACOB'S HORSE ..... *Cawnpore.*
37TH LANCERS (Baluch Horse), *Multan.*
38TH KING GEORGE'S OWN CENTRAL INDIA HORSE, *Goona.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
39TH KING GEORGE'S OWN CENTRAL INDIA HORSE, *Agar.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
ADEN TROOP ..... *Khor Maksar.*

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), *Mardan.*

Col., G. Stewart, C.B., *m.g.*

Artillery.

21ST KOHAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Dehra Dun.*
22ND DERAJAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Maymyo.*
23RD PESHAWUR MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Abbottabad.*
24TH HAZARA MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Hong Kong.*
25TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Nowshera.*
26TH JACOB'S MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Dehra Dun.*
27TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
28TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
29TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY ..... *Bannu.*
30TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
31ST MOUNTAIN BATTERY ..... *Kohat.*
32ND MOUNTED BATTERY, *Dera Ismail Khan.*
THE FRONTIER GARRISON ARTILLERY, *Kohat.*

Sappers and Miners.

1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS, *Rurki.*
Col.-in-Chief The King.
Col., Sir F. F. Maunsell, K.C.B., R.E., *g.*
2ND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS *Bangalore.*
3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS .... *Kirkee.*
No. 25 (RAILWAY) COMPANY .... *Sialkot.*
No. 26 (RAILWAY) COMPANY .... *Quetta.*
No. 31 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY, *Barian.*
No. 32 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY, *Ambala.*
No. 33 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY, *Quetta.*
No. 34 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY, *Ahmednagar.*
WIRELESS SIGNAL SQUADRON, *Saugor.*

Infantry.

1ST BRAHMANS ..... *Bolarum.*

2ND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN RAJPUT LIGHT INFANTRY, *Bombay.*
3RD BRAHMANS .....*Nowgong.*
4TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RAJPUTS, *Multan.*
Col., H. C. Anderson, C.B., *g.*
5TH LIGHT INFANTRY .....*Singapore.*
6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
Col., A. G. Handcock, C.B., *l.g.*
7TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RAJPUTS, *Ahmedabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B., *g.*
8TH RAJPUTS .....*Jubbulpore.*
9TH BHOPAL INFANTRY .....*Fyzabad.*
10TH JATS .....*Jhansi.*
11TH RAJPUTS .....*Dacca.*
12TH PIONEERS (THE KELAT-I-GHILZAI REGT.), *Quetta.*
13TH RAJPUTS (THE SHEKHAWATI REGT.), *Agra.*
Hon. Col., H.H. the Maharajah of Jaipore, G.C.S.I., *hon. m.g.*
14TH KING GEORGE'S OWN FEROZEPORE SIKHS, *Peshawar*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
15TH LUDHIANA SIKHS .....*Loralai.*
Col., H. A. Abbott, C.B., *b.g.*
16TH RAJPUTS (THE LUCKNOW REGT.), *Fort William.*
17TH INFANTRY (THE LOYAL REGT.), *Lucknow.*
Col., L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B., *m.g.*
18TH INFANTRY ....*Dera Ismail Khan.*
19TH PUNJABIS .....*Quetta.*
Col., J. Ruggles, *m.g.*
20TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN INFANTRY (Brownlow's Punjabis), *Poona.*
Col., Sir C. H. Brownlow, G.C.B., *f.m.*
21ST PUNJABIS .....*Peshawar.*
22ND PUNJABIS .....*Dacca.*
23RD SIKH PIONEERS .....*Lahore.*
24TH PUNJABIS .....*Nowshera.*
Col., Sir J. G. Ramsay, K.C.B., *m.g.*
25TH PUNJABIS .....*Hong Kong.*
26TH PUNJABIS .....*Hong Kong.*
27TH PUNJABIS .....*Tank.*
Col., A. Wallace, C.B., *m.g.*
28TH PUNJABIS .....*Colombo.*
Col., C. L. Prendergast, *m.g.*
29TH PUNJABIS .....*Hyderabad.*
30TH PUNJABIS .....*Delhi.*
Col., R. D. Campbell, *m.g.*
31ST PUNJABIS .....*Fort Sandeman.*
Col., Sir H. B. B. Watkis, K.C.B., *m.g.*
32ND SIKH PIONEERS .....*Sialkot.*
Col., Sir E. De Brath, K.C.B., *l.g.*
33RD PUNJABIS .....*Bannu.*
34TH SIKH PIONEERS .....*Ambala.*
35TH SIKHS .....*Rawal Pindi.*
36TH SIKHS .....*Tientsin.*
Col., J. Cook, C.B., *m.g.*
37TH DOGRAS .....*Jhelum.*
Hon. Col., H.H. Sir Pratab Singh, of Kashmir, G.C.S.I., *hon. m.g.*
38TH DOGRAS .....*Malakand.*
39TH GARHWAL RIFLES.
1st Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
2nd Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
40TH PATHANS .....*Hong Kong.*
Col., F. Canpbell, C.B., *m.g.*
41ST DOGRAS .....*Bareilly.*
42ND DEOLI REGT. .....*Deoli.*
Col., Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*
43RD ERINPURA REGT. .....*Erinpura.*
44TH MERWARA INFANTRY .....*Ajmer.*
45TH RATTRAY'S SIKHS, *Dera Ismail Khan.*
Col., C. B. Basden, *m.g.*
46TH PUNJABIS .....*Nowshera.*
47TH SIKHS .....*Jullundur.*
48TH PIONEERS .....*Kirkee.*
51ST SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Dargai.*
Col., J. A. H. Pollock, C.B., *m.g.*
52ND SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Bannu.*
Col., C. G. M. Fasken, C.B., *m.g.*
53RD SIKHS (Frontier Force) ....*Kohat.*
54TH SIKHS (Frontier Force) ..*Kohat.*
Col., Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.B., *g.*
55TH COKE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Bannu.*
Col., W. du G. Gray, C.B., *m.g.*
56TH PUNJABI RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Hangu.*
57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Ferozepore.*
58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Chaman.*
59TH SCINDE RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Jullundur.*
61ST (KING GEORGE'S OWN) PIONEERS, *Bangalore.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.B., *m.g.*
62ND PUNJABIS .....*Cawnpore.*
63RD PALMACOTTAH LIGHT INFANTRY, *Kamptee.*
Col., A. W. L. Anderson, *m.g.*
64TH PIONEERS .....*Mandalay.*
66TH PUNJABIS .....*Rangoon.*
67TH PUNJABIS .....*Loralai.*
69TH PUNJABIS .....*Jhelum.*
72ND PUNJABIS .....*Peshawar.*
73RD CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Trichinopoly.*
74TH PUNJABIS .....*Hong Kong.*
Col. F. H. Tyrrell, *l.g.*
75TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Cannanore.*
76TH PUNJABIS .....*Jhelum.*
Col., H. S. Elton, *m.g.*
79TH CARNATIC INFANTRY,.....*Rangoon.*
80TH CARNATIC INFANTRY.....*Bhamo.*
81ST PIONEERS .....*Belgaum.*
82ND PUNJABIS .....*Nowshera.*
83RD WALLAJAHBAD LIGHT INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
84TH PUNJABIS .....*Rawal Pindi.*
86TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *St. Thomas's Mount*
Col., S. E. Rolland, *b.g.*
87TH PUNJABIS .....*Jhelum.*
88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
89TH PUNJABIS .....*Dinapore.*
90TH PUNJABIS .....*Nasirabad.*
91ST PUNJABIS (Light Infantry) *Mandalay.*
Col., H. D' U. Keary, C.B., *m.g.*
92ND PUNJABIS .....*Benares.*
Col., E. S. Hastings, C.B., *m.g.*
93RD BURMA INFANTRY ..*Barrackpore.*
94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY ..*Bolarum.*
95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY, *Santa Cruz. Bombay.*
96TH BERAR INFANTRY .....*Mhow.*
97TH DECCAN INFANTRY ....*Jubbulpore.*
98TH INFANTRY .....*Saugor.*
99TH DECCAN INFANTRY .....*Sehore.*
101ST GRENADIERS .....*Bangalore.*
Col., W. C. Black, *m.g.*
102ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GRENADIERS, *Aurangabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir S. de B. Edwardes, K.C.B., *g.*
103RD MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Ahmednagar.*
Col., F. D. Mander, *m.g.*
104TH WELLESLEY'S RIFLES ..*Baroda.*
Col., M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I., *l.g.*
105TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Poona.*
Col., R. A. C. Hunt, *m.g.*
106TH HAZARA PIONEERS .....*Quetta.*
107TH PIONEERS .....*Meerut.*
108TH INFANTRY.....*Bangalore.*
109TH INFANTRY.....*Aden.*
110TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY *Belgaum*
112TH INFANTRY .....*Nowshera.*
113TH INFANTRY .....*Dibrugarh.*
114TH MAHRATTAS..*Allpore (Calcutta).*
Col., F. S. Iredell, *l.g.*
116TH MAHRATTAS .....*Jhansi*
117TH MAHRATTAS.....*Poona.*
119TH INFANTRY (THE MOOLTAN REGT.), *Ahmednagar.*
120TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY, *Belgaum.*
Col., W. S. Hore, *m.g.*
121ST PIONEERS .....*Jhansi.*
122ND RAJPUTANA INFTY., *Kohat.*
123RD OUTRAM'S RIFLES, *Manipur.*
Col., Sir J. Gatacre, K.C.B., *m.g.*
124TH (DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, *Quetta.*
Col., Sir A. A. Pearson, K.C.B., *l.g.*
125TH NAPIER'S RIFLES.....*Mhow.*
126TH BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, *Chaman.*
Col., Sir A. W. L. Bayly, K.C.B., *m.g.*
127TH QUEEN MARY'S OWN BALUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, *Karachi.*
Col., C. A. Cuningham, *m.g.*
128TH PIONEERS .....*Sitapur.*
Col., Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., *m.g.*
129TH (DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHIS, *Ferozepore.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col. Sir O'M. Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., *g.*
130TH KING GEORGE'S OWN BALUCHIS (JACOB'S RIFLES), *Aurangabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Gurkha Regiments.

1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (THE MALAUN REGIMENT).
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir R. S. Sale Hill, K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. .....*Dharmsala.*
2nd Batt. .....*Chitral.*
2ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (THE SIRMOOR RIFLES).
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
1st Batt.....*Dehra Dun.*
2nd Batt. .....*Dehra Dun.*
3RD QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I., *l.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Almora.*
2nd Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
4TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col.. Sir A. G. F Browne, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Hon. Col., Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, G.C.B., *hon. m.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Bakloh.*
2nd Batt. .....*Bakloh.*
5TH GURKHA RIFLES. (Frontier Force).
Col. Sir J. M. Sym, K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
2nd Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
6TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., H. O'Donnell, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
2nd Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
7TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G., O.M., *f.m.*
1st Batt. .....*Quetta.*
2nd Batt. .....*Quetta.*
8TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir H. M. Evans, K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. .....*Shillong.*
2nd Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
9TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir B. Duff, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt.....*Dehra Dun.*
2nd Batt. .....*Dehra Dun.*
10TH GURKHA RIFLES.
1st Batt. .....*Maymyo.*
2nd Batt,.....*Darjeeling.*

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,330 sq. miles; pop. 41,405,404) was not only the oldest, but the most important, of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are about 1,200,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative Council consists of 48 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 16 officials) and 21 elected according to regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, in addition to 4 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Madura (134,130) and Trichinopoly (123,512), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 518,660.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E. (Oct., 1912) ..... Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E. ... Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Capt. W. S. E. Money ... Rs. 1,000
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur, 26th K.G.O. Light Cavalry.
Medical Officer, Maj. F. F. Elwes, C.I.E., I.M.S. Rs. 1,650

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir P. S. A. S. Ayyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; A. G. Cardew, C.S.I. ..... each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., A. Butterworth, C.S.I. ..... Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., L. Davidson, C.S.I.... Rs. 3,000
Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., J. P. Bedford Rs. 2,500
Judl. Sec., C. G. Todhunter ..... Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., Col. W. M. Ellis (Rs. 2,750); S. B. Murray ..... Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, R. B. Clegg (Rs. 3,750); R. C. C. Carr (Rs. 3,500); N. S. Brodie; L. E. Buckley ..... each Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir J. E. P. Wallis Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Abdur Rahim; Sir W. B. Ayling; F. Du Pre Oldfield; T. S. Ayyar; C. G. Spencer; V. M. C. Trotter; T. V. S. Ayyar each Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 19,626,477. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor has an Executive Council of three members, while the Legislative Council comprises 48 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 14 officials) and 21 elected, in addition to 4 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Ahmedabad (216,777), Poona (158,856), Surat (114,868), and Karachi (151,903), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 572.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 979,445.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E. (April, 1913) ..... Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., J. Crerar ..... Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Maj. J. G. Greig, C.I.E., 121st Pioneers.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. K. O. Goldie, 10th Lancers; Lt. E. de Geijer, 7th Hants.
Indian A.D.C., Subadar-Major Sher Muhammad Khan, 121st Pioneers.
Medical Officer, Capt. C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E.; G. Carmichael, C.S.I.; M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I. .....each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., Revenue, Financial, and Separate Depts., G. S. Curtis, C.S.I. ..... Rs. 3,750
Political, Judicial, &c., Sec., L. Robertson Rs. 3,125
General, Marine, &c., Sec., J. L. Rieu ... Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., H. F. Beale (Rs. 2,750); Lt.-Col. W. V. Scudamore ..... Rs. 2,500
Commr. in Sind, W. H. Lucas, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 3,750
Revenue Commrs., R. P. Barrow H. C. Quin each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Basil Scott ... Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir S. L. Batchelor; Sir D. D. Davar; F. C. O. Beaman; Sir J. J. Heaton; N. C. McLeod; L. A. Shah.....each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. in Sind (Karachi), E. M. Pratt Rs. 3,500
Additional ditto, H. N. Crouch ..... Rs. 3,000
,, ,, M. H. W. Hayward Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly constituted province, 78,699 sq. miles, with population of

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1911.

45,483,077) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 53 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 45 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. The recently created Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of three members, created in 1910. There is a Legislative Council of 53 members, 20 nominated (including not more than 16 officials) and 28 elected, besides 3 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Important cities are Dacca (108,551), now the second capital, and Howrah (179,006), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,222,313.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (April, 1912) Rs. 10,000

Private Secy., W. R. Gourlay .....Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Capt. H. G. Vaux.....Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. W. P. O'cock, 10th Middlesex; 2nd Lt. D. Balfour, Lothian and Border Horse.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Shinji Singh.
Med. Officer, Capt. W. L. Harnett, I.M.S. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.; Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda; N. D. B. Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., J. G. Cumming, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Rev. Sec., J. H. Kerr, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Gen. Sec., H. F. Samman (*temp.*) .....Rs. 2,750
Fin. Sec., H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., A. W. Watson .....Rs. 2,000
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs, &c.*) H. H. Green; (*Irrign., &c.*) F. A. A. Cowley (tempy.) each Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. Sanderson Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir J. G. Woodroffe; Sir A. Mukharji, C.S.I.; H. Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher; Saiyid Sharf-ud-din; D. Chatarji; N. R. Chatarji; W. Teunon; T. W. Richardson; A. Chaudhuri; S. H. Imam; C. P. Beachcroft; H. Walmsley .....each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,267 sq. miles; pop. 47,182,044), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was established. Under the Indian Councils Act it consists of 49 members, 26 nominated (including not more than 20 officials) and 21 elected, besides 2 extra members. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,449), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (203,804), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (178,557), Bareilly (129,462), and Meerut (116,227).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 171,697.
,, ,, (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 259,798.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I. (Sept., 1912).....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., A. P. Collett.....Rs. 1,250
Chief Sec. to Govt., R. Burn .....Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., A. W. Pim .....Rs. 2,250
Judicial Sec., S. P. O'Donnell .....Rs. 1,833
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs., &c.*) W. G. Wood, C.S.I. (Rs. 2,750); (*Irrign.*) G. T. Anthony...Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, J. M. Holms, C.S.I., and J. S. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir H. G. Richards Rs. 5,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox; Sir Pramada Charan Banarji; W. Tudball; E. M. D. Chamier; Muhammad Rafiq; T. C. Piggott .....each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, B. Lindsay ...Rs. 3,500
1st Add. do., L. Stuart .....Rs. 3,333
2nd Add. do., Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,222 sq. miles; pop. 19,583,128) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number about 2,883,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, which, under the Indian Councils Act, consists of 26 members, 16 nominated (including not more than 10 officials) and 8 elected, besides 2 extra members. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 152,756 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 228,687.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. (May, 1913) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Lt.-Col. E. C. Bayley, C.I.E. Rs. 1,178
Chief Sec. to Govt., Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..... Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., J. P. Thompson..... Rs. 1,800
Financial Sec., R. A. Mant ..... Rs. 1,800
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) F. E. Gwyther, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750); T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O. (Rs. 2,500); and (*Bldgs. and Roads*) Col. R. S. Maclagan, C.B., C.S.I. ..... Rs. 2,750
Financial Commrs., A. H. Diack, C.V.O., and Sir M. W. Fenton, K.C.S.I. .....each Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir D. C. Johnstone ..... Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. H. A. B. Rattigan; Mian Muhammad Shah Din; W. Chevis; H. S. Smith ..... each Rs. 3,500

(6) BURMA is bounded by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, by Bengal and Assam on the north, and by the Bay of Bengal. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,839 sq. miles, with a population of 12,115,217. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased over 15 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of 86 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council consisting of 19 members, 15 nominated (including not more than 7 officials) and 2 elected, besides 2 extra members.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop. 293,316.
" " UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 138,299.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Oct., 1915) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., H. C. Gadsden..... Rs. 1,000
Aide-de-Camp, G. B. Savi..... Rs. 400
Chief Sec., W. F. Rice, C.S.I. ..... Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., R. E. V. Arbuthnot..... Rs. 2,250
Public Works Secs., G. C. Stawell and D. W. Aikman, C.I.E. .....each Rs. 2,500
Financial Commr., H. Thompson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commr., H. M. S. Mathews, C.S.I. Rs. 2,750

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir C. E. Fox..... Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. Sir H. S. Hartnoll; E. W. Ormond; D. H. R. Twomey; S. M. Robinson ..... each Rs. 3,500

Judicial Commissioner (*Upper Burma*), L. H. Saunders ..... Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,490,084). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Lieutenant-Governor has an Executive Council of 3 members, created in 1912. There is a Legislative Council of 44 members, 21 elected and 19 nominated (including not more than 15 officials), besides 3 *ex-officio* and 1 extra member. The creation of a new High Court for the province has been sanctioned, and the tribunal is expected to begin its sittings in March, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 136,153.
Lieutenant-Governor, Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Nov., 1915)..... Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., C. B. Bayley, C.V.O.
Aide-de-C., Capt. H. F. Collingridge, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hons. E. V. Levinge, C.S.I.; The Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E.; Sir W. H. H. Vincent ..... each Rs. 5,000
Chief Sec., H. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Fin. and Munic. Sec., E. L. L. Hammond Rs. 1,800
Revenue Sec., H. McPherson ..... Rs. 2,250
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) F. Clayton; (*Rds. and Bldgs.*) G. L. Searight .....each Rs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, W. Maude, C.S.I..... Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Provisional Appointments.

Chief Justice, The Hon. E. M. D. Chamier.
Puisne Judges, Hons. Saiyid Sharf-ud-din; E. P. Chapman; B. K. Mullick; F. R. Roe; Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad.

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,057 sq. miles; pop. 10,859,146). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,766 sq. miles; pop. 3,057,162), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

In 1913 a Legislative Council was established. It consists of 25 members, 17 nominated (including (*a*) not more than 10 officials and (*b*) 3 non-official persons resident in Berar) and 7 elected, besides 1 extra member.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 101,415.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (Aug., 1912)... Rs. 5,167
Chief Sec. Civil Dept., J. T. Marten ...Rs. 2,250
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) (vacant); and (*Bldgs. & Roads*) C. C. S. Clark each Rs. 2,750
Judcl. Comr., Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman Rs. 3,500
Do. (1st *addl.*), J. K. Batten.....Rs. 3,000
Do. (2nd *addl.*), H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E. ...Rs. 3,000
Do. (3rd *addl.*), H. F. Halifax.....Rs. 3,000
Financial Commr., H. A. Crump, C.S.I....Rs. 3,500

BERAR.

Commr., B. P. Standen, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,750

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 6,713,635), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati and Sylhet respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. In 1912 a Legislative Council was established. It consists of 25 members, 13 nominated (including not more than 9 officials) and 11 elected, besides 1 extra member. Seat of Government, Shillong. Population 13,639.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E. (April, 1912) .....Rs. 5,000
Chief Secretary, B. C. Allen.....Rs. 1,800
Second Sec., A. W. Botham .....Rs. 1,500
Public Works Sec., F. O. Oertel .....Rs. 2,500

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (area, 13,418 sq. miles; pop. 2,196,933, partly estimated) was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the addition of Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Khaibar, Tochi, Gomal, and Shirani. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 97,935.

Agent to Gov.-Gen. and Chief Commr., The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr., W. P. Barton, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Revenue Commr., Lt.-Col. C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,750

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 501,395), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 86,222.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I. .....Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 174,976), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .....Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. ms.; pop. 414,412) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *viâ* Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *viâ* Nushki, was opened in 1896. A railway runs from Quetta to Nushki. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000
Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 557 sq. miles; pop. 391,828) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, W. M. Hailey, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 26,459) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E. Rs. 2,700

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600.)

Aden, Perim, and Protected Chiefships.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 46,165 (1911). Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden's chief imports are cotton goods, grain, spices and sugar, and the chief exports salt, precious stones, and hides and skins. The total trade in 1912–13 was £9,157,000. In 1912–13, 1,606 vessels called at Aden, and 487 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair. As the result of an agreement arrived at in 1903–4 with Turkey, a line fixing the boundary of the tribes with which the British Government has treaty relations was demarcated by a joint Commission from Sheikh Sayad, on the coast opposite Perim, to the river Bana.

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omân, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

Aden: Political Resident, Major-Gen. D. G. L. Shaw.....*per mensem* Rs. 3,000

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

Age Concessions. — For certain of the civil appointments noted below the prescribed age limits may be relaxed to a limited extent in the case of men who have rendered approved military or naval service. Full particulars obtainable from the India Office.

The Civil Service of India.—The next examination will commence in London on 1st August, 1916. Candidates must be over 22 and under 24 on that date, and of good health and character. Application for admission to compete must be made on or before the 1st June, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Examination fee, £6. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one year, and receive an allowance of £150 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, languages, history, &c. Seniority in the service depends on the order in which candidates stand in the list resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations. Candidates must qualify in riding. Successful candidates are allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes, but always subject to the needs of the public service. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India, he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of a High Court. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 4,800 (£320) a year. The number of civilians at present in the service is about 1,100.

A Bill has been introduced in Parliament with the object of making appointment to the Civil Service of India possible in the case of persons who, but for the war, would have entered by the ordinary Open Competition. Should the Bill become law, regulations will be drawn up defining the conditions of eligibility.

Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners four times a year, and must be between 17 and 23 years of age. Of the cadetships tenable at the Royal Military College offered at the examination, 17 or 18 (at each examination) are for the Indian Army. Of these 7 or 8 are alloted to King's Cadets, British and Indian (nominated by the War Office and India Office respectively—regulations obtainable from these offices), the remainder being offered to the Sandhurst candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst (at present from four to six months), Indian Army cadets recommended for commissions will be gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army, and, if military exigencies permit, will be sent to India to be attached to a British Unit or for immediate appointment to an Indian regiment. Cadets who leave Sandhurst between April and September will be temporarily attached to a British unit in this country until the beginning of the cold season. A number of candidates will be also selected at the Army Entrance

Examination for cadetships tenable at the colleges at Quetta and Wellington in India. It is expected that during mobilisation about 360 cadetships (less such number as may be awarded to King's Cadets, British and Indian) will be thus offered each year. Successful candidates will undergo a six months' course of training at Quetta or Wellington, at the end of which they will, if favourably reported on, be gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. They will then, if possible, be attached for one year to a British unit in India, and at the end of that time will be posted to an Indian regiment. At present cadets are being posted direct to Indian regiments instead of spending the first year with a British unit. Candidates who are prevented by active service in the field from attending the Army Entrance Examination may, if they possess the requisite educational qualifications, be able to obtain a direct nomination to Quetta or Wellington from the Secretary of State for India. A few direct appointments to the Indian Army are given to candidates from the Universities (regulations obtainable from the War Office). On appointment to an Indian regiment an officer's minimum initial pay is Rs. 4,560 (£304) a year.

The Public Works Department includes a staff of engineers engaged in the construction and maintenance of State public works. They are recruited from the corps of Royal Engineers, from persons appointed by selection in the United Kingdom, and, in respect of natives, from the civil engineering colleges in India. Other qualified persons are occasionally admitted. In the summer of 1916 the Secretary of State, acting on the advice of a Selection Committee, will make a number of appointments of assistant engineers. Candidates must be between 21 and 24 years of age on 1st July, 1916, must be of good health and character, be able to ride, have passed the A.M.I.C.E. examination, or have obtained a University degree or an equivalent diploma or distinction in engineering, and have had practical experience. Candidates should apply on a prescribed form to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W., before 1st April, 1916. Assistant engineers in India commence at Rs. 4,560 (or £304) a year. There is a prospect of pension and also a provident fund.

The Forest Department of India is recruited from this country. The regulations for the recruitment of 1916 had not been issued at the time of going to press. In appointing probationers, the Secretary of State acts on the advice of a Selection Committee. For the recruitment of 1915 candidates had to be between 19 and 22 years of age on 1st January, 1915. Candidates must, in addition to a good general education, possess an honours degree in natural science. Selected candidates, if they succeed in passing a strict medical examination, will spend two years on probation and in training, including practical training at home and abroad, and they must pass through the forestry course at Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh. They must pass a riding test. Probationers will be allowed £120 a year. Assistant Conservators commence at Rs. 4,560 (£304) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund. Candidates should apply to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office.

Indian Police.—It is not proposed to hold in 1916 the usual examination for entrance to the Indian Police Service, and information as to future recruitment is not obtainable at present.

Indian Medical Service. — The competitive examinations for admission to the Indian Medical Service are suspended during the continuance of the war. Such appointments as may be required will be made by nomination by the Secretary of State for India. After the war the Secretary of State will make further appointments to the Service from among duly qualified persons, European and Indian, who have held temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service or the Royal Army Medical Corps during the war, and have served with the British or Indian Expeditionary Forces or hospitals and hospital ships for soldiers. Inquiries should be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office.

The *patronage of the Secretary of State for India* is small, and is chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial, Educational, or Ecclesiastical Departments. Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of British Universities with a knowledge of teaching, are made to the Indian *Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts. Conditions of pay and service are the same for both. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month, with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,000, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. The number of appointments varies from year to year, and is not large. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Dept., India Office, S.W. The *Ecclesiastical Establishment*, which forms a civil department, consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow, and Nagpur (others whose names are given on page 280 are not Bishops on the Establishment), and 160 Chaplains of the English and Scottish churches. Chaplains (who must be between 27 and 34 years of age) are on probation for three years after appointment, and receive a salary of Rs. 5,760 (£384) a year. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of State, India Office.

Appointments are also made by the India Office to the *Royal Indian Marine* (limits of age for officers 17 to 22, for engineers 21 to 25), *Bengal Pilot Service* (age 18 to 22), *Civil Veterinary Dept.* (age not over 26), *Indian Finance, Military Finance*, and *Customs Depts.* (age 22 to 25), *Geological Survey Dept.* (age not over 25), *Agricultural Service* (age 23 to 30), *Assist. Supt., Traffic Dept., Indian State Railways* (not over 25), *Telegraph Dept.*, and *Military Nursing Service* (age 27 to 32). Applications should be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for India.

The patronage of the Local Governments is considerable, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Indian Army can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police.*

Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a summary appears in the *India Office List*, published by Messrs. Harrison, 45, Pall Mall, S.W. This volume also contains the full regulations regarding Indian appointments.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1913, 1914, AND 1915.

The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

(000 omitted.)

	1912-13.	1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.
Principal Heads of Revenue:			
Land Revenue	£21,283	£21,392	£21,057
Opium	5,125	1,625	1,566
Salt	3,334	3,446	3,772
Stamps	5,069	5,318	5,045
Excise	8,278	8,894	8,809
Provincial Rates	552	180	37
Customs	7,197	7,558	6,366
Income Tax	1,742	1,950	2,009
Forest	2,153	2,330	1,999
Registration	482	519	492
Tributes (Native States)	624	617	607
Total	£55,839	£53,729	£51,759
Interest	£1,474	£1,352	£1,022
Posts and Telegraphs	£3,437	£3,599	£3,519
Mint	£487	£340	£58
Receipts by Civil Departments:			
Law and Justice	£622	£662	£697
Police	135	130	132
Ports and Pilotage	157	154	139
Education	226	248	259
Medical	83	80	87
Minor Departments	112	134	169
Total	£1,335	£1,408	£1,483
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	£200	£207	£208
Stationery & Printing	92	93	98
Exchange and Miscellaneous	473	472	454
Total	£765	£772	£760
Railways:			
State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£17,295	£17,533	£15,199
Subsidised Cos. (Interest, &c.)	77	93	69
Total	£17,372	£17,626	£15,268
Irrigation:			
Direct Receipts	£2,873	£3,029	£3,010
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	1,538	1,684	1,697
Total	£4,411	£4,713	£4,707
Other Civil Public Works	£355	£298	£266
Receipts by Military Depts.	£1,388	£1,370	£1,316
Total Revenue	£86,863	£85,207	£80,158

EXPENDITURE (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE).

(000 omitted.)

	1912-13.	1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.
Direct Demands on the Revenues:			
Refunds and Drawbacks	£325	£336	£378
Assignments & Compens.	1,215	1,241	1,276
Collection Charges, viz.:			
Land Revenue	3,868	3,987	3,956
Opium	600	1,012	658
Salt	374	365	369
Excise	428	438	463
Customs	257	261	269
Forest	1,152	1,174	1,242
Other Heads	434	460	408
Total	£8,653	£9,274	£9,019
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation)	£1,169	£727	£742
On other Obligations	642	789	739
Total	£1,811	£1,516	£1,481
Posts and Telegraphs	£3,133	£3,273	£3,290
Mint	£142	£133	£139
Civil Departments:			
Gen. Administration	£1,944	£1,984	£2,070
Law and Justice	3,864	4,071	4,298
Police	4,658	4,865	5,241
Ports and Pilotage	181	205	213
Education	2,610	3,177	3,242
Ecclesiastical	126	128	128
Medical	1,327	1,338	1,539
Political	1,006	1,159	1,154
Minor Departments	973	1,007	1,054
Total	£16,689	£17,934	£18,939
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:			
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	£219	£221	£216
Civ. Furlough Allowances	412	452	361
Superannuation	3,284	3,399	3,502
Stationery and Printing	680	730	766
Miscellaneous	331	602	555
Total	£4,926	£5,404	£5,400
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Railway Revenue Account:			
State Railways (Interest, Annuities, &c.)	£12,469	£12,827	£13,188
Other Railway Exp.	99	9	167
Total	£12,568	£12,836	£13,355
Irrigation	£3,302	£3,532	£3,742
Other Civil Public Works	£6,064	£7,010	£7,011
Army & Marine Services	£20,953	£21,265	£21,822
Total Expenditure	£79,241	£83,177	£85,198
Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments	+4,514	−282	−2,255
Total Expenditure from Revenue	£83,755	£82,895	£82,943

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The statement of Gross Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, except that railway working expenses and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are deducted from revenue. A clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure, in which departmental receipts, which are a set-off against expenditure, have been deducted, as also interest charges and working expenses of railways and irrigation works, refunds and assignments, cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1912–13 there was a surplus of Revenue as compared with Expenditure of £3,108,000, in 1913–14 a surplus of £2,312,000, and in 1914–15 (revised estimate) a deficit of £2,786,000.

NET REVENUE.

	1912–13.	1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.
	(000 omitted.)		
Land Revenue	£20,519	£20,621	£20,261
Opium (Export)	4,516	606	903
Taxation:			
Salt	3,077	3,182	3,503
Stamps	5,010	5,260	4,983
Excise	8,200	8,791	8,700
Provincial Rates	551	180	37
Customs	7,049	7,411	6,190
Income Tax	1,731	1,937	1,991
Registration	481	518	491
Total, Taxation	£26,099	£27,279	£25,895
Commercial Undertakings:			
Forests	£2,147	£2,220	£1,988
Posts & Telegraphs	304	326	229
Railways	4,803	4,789	1,914
Irrigation	1,109	1,181	964
Total, Commercial Undertakings	£8,363	£8,516	£5,095
Tributes from Native States	£419	£413	£400
Mint and Exchange	446	327	—10
	£60,362	£57,762	£52,544

NET EXPENDITURE.

		(000 omitted.)	
Collection of Revenue	£6,514	£6,685	£6,707
Debt Services	337	164	459
Military Services:			
Army and Marine	18,741	19,009	19,541
Military Works	824	887	966
Total, Military Services	£19,565	£19,896	£20,507
Civil Services:			
Civil Depts.	£15,354	£16,526	£17,455
Misc. Civil Charges	4,262	4,751	4,713
Civil Works, &c.	5,708	6,711	6,744
Total, Civil Services	£25,324	£27,988	£28,912
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,000	1,000	1,000
Provincial Balances:			
Increased by Unspent Grants	4,514	—283	—2,255
	£57,254	£55,450	£55,330
SURPLUS *or Deficit*	£3,108	£2,312	—£2,786

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1913–14 of £10,483,000 on State Railways, £1,282,000 on Irrigation Works, and £447,000 in connexion with the new capital at Delhi.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Native States, the burden in 1914–15 was 2*s.* 1*d.* per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, 3*s.* 9*d.* per head. The Budget of 1915 introduced no changes in taxation.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31st March, 1915, the debt of India amounted to £284,249,000, viz., Sterling Debt, £183,565,000, and Rupee Debt (converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee), £100,684,000. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about £29,855,000, besides the annual charge of £929,000 for various railway annuities. There was also outstanding a loan of £7,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve. Up to the same date the Indian Government had devoted £162,383,000 to the construction of railways and £41,166,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased from companies, by cash payments, annuities, or the issue of India stock, nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,000 had been spent. It had lent £12,603,000 (net) to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £7,943,000 to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £25,645,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £7,905,000 and £14,733,000 respectively. In July, 1914, a 3½ per cent. loan of 5 crores (£3,333,000) was raised in India, at Rs. 95.9.7. In August, 1915, a 4 per cent. War Loan of 4½ crores was issued at par, special facilities being given to small investors. In consequence of the abnormal conditions caused by the war it was found necessary in 1914–15 to borrow largely in excess of original anticipations, £7,000,000 being raised by India bills, and £8,000,000 being advanced as a temporary loan from the Gold Standard Reserve.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The

gross land-revenue paid to the State in 1913–14 amounted to £23,076,000, of which £1,684,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1913–14 9,070 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £1,596,000, and £29,000 was derived from Malwa opium. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,012,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and in 1913 brought the trade with China to a close.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to £8,791,000 net in 1913–14. Reforms in excise administration are in progress.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £7,411,000 in 1913–14. (For tariff see page 579.) The export duty on rice yielded £839,000, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £358,000 in 1913–14.

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 at about 2 per cent., and on those above Rs. 2,000 at 2½ per cent.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £5,260,000 (net) in 1913–14. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fee and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. The consumption of salt has increased, owing to the reduction of duty.

FORESTS.—About 96,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office, which in 1913–14 conveyed 1,050 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued over 30 millions of money orders, was worked at a net profit to Government of £318,000. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on 31st March, 1914, was 322,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1913–14 was 17,065,000. They showed for that year a surplus of £7,000. Their capital cost to the end of 1913–14 was £8,113,000. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on 1 April, 1914. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 5·3 per cent. on its capital of £1,008,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on 31st March, 1915, was 35,285, while the mileage under construction was 2,232. Of the mileage open about 51 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent. on the metre gauge. On the 31st March, 1915, the total capital at charge was £383,912,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1914–15 amounted to £18,453,000. The number of passengers decreased to 451 millions, and the goods traffic to 81 million tons. Rates are very low, third class passengers travelling on the average over five miles for a penny. The net gain to the State on the working of the railways was £3,217,000 in 1914–15, as compared with £5,758,000 in 1913–14. The total capital expenditure on railways in 1914–15 was about £13,520,000.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1914, was £45,497,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £1,954,000. The area irrigated was about 25 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 100 per cent. on the capital outlay. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1913–14 to £19,455,000: Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £8,923,000; Interest on Irrigation Debt, £119,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,830,000; Stores, £1,491,000, of which £952,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £1,141,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,057,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,443,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,045,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and since January, 1898, has been practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act of 1899 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. At the present low price of silver, the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* is worth much more than the value of the silver which it contains. In 1907–8 and 1908–9 half the profit on silver coinage was applied to capital expenditure on railways. With this exception the whole of the net profit on silver coinage since 1st April, 1900, has been held as a special reserve, now called the Gold Standard Reserve, which is partly invested in England in sterling securities, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On 31st March, 1915, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £12,149,000 (estimated value), while £5,238,184 was held in India and £1,250,000 at the Bank of England, in gold, £8,000 in cash in England, and £7,000,000 was on loan to Treasury balances in India. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit on coinage will be used for railways till the total sterling assets of the Reserve amount

to at least £25,000,000. The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve, but in view of the disturbance of financial conditions caused by the war, decisions on the more important of these recommendations have been deferred. India has a paper currency. The 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. A nickel anna piece, introduced in 1907, has become popular. Copper coins are being replaced by bronze.

Army.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000; and, secondly, of native troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000. In addition, the native Army Reserves number nearly 40,000 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 39,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On 1st June, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India, which now consists of the Northern and Southern Armies, each under a general officer and staff. The artillery has been increased. Factories for making rifles, cordite, and gun carriages have been erected. The transport service has been improved. A flying school has been established at Sitapur. A General Staff has been formed. A Staff College has been established at Quetta; and colleges have been established at Quetta and Wellington, on the lines of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for the training, with a view to the appointment to the Indian Army, of cadets selected in the United Kingdom. Additions to soldiers' pay and enlarged expenditure on artillery, barracks, coast and frontier defences, stores, transport, factories, &c., have largely increased the net military expenditure, which (including marine) in 1913–14 stood at £19,896,000. During 1913–14 there were heavy charges in connexion with the purchase of rifles, the re-armament of artillery, and the operations in the Persian Gulf for the suppression of the arms traffic. The health of the Army has greatly improved in recent years. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The Royal Indian Marine consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches for harbour and river navigation, surveying, and submarine mining. The principal officers and troopships (with gross tonnage and indicated horse-power) are as follows:—

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt. W. Lumsden, C.I.E., C.V.O., R.N., A.D.C. Rs.2,500
Deputy ditto (Calcutta), Capt. E. J. C. Hordern.
Assist. ditto (Bombay), Comm. E. G. Mills.
Dufferin, 6315 (10,190). *Northbrook,* 5048 (7429).
Hardinge, 5467 (9366). *Dalhousie,* 1524 (2202).

On the outbreak of the war in Europe the above-named and other vessels of the Royal Indian Marine were placed under the orders of the Admiralty.

For Indian Dockyards, *see* page 260.

Education has benefited by larger grants for primary education. A Department of Education has been created, and increased attention is being given to primary, commercial, and technical education. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. A denominational Hindu University is being established at Benares, and there are movements for a Muhammadan University at Aligarh and a local teaching University at Dacca. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1913–14 numbered 186,000 and the scholars 7,532,000, including 1,104,000 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1913–14, £6,697,000, £1,780,000 came from fees, and £3,676,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 showed that only 106 males and 10 females per mille can read and write.

Local Self-Government, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1913–14 numbered 713, controlling a total population of 17 millions, and receiving an income of £3,624,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,180,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 9,753 members of municipal bodies 8,596 were Indians, and 7,953 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. About one-half of their total expenditure of about £4,381,000 in 1913–14 was devoted to civil works, over one-fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

Justice, Police, and Prisons.—There are nearly 10,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1913 2,070,000 civil suits were instituted; while 2,141,000 persons were tried, and 988,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 633 were sentenced to death, 2,082 to transportation, and 165,328 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1913 was 13,100 officers and 183,000 men. There were 757 prisons, with a daily average of 103,000 prisoners, in 1913. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 11,900 prisoners on 31 March, 1914.

Vital Statistics.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have recently been formulated with a few to securing more complete and accurate vital statistics. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged from 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 to 28·72 in 1913. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague, being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1914 were about 8,549,000 in India as a whole. About 23,000 people are annually killed by snakes. In 2,814 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 30,682,000 patients were treated in 1913. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,877,000. According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

Surveys.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913-14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The following table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling :—

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ..	86,236	92,383	107,332	122,165	91,940
Government Stores	2,901	3,654	3,754	5,373	4,668
Total Merchandise ...	89,137	96,037	111,086	127,538	96,608
Treasure—Private	26,445	35,615	34,132	24,414	14,514
Government ...	46	32	7,089	4,546	25
Total Treasure.	26,491	35,647	41,221	28,960	14,539
Total Imports	115,628	131,684	152,307	156,498	111,147
Exports of Private Merchandise :					
Indian Produce, &c.	137,081	147,879	160,899	162,801	118,282
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	2,841	4,018	3,160	3,118	2,738
Government Stores	53	96	86	86	398
Total Merchandise ...	139,975	151,993	164,145	166,005	121,418
Treasure—Private	4,745	6,908	4,697	4,701	2,202
Government ...	6	8	2,391	21	1,324
Total Treasure.....	4,751	6,916	7,088	4,722	3,526
Total Exports	144,726	158,909	171,233	170,727	124,944
Total Sea-borne Trade	260,354	290,593	323,540	327,225	236,091
Net Imports of Treasure	21,740	28,731	34,133	24,238	11,013
Net Exports of Merchandise	50,838	55,956	53,059	38,467	24,810
Excess of Exports	29,098	27,225	18,926	14,229	13,797

In 1913-14 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude, but the outbreak of war during the course of the year 1914-15, and the consequent cessation of commercial relations with enemy countries, the curtailment of trade with allied countries, and the restriction of trade with neutral countries, brought the figures for the year 1914-15 down to the level at which they stood five or six years ago. The decline in imports affected nearly every article of importance. Cotton goods decreased by £12,000,000, iron and steel by over £4,000,000, sugar by £3,000,000, and so on. The only important articles that showed an increase were kerosene, which increased from £1,904,000 to £2,195,000, and matches, which rose from £598,000 to £753,000. Imports of treasure show a large decline. The imports of Government stores are mainly railway materials and army stores.

In the export trade the largest falls were in raw jute, which declined by £12,000,000, grain, pulse and flour by £11,000,000, oilseeds by £7,400,000, raw cotton by £5,000,000, cotton yarn and goods by nearly £3,000,000, and raw hides and skins by £2,600,000. Tea was better by £365,000, indigo by £460,000, and tanned and dressed hides by £550,000.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while 73 per cent. of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1914-15 :—

IMPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods ...	£30,098	Paper, &c.	£879
,, Yarn ...	2,568	Fruits & Vegetables	761
Sugar.....	7,022	Silk (raw)	756
Railway Material	6,722	Matches	753
Iron and Steel	6,513	Apparel	716
Machinery, &c.	4,027	Drugs & Medicines	685
Mineral Oil.....	2,938	Motor Cars and Cycles	683
Copper	1,849	Chemicals	683
Hardware, &c...	1,707	Glass	643
Provisions	1,405	Haberdashery, &c.	578
Silk Goods	1,293	Coal, &c.	523
Woollen Goods	1,256	Government Stores :	
Liquors.....	1,218	Railway Material	£2,273
Spices	1,146	Metals.....	482
Instruments, &c.	891		

EXPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Cotton (raw)...	£22,304	Opium	£1,176
Jute Manufacts.	17,213	Coffee	1,103
Rice	11,439	Dyes, &c	1,078
Tea	10,347	Lac	1,071
Seeds	9,769	Oilcake	709
Jute (raw).....	8,607	Oils	694
Wheat & Flour	6,159	Hemp (Raw)...	663
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	5,340	Spices.....	639
Hides and Skins, Raw	5,207	Wood, &c.....	626
Leather	3,173	Manganese Ore	502
Barley, Pulse, Millets, &c....	1,768	Re-Exports :	
Wool (raw)	1,579	Sugar.....	671
		Cotton Yarn and Cloth	579
		Wool (raw).....	334

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1914–15 :—

Countries.	Private Merchandise only.	
	Imports. £91,940	Exports. £118,282
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	67·3	31·5
Germany	3·4	5·7
United States	3·4	9·8
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·1	2·3
Hong Kong	0·7	2·4
Japan	3·2	8·8
France	1·3	5·0
Belgium	1·2	3·0
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra...	6·6	1·2
Straits Settlements.....	2·5	2·8
Austria-Hungary	0·9	2·5
Ceylon	0·6	4·3
Italy.....	1·1	3·9
Mauritius	1·3	0·9
All other countries.....	5·4	15·9

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with over five-eighths of the total, while all others, except the group Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, sent less than 4 per cent. In exports the United Kingdom is much less prominent, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures. England re-exports a large quantity of her imports from India.

About 65 per cent. of India's total trade in 1914–15 was with Europe, and about 22 per cent. with Asia.

Customs Duties.—Under the Indian Tariff Act, most goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cotton yarn and thread are exempt, but the duty on other cotton goods is 3½ per cent., a corresponding Excise duty being levied on those woven in Indian mills. There are special duties on arms and ammunition. Spirits pay generally Rs. 9 6 as. a gallon, salt Re. 1 a maund (82 lb.), silver 4 annas an ounce, and refined petroleum 1½ annas a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay one per cent. Machinery, coal, raw cotton and wool, grain, oilcake, manures, living animals, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other articles are duty-free. There is an export duty of 3 annas per maund on rice, and an export duty on jute was imposed in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, at the rate of 2 annas per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute and 12 annas per ton on manufactured jute. The Government of India have adopted an attitude of strong opposition to preferential tariff proposals. They point out that two-thirds of India's imports come from the United Kingdom, while among the remainder are many articles which this country cannot produce. The exports are chiefly commodities that are untaxed or lightly taxed in foreign countries, and if retaliatory imposts were levied on these India's trade would decline and her capacity to meet her financial obligations abroad would be impaired.

Shipping.—In 1913–14 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 8,617, with a tonnage of 17,386,408. Of this tonnage, 53 per cent. was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions; and 75 per cent. of the total trade of India was under the British flag.

Ports.—The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about 70 per cent. of the foreign trade. Next come Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

Foreign Land Trade of India.—As registration is difficult, the statistics are of doubtful accuracy. The most important countries in the land trade are Afghanistan and Nepal. The total imports of merchandise and treasure in 1914–15 were £7,629,000, and the total exports £6,330,000.

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1913–14, 247 million acres were cropped, of which about 9 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 37 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department.

Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. In the autumn and winter of 1913–14 there was a banking and commercial crisis of some severity in Northern and Western India, many failures occurring among the Indian native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1913–14 there were 315 central, 13,882 agricultural and 684 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 696,000 and a capital of £4,969,000.

Minerals.—The output of coal in India in 1914 was 16,464,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1898 to 259 millions in 1914. The production of salt is about 1,300,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1914 was about 683,000 tons. About 15,000 tons of saltpetre are produced annually and exported. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 607,000 oz. in 1914. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and wolfram have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1914 was 1,186 tons, and of the latter 2,326 tons.

Manufactures.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 264 cotton mills at work in India in 1913–14, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,621,000 spindles and 97,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1913–14 was 683 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 274 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 64 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 744,000 spindles and 36,000 looms. There were, in 1913, 7 woollen and 9 paper mills, 21 breweries, and various other factories

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

State, Salute, and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,032,798	Hindus	1,100,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	13,374,676	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,000,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,475	5,806,193	Hindus	1,600,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	730,383	Hindus	200,000
*†Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1886	25,107	3,093,082	,,	905,000
*Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,469	1,004,561	,,	420,000
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84,432	3,158,126	Muhammadans	750,000
Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	71,593	470,336	,,	51,000
†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1884	3,217	833,441	Hindus	382,000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,756	1,293,776	,,	176,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,129	3,428,975	Hindus and Christians	761,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	780,641	Muhammadans	182,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	558,785	Hindus	210,000
Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	700,983	,,	220,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	218,730	,,	46,000
†Cochin, The Raja of	1914	1,361	918,110	Hindus and Christians	254,000
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1880	15,579	2,636,647	Hindus	533,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	146,587	,,	40,000
Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	639,089	,,	224,000
Kutch, The Rao of	1876	7,616	513,429	,,	167,000
‡Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1911	34,963	2,057,553	,,	440,000
Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	1,407,659	Hindus and Sikhs	488,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1880	13,000	1,514,843	Hindus	187,000
Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	303,181	,,	130,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	791,688	Hindus	232,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	165,463	Animists	15,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	154,603	Hindus	33,000
Dewas, The Senior Raja of	1899	441	74,290	,,	25,000
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	1892	417	63,015	,,	25,000
Dhar, The Raja of	1898	1,783	154,070	,,	56,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1911	1,155	263,188	,,	80,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1898	1,447	159,192	,,	16,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,668	202,811	,,	44,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	88,311	,,	14,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1909	6,050	223,788	Muhammadans	100,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	87,191	Hindus	56,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	330,032	,,	50,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	62,704	,,	18,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1915	2,818	87,920	Buddhists and Hindus	15,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1875	1,964	189,127	Hindus	34,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	865	346,936	Hindus	112,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1913	1,307	592,952	Hindus and Muhammadans	164,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	568	75,951	Hindus	50,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	899	531,217	Hindus and Muhammadans	240,000
Tippera, The Raja of	1999	4,086	229,613	Hindus	112,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.
‡ Regent, Maj.-Gen. the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C. (with salute of 17 guns).

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 11 Guns.					£
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1859	802	87,093	Hindus	15,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1896	2,860	441,367	Hindus and Muhammadans	287,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1904	3,216	135,873	Hindus	34,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1914	880	132,530	,,	33,000
Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,118	166,985	,,	30,000
Dhrangadra, The Raj Sahib of	1911	1,156	79,142	,,	40,000
Faridkhot, The Raja of	1906	642	130,294	Sikhs and Hindus	74,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	161,916	Hindus and Muhammadans	94,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1879	324	88,747	,, ,,	33,000
Jhalawar, The Raj Rana of	1899	810	96,271	,, ,,	32,000
Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	271,728	Hindus and Sikhs	87,000
Junagarh, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	434,222	Hindus and Muhammadans	190,000
Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	268,133	Muhammadans and Hindus	167,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	181,110	Hindus	39,000
Manipur, The Raja of	1891	8,456	346,222	,,	30,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1870	822	90,230	,,	78,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	248,887	Hindus and Sikhs	103,000
Nawanagar, The Jam of	1907	3,791	349,400	Hindus and Muhammadans	151,000
*Palanpur, The Diwan of	1877	1,766	226,250	,, ,,	35,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	228,880	Hindus	33,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,178	411,886	,,	101,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1902	1,486	218,860	,,	12,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	1,517	161,588	,,	67,000
Ratlam, The Raja of	1893	643	75,291	,,	60,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1895	279	26,885	,,	26,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Raja of	1913	1,198	138,520	,,	57,000
Tehri-Garhwal, The Raja of	1913	4,180	300,819	,,	44,000

N.B.—There are also 11 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

THE Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £616,881 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1913-14. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the native States have a combined area of 709,583 square miles, and a population of 70,888,854. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering 21,000. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

* The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new native State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the native princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 580–1 are the names of 72 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The native States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 500,623—the fourth city in India). This State is roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Nov., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 126,344) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 10,530,432) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence.

THE native States of Nepal and Bhutan, though *in* India, enjoy a large measure of independence, and may be most conveniently treated as within the Indian sphere of influence. Outside India, but within its sphere of influence, is Afghanistan. Great Britain declared in 1910 that no administrative changes in Tibet would be allowed to affect the integrity of Nepal or Bhutan, whose interests and rights England is prepared to protect. *See also* French and Portuguese possessions in India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, H.H. Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H.E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,639,092) lies between India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1914-15 its exports to British India were £2,639,000, while its imports amounted to £1,317,000. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Political Resident does not interfere in internal affairs, but the Indian Government control foreign relations. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, *Katmandu* (pop. 50,000) —*British Res.*, Lt.-Col. J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.V.O., C.I.E.

BHUTAN. Rs.2,750

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 350,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1914-15 was £268,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha.*

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, His Majesty Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din Amir Habibullah Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; *b.* 1872, *suc.* October 7, 1901. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 250,000 sq. miles, and pop. 4,600,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the Mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack-

animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service has been established by the Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1914–15 was over £1,805,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £900,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1881, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, an agent at Peshawar, and commercial agents in England and India.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 180,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (80,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000).

British Agent, Hafiz Saifulla Khan, Rs. 1,000.

Foreign Countries Contiguous to India.

THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have recently been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. On the Arabian side, the Katif coast only is Turkish. In the negotiations connected with the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade, and Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf. British forces are now in occupation of Basra and the neighbouring Turkish territory at the head of the Gulf.

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa bin Ali and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1913–14 the value of the exports was £1,740,000, and of the imports £1,878,000. The people (about 100,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Omân* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *vid* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Pol. Resident, Persian Gulf (*Bushire*), Lt.-Col. Sir P. Z. COX, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *per mensem* Rs. 4,000
Do., Turkish Arabia (*Baghdad*) (vacant).
Pol. Agent, Muscat, Lt.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,150
Do., Bahrein, Capt. T. H. Keyes..... Rs. 1,350
Do., Koweit, Lt.-Col. W. G. Grey ..... Rs. 1,850

PERSIA borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905. A railway was opened in 1905 from Quetta to Nushki, whence there is a caravan route (478 miles), with wells, rest-houses, telegraph, &c., to Persian Seistan, but traffic is small.

A Trans-Persian railway, linking Russia with India, is under discussion. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, N.W. Persia is recognised as a region in which Russia has special interests; while S.E. Persia, east of a line drawn from the Afghan frontier, *viâ* Gazik, Birjand, Kerman, and Bunder Abbas, is assigned as a region in which Russia will not seek political or commercial concessions, or oppose similar concessions supported by the British Government. In view of the unsettled state of Southern Persia, British forces occupied Bushire in August, 1915, with the consent of the Persian Government. The occupation terminated in October, 1915, the Persian Government having taken steps to ensure the security of British interests and the maintenance of order.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *viâ* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kuskh on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers. Russian territory stretches into the Pamir Region—the "Roof of the World"—a wind-swept, icy mountain-land, snow-bound for half the year. Its southern boundary was fixed in 1895 by the Anglo-Russian Pamir agreement.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. Russia has special treaty rights in the dependency. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Sir G. Macartney, K.C.I.E.). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *viâ* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1914–15 was about £407,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung: but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £872,000 in 1914–15. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yuëh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yuëh and Yunnan-fu.

FRENCH LAOS.—Through the cession of a portion of Laos by China in 1894, France obtained access to the left bank of the Mekong at a point where this river forms the boundary of the Shan States of Burma. The territory forms part of French Indo-China (*q.v.*).

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1914–15 the value of the total trade was £693,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892–3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

Canada.

(The Dominion of Canada.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles) 1913.*	Population.	
		Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	73,022	374,663
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	178,657	392,480
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	255,211	455,614
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	331,120	351,889
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	459,574	492,338
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	103,259	93,728
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,232
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	91,279	492,432
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	27,219	8,512
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,242,224	20,129	18,481
Total	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643

* Land Area, 3,603,910 square miles; Water Area, 125,755 square miles. Included in the 1913 areas are the areas transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1914-15, 30,807 were from England, 598 from Wales, 8,346 from Scotland, and 3,525 from Ireland, total 43,276; and 59,779 came from the U.S.A. and 41,734 from other countries. In 1914-15 the immigrants numbered 144,789.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,833,523	311,084

Races and Religions.

Races (Birth-place).	1901	1911	Religions.	1901	1911
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom	390,019	784,526	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
England	201,285	510,674	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	8,727	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	169,391	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Ireland	101,629	92,874	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles	956	2,860	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Other British	30,693	48,896	Unknown	42,222	32,490
United States	127,899	303,680	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	16,401	74,564
Russia	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden	10,256	49,194	Pagans	15,107	11,840
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Italy	6,854	34,739	Brethren	8,014	9,278
Austria-Hungary	28,407	121,430	Buddhists	10,407	10,012
China	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Elsewhere	21,854	59,246	Doukhobors	8,775	10,493

The Indian Population was 127,932 in 1901, 105,492 in 1911, and 103,531 in 1915. The Eskimos numbered 3,447 in 1915.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Quebec in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1870
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. £10,000
Military Secretary and Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. A. Stanton, R.O.
Equerry and Comptroller of the Household, Lord Richard Nevill, C.M.G.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. the Hon. P. Legh, Grenadier Guards; Maj. Arthur A. Duff, C.I.E., Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. Stephen H. Morres, R.N.; Capt. Angus A. Mackintosh, Royal Horse Guards.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, C.M.G., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.; Col. J. P. Landry; Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.; Col. V. A. S. Williams; Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. H. E. Burstall, C.B.; Col. S. J. Denison, C.M.G.
Private Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. (*N.S.*), *born* 1854 (*Prime Minister* Oct. 1911) ...*$12,000
Min. of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, K.C.M.G., D.C.L. (*Ont.*), *born* 1847 7,000
Minister of Interior, Hon. William James Roche, M.D. (*Man.*), *born* 1859..... 7,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers (*Man.*), *born* 1864 7,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Frank Cochrane (*Ont.*), *born* 1852 7,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. William Thomas White (*Ont.*), *born* 1866..... 7,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C. (*Quebec*), *born* 1852 7,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of the Naval Service, Hon. John Douglas Hazen, B.C.L. (*N.B.*), *born* 1860 7,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, D.C.L. (*Quebec*), *born* 1855 7,000
Minister of Militia and Defence, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B. (*Ont.*), *born* 1853 7,000
Secretary of State and Minister of Mines, Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin (*Quebec*), *born* 1874..... 7,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Thomas Wilson Crothers, K.C., B.A. (*Ont.*), *born* 1850 ... 7,000
Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Esioff L. Patenaude (*Quebec*), *born* 1875 7,000
Minister of Customs, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. (*Ont.*), *born* 1859..... 7,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell (*B.C.*), *born* 1858 7,000
Ministers without Portfolios, Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G., B.A. (*Ont.*), *born* 1857; Hon. Albert Edward Kemp (*Ont.*), *born* 1858; Hon. James Alexander Lougheed, K.C. (*Alta.*), *born* 1854.

* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*two thousand five hundred dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

Solicitor-General, Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.L. (*Quebec*), *born* 1841 ..... $7,000

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau $5,000
Assistant do., F. K. Bennetts..... 3,400
Secy., Imperial and Foreign Correspondence, William Mackenzie 3,550

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, K.C.M.G., D.C.L. 7,000
Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S. ... 5,000
Commissioner of Commerce, R. Grigg 6,000
Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census, R. H. Coats 3,700
Chief Asst. to Dep. and Accountant, T. J. Code 3,400
Chief Trade Statistician, W. A. Warne ... 2,700
Grain Statistician, J. Byrnes 2,300
Secretary, Census Branch, E. H. St. Denis 3,000
Supt. of Compilation, E. S. MacPhail 2,800
Editor, E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S. 2,200

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State, Hon. Pierre E. Blondin 7,000
Private Sec., J. L. K. Laflamme..... 2,900
Under Secretary, Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C. 5,000
Asst. do., P. Pelletier..... 3,750
Accountant, F. Colson 3,100
Asst. Dep. Registrar General, I. W. Storr 3,100
Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch, A. Brophy 2,700
Dominion Archivist, A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D. 5,000

Department of External Affairs.

Deputy Head (Under Secretary of State for External Affairs), Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O. 5,000
Asst. Under Sec., W. H. Walker, I.S.O. ... 3,300
Accountant, F. M. Baker 2,500

Department of Public Printing.

King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, J. de L. Taché 5,000

Asst. King's Printer, Fred Cook $4,000
Supt. of Printing, F. R. Boardman 3,600
Supt. of Stationery, J. O. Patenaude 3,600
Purchasing Agent, S. P. Grant .....
Accountant, J. A. Frigon 3,000

Department of Mines.

Minister of Mines, The Secretary of State.
Deputy Minister, R. G. McConnell, M.A., F.G.S.A. 5,000
Director of Mines Branch, Eugene Haanel, Ph.D. 3,750
Asst. Director, Geological Survey, John Macoun, F.L.S., F.R.S.C. 3,400
Secretary, Percy H. Selwyn 2,100
Accountant, John Marshall 3,100

JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, D.C.L. 7,000
Private Sec., P. T. Ahern 2,700
Solicitor-General of Canada, Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., B.A. 6,000
Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.B. 10,000
Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Douglas Stewart, $3,850; Col. W. St. P. Hughes 3,800
Chief Commissioner, Dominion Police, Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O. 5,000

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service, Hon. John Douglas Hazen, B.C.L. 7,000
Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston 5,000
Asst. do., Cameron Stanton 4,000
Chief Accountant, A. Boyle 3,200
Chief, Records Branch, J. E. McClenaghan 2,600
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G. 4,000
Asst. do., B. H. Fraser 3,200
Purchasing Agent, George H. Flood 3,300
Commander of Marine Service and Genl. Supt. of Life-Saving Stations, Comm. H. Thompson, R.N. 2,600
Gen. Supt., St. Lawrence Pilotage, H. St. George Lindsay 3,000
Chief Wreck Commissioner, Capt. L. A. Demers 3,000
Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston (Deputy Minister) .....
Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), R. F. Stupart 4,000
Chairman, Board of Steamboat Inspection, T. R. Ferguson 3,000

Department of Naval Service.

Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., C.E. 6,000
Director, Vice-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill ... 5,000
Secy., Asst. Paymaster H. C. Pinsent, R.N.
Commander and Chief of Staff, Lieut. R. M. T. Stephens, R.C.N.
Consulting Naval Engineer (vacant).....
Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner, E. E. Prince, LL.D. 4,000
Supt. of Fisheries, W. A. Found 3,200

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain 7,000
Deputy P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D. 5,000
Asst. Dep. do., Hector B. Verret 4,000
Financial Supt., W. J. Johnstone..... 3,850
Secretary, A. W. Throop 3,000
Accountant, W. J. Glover..... 3,200
Supt., Money Order Branch, F. E. S. Grout 2,900
Supt., Savings Bank, W. H. Harrington... $3,500
Comptroller, Stores Branch, Sidney Smith 3,500
Supt., Dead Letter Office, G. J. Binks 3,100
Supt., Mail Service, G. C. Anderson 3,500
Supt., Postage Stamp Branch, E. J. Lemaire 3,100
Comptroller, Railway Mails, B. M. Armstrong 3,500
Supt., Staff Branch, B. M. Northrop 3,200
Supt., Annuities Branch, S. T. Bastedo ... 4,000
Supt. Rural Mail Delivery Branch, A. Bolduc 3,800
Supt. French Correspondence, P. E. Bernier 2,700

AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell 7,000
Private Sec., William Ide, B.A. 3,200
Deputy Minister, G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L. 6,000
Assist. do. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, L.S.O. 3,500
Accountant, F. C. Chittick 3,200
Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks, P. E. Ritchie, B.C.L. 3,500
Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, L.S.O. 3,100
Director General of Public Health, F. Montizambert, L.S.O., M.D. 5,000
Veterinary Director-General, Frederick Torrance, B.A. 5,000
Pathologist, Charles H. Higgins, D.V.S..... 2,400
Live Stock Commissioner, John Bright ... 3,000
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick 4,000
Director of Experimental Farms, J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr. 3,200
Dominion Botanist, H. T. Güssow..... 2,600
Dominion Entomologist, C. G. Hewitt, D.Sc. 2,900
Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, M.A 3,100
Dominion Horticulturist, William T. Macoun 3,000
Dominion Animal Husbandman, E. S. Archibald 2,300
Dominion Cerealist, C. E. Saunders, Ph.D. 2,800
Dominion Agrostologist, O. M. Malte, Ph.D. 2,300
Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford 2,300
Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark 3,550
Commr. for Canada of International Agricultural Institute, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L. 3,300

PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers 7,000
Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A. 5,000
Asst. do., Arthur St. Laurent, C.E. 4,000
Secretary, R. C. Desrochers 3,300
Asst. do., L. H. Coleman 2,500
Chief Engineer, E. D. Lafleur, C.E. 4,000
Asst. do., A. R. Dufresne, C.E. 4,000
Chief Architect, E. L. Horwood 7,000
Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, D. H. Keeley 3,100
Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston..... 3,550
Chief Clerk, Estimates, S. E. O'Brien 3,200
Collector, P. W. Revenue, E. T. Smith..... 3,100

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Finance, Hon. William Thomas White 7,000
Deputy do. and Sec., Treasury Board, T. C. Boville, C.M.G. 5,000
Asst. Deputy do., Henry T. Ross, K.C. 4,500
Dominion Book-keeper, J. C. Saunders..... 3,300
Comptroller of Dominion Currency, J. E. Rourke..... 3,200

Insurance Department.

Superintendent, G. D. Finlayson, A.I.A. 5,000
Chief Clerk, A. O'Reilly 2,700

Auditor-General's Office.

Auditor-General, John Fraser, I.S.O. $5,000
Chief Clerks, E. D. Sutherland, I.S.O., $3,650; J. Gorman, $3,300; F. Hayter, B.A. 3,300

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Frank Cochrane 7,000
Deputy Minister, A.W. Campbell, C.E. 5,000
Asst. do. and Secretary, Louis Kossuth Jones, I.S.O. 3,950
Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden, C.E. 5,000
General Manager Govt. Railways, F. P. Gutelius 20 000

Board of Railway Commissioners.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Henry L. Drayton, K.C. 12,500
Asst. do., D'Arcy Scott 9,000
Deputy do., Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C., LL.D. 8,000
Secretary, A. D. Cartwright 4,000

International Waterways Commission.

Chairman, C. A. Magrath 7,500
Commissioners, H. A. Powell, K.C.; and P. B. Mignault, K.C. ..... each 7,500

INTERIOR.

Minister of Interior, Hon. William James Roche, M.D. 7,000
Private Sec., J. G. Mitchell .....
Deputy Minister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G. 5,000
Asst. Dep. do., J. A. Coté 4 000
Secretary, L. C. Pereira 2,700
Superintending Accountant, C. H. Beddoe 3,500
Commissioner, Dominion Lands, J. W. Greenway 4,000
Comm., Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin ... 3,200
Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O. Coté, I.S.O. 3,550
Controller of School Lands Branch, F. S. Checkley, I.S.O. 3,400
Surveyor-General, E. Deville, LL.D. 4,000
Chief Astronomer, W. F. King, C.M.G., LL.D. 3 850
Director of Forestry Branch, R. H. Campbell 3,700
Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L. York 3,200
Controller of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt 3,400
Supt., Railway and Swamp Lands, F. C. C. Lynch 2,400
Supt., Water Powers Branch, J. B. Challies
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalifour 2,800
Supt. of Immigration, W. D. Scott 4,000

Department of Indian Affairs.

Supt.-General, The Minister of Interior (*no extra salary*)
Dep. do., Duncan C. Scott 5,000
Asst. Dep. do. and Sec., J. D. McLean 3,550

CUSTOMS.

Minister of Customs, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. 7,000
Commissioner, John McDougald, C.M.G. ... 5,000
Asst. do., R. R. Farrow 4,000
Chief and General Inspector, S. W. McMichael, I.S.O. 4,000
Chief Dominion Appraiser, J. A. Watson 2,900
Law Clerk, C. P. Blair 2,900

INLAND REVENUE.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Esioff L. Patenaude 7,000
Private Sec. (vacant) .....
Deputy Minister, Jos. U. Vincent 5,000
Asst. do. and Secretary, George W. Taylor 3,300
Chief Accountant, J. E. Valin 3,000
Chief Analyst, Anthony McGill 3,600
Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, E. O. Way 2,900
Chief Electrical Engineer, Ormond Higman 3,400

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Minister of Labour, Hon. Thomas Wilson Crothers, K.C., B.A. $7,000
Deputy do. and Editor Labour Gazette, F. A. Acland 5,000
Asst. Dep. do., Gerald H. Brown 3,300
Accountant, E. A. Thomas 1,800

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA (*Offices*, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.): *Minister in Charge*, Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G.
Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith $5,000
Immigration Agent in London, J. Obed Smith, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Commissaire Général, Paris, Philippe Roy.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.

Ottawa.

This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

COMMISSIONERS.

UNITED STATES.

Chairman, James A. Tawney $7,500
Commissioners, George Turner; Obadiah Gardner; R. B. Glenn ..... each 7,500
Secretary, Whitehead Kluttz 4,000

CANADA.

Chairman, Charles A. Magrath 7,500
Commissioners, Henry A. Powell, K.C.; Pierre B. Mignault, K.C. ..... each 7,500
Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa 4,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for Quebec, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 3 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Manitoba*, 4 for *Alberta*, and 4 for *Saskatchewan*; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The *House of Commons* is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1911-16 Parliament consists of 221 members; future Houses will contain 234 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 16 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 15 for *Manitoba*, 13 for *British Columbia*, 3 for *Prince Edward Island*, 12 for *Alberta*, 16 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. A. C. P. Landry $4,000
Clerk of the Senate, S. E. St. O. Chapleau 5,000
Law Clerk, J. G. Aylwin Creighton, C.M.G., K.C. 4,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers 3,100
Serjeant-at-Arms, J. D. St. D. Lemoine, I.S.O. 2,600
Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Thomas S. Sproule, M.D. 4,000

Clerk of the House, T. B. Flint, D.C.L.	$5,000
Asst. do., J. B. R. Laplante	4,000
Serjeant-at-Arms, Col. Henry R. Smith, C.M.G., A.D.C.	4,000
Parliamentary Counsel, Francis H. Gisborne, I.S.O., K.C.	5,000
Clerk of the Crown, James G. Foley	3,500

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D.	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G.; Hon. J. Idington; Hon. Lyman Poore Duff; Hon. F. A. Anglin; Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur	each 9,000
Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Walter Cassels	8,000
Assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D.	6,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C.	5,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.	3,500

DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8–16 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Staff of 3,447 officers and men, and 78,350 undergoing service. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60, a total of 2,153,000 (as shown by the Census of 1911).

The Militia Act of 1904 established a Council analogous to the Army Council of the United Kingdom.

Militia Council.

President, Maj.-Gen. The Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., M.P.
Vice-President, Surg.-Gen. E. Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief of the Gen. Staff, Col. W. G. Gwatkin, *p.s.c.*
Adjutant-General, Col. V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C.
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. T. Benson.
Finance Member, J. W. Borden.
Secretary, E. F. Jarvis.

Inspector-General Eastern Canada, Maj.-Gen. F. L. Lessard, C.B.
Inspector-General Western Canada, Maj.-Gen. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.

Royal Canadian Navy.

Steps are being taken to establish a *Royal Canadian Navy*, but opinion is divided as to the method to be adopted. There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and two vessels, *H.M.C.S. Niobe* and *H.M.C.S. Rainbow*, are used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are 24,871 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory), with over 1,218,308 pupils; and 60 universities and university colleges with 40,000 students. The 20 universities had about 10,000 students in 1912.

FINANCE.

($4·867 = £1 sterling.)

*Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund. Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1910	101,503,711	79,411,747
1911	117,780,410	87,774,198
1912	136,108,217	98,161,441
1913	168,689,903	112,059,537
1914	163,174,394	127,384,473
1915	133,073,482	135,523,206

Particulars of the Revenue and Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for the years 1913–1914 and 1914–1915 are stated below:—

Receipts.

Head.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	104,691,238	75,941,220
Excise	21,452,037	21,479,731
From various sources	37,031,119	35,652,531
Total Receipts...	163,174,394	133,073,482
Surplus	35,789,921	†2,449,725

Expenditure.

Head.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	$	$
Debt Charges	13,353,519	16,188,067
Sinking Fund	1,371,429	1,645,812
Provincial Subsidies	11,280,469	11,451,673
Cost of Collection	39,084,657	42,232,953
Other Expenditure	62,294,399	64,004,701
Total Expenditure...	127,384,473	135,523,206

DEBT.

*Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1910	470,663,046	336,268,546
1911	474,941,487	340,042,052
1912	508,338,592	339,919,461
1913	483,232,555	314,301,625
1914	544,391,369	335,996,850
1915	700,475,017	449,376,083

* Since the year 1906 the financial year ends on March 31, previous to 1906-7 on June 30.
† Deficit.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field crops was 35,102,175 acres, as compared with 35,375,430 in 1913—wheat 10,293,900 acres, oats 10,061,500, barley 1,495,600, other grain crops 2,518,360, potatoes and other roots 663,000, hay and clover 7,997,000, fodder corn 317,000, and alfalfa 90,315 acres. The live stock (1914) included 2,947,738 horses, 6,036,817 cattle, 2,058,045 sheep, and 3,434,261 pigs. According to the Census of 1911 there were 3,625 butter and cheese factories and 5 factories for preserved milk and cream, the total value of all dairy products being $39,143,089 in 1911.

Crops.		Produce. 1901.	1914.
Wheat	(bushels)	55,572,368	161,280,000
Barley	,,	22,224,366	36,201,000
Oats	,,	151,497,407	313,078,000
Rye	,,	2,316,793	2,016,800
Corn (Maize)	,,	25,875,919	13,924,000
Buckwheat	,,	4,547,159	8,626,000
Peas	,,	12,348,943	3,362,500
Flax	,,	172,222	7,175,200
Mixed Grains	,,	—	16,382,500
Beans	,,	861,347	797,500
Potatoes	,,	55,362,635	85,672,000
Turnips, mangolds, &c.	,,	76,075,642	69,003,000
Hay and Clover	(*tons)	7,852,731	10,259,000
Hops	(lb.)	1,004,216	†1,208,341
Tobacco	,,	11,266,732	†17,604,897
Fodder Corn	(tons)	—	3,251,480
Sugar Beet	,,	—	108,600
Alfalfa	,,	—	218,360

The total value of farm property in Canada was $4,231,840,636 in 1911; the total value of the principal field crops was $638,580,300 in 1914.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in 1914–15 being $31,057,500.

Forestry.—The lumber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1913 had a total value of $70,644,362. The value of cross ties, and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies in 1914 was $9,325,176. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1914 was valued at $8,089,868; the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 568,500,000 acres.

Manufactures.—The industrial establishments of all kinds numbered 19,218 in 1911, with a total capital of $1,247,583,609, the value of the products being $1,165,975,639; 515,203 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to $241,008,416.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1914 were valued as follows:—Gold, $15,925,044; silver, $15,097,269; copper, $10,301,935; nickel, $13,655,381; lead, $1,627,568; and pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ores), $10,002,856; the non-metallic minerals included coal, $33,433,108; Portland cement, $9,187,924; asbestos and asbestic, $2,909,806; petroleum, 7,518,175 gallons; natural gas, $3,511,302; clay products, $7,090,898; and stone, $5,593,485.

* Short tons of 2,000 lb. † Census figures for 1911.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total trade of Canada for certain years since 1888 is stated as follows, in dollars ($4·867 = £1 sterling. (Includes imports and exports of coin and bullion.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
1887–8	110,894,630	90,203,000	201,097,630
1897–8	140,323,053	164,152,683	304,475,736
1907–8	370,786,525	280,006,606	650,793,131
1908–9	309,756,608	261,512,159	571,268,767
1909–10	391,852,692	301,358,529	693,211,221
1910–11	472,247,540	297,196,365	769,443,905
1911–12	559,320,544	315,317,250	874,637,794
1912–13	692,032,392	393,232,057	1,085,264,449
1913–14	650,746,797	478,997,928	1,129,744,725
1914–15	629,444,894	490,808,877	1,120,253,771

The *special* trade of Canada is classified as follows (*Home produce* exported and imports *for home consumption*):—

Classification.	Exports. 1914–15.	Imports. 1913–14.
	$	$
Agricultural Produce	134,746,050	53,544,539
Animals and Produce	74,390,743	29,880,211
Fisheries and Produce	19,687,068	2,331,772
Forest Produce	42,650,683	16,789,413
Manufactures	85,539,501	417,555,537
Mineral Produce	51,740,989	71,694,173
Miscellaneous	663,802	41,896,804
Total	409,418,836	633,692,449

The external trade of 1914–1915 was shared as under:—

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
British Empire.	$	$
United Kingdom	90,358,287	211,758,863
Australia	385,474	5,552,686
British Africa	337,862	4,746,354
India, &c.	6,816,068	685,041
West Indies	6,039,595	4,366,792
British Guiana	2,923,115	678,797
Newfoundland	1,245,680	4,481,176
New Zealand	3,906,462	2,623,855
Other British Poss.	3,323,806	2,665,140
Total British	115,882,954	237,558,704
Foreign Countries.		
United States	469,722,066	215,409,326
Argentina	3,364,787	639,469
Austria-Hungary	613,171	279,788
Belgium	1,855,567	3,259,359
China	1,124,981	296,403
Cuba	1,704,204	1,521,991
France	8,251,610	14,595,705
Germany	4,909,855	2,162,010
Italy	1,507,548	1,840,910
Japan	2,812,620	1,037,001
Mexico	1,326,233	18,551
Netherlands	1,924,828	1,254,829
Russia	103,954	1,331,191
Spain	979,005	489,680
Switzerland	4,002,782	16,445
Dutch East Indies	1,446,636	13,141
Other For'gn Countries	7,912,093	5,084,374
Total Foreign	513,561,940	253,250,173
Grand Total	629,444,895	490,808,877

Note.—In 1915 the imports of coin and bullion amounted to $131,992,992, most of which was transferred from the United States to Canada as a depository for Great Britain.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1914, was 30,795 miles, the total capital involved being $1,808,820,761, the earnings being $243,083,539, and the working expenses $178,975,259, in 1913–14; there were also 1,561 miles of electric railways with a capital of $147,595,342, earning $29,691,007 in 1913–14, with working expenses $19,107,818. During the year ended 30 June, 1914, $276,990,069 was added to the capital liability of steam railways, including stocks $97,794,137, funded debt $169,145,686 and debenture stocks $10,050,246.

Name.	Miles operated.	Capital.
Government Lines :		$
Intercolonial and branch	1,455	101,468,073
P.E.I.	279	8,920,369
Canada Southern	380	37,630,000
Canadian Northern	5,123	253,214,080
Do. Ontario	658	63,365,302
Do. Quebec	371	18,306,119
Canadian Pacific	11,950	528,744,790
Grand Trunk Pacific.....	1,397	189,783,252
Grand Trunk :—		
Canadian Section	3,106	413,665,983
Canada Atlantic.....	456	24,408,092
Halifax and S.W.	378	5,447,000
Other Lines.....	5,242	274,256,143
Total, 1912	30,795	*$1,808,820,761

Navigations.—During the navigation season of 1914 Canadian vessels of 12,050,851 tons, and United States vessels of 15,636,414 tons passed over the canal systems, and 287,326 passengers, and 37,023,237 tons of merchandise, chiefly grain, lumber and minerals, were carried in 1914.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 13,811 post offices in 1913–14, carrying 673,145,000 letters (15,500,000 registered), and 64,493,000 post-cards. The total value of money orders issued from 4,274 offices was $109,500,670, and the *net* postal revenue $12,956,216, expenditure $12,822,058. At the end of the calendar year 1914 there were 2,737 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 116,683 boxes; the corresponding figures for the calendar year 1913 were 2,016 routes and 74,359 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1914 was 10,356 miles (including 319 miles of cables), and the number of offices was 771, from which 442,200 messages were sent and received. The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 38,503, carrying 184,602 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables), and 3,342 offices, from which 10,348,295 messages were sent and received. In 1914 there were 50 radio-telegraph stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 500 nautical miles, or an average of about 300 nautical miles. There is also a long-distance station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 312,560. Twenty-one Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 165 miles.

On June 30, 1914, there were 521,144 telephones and 1,343,090 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter, 962,947 miles were urban and 380,143 rural. The earnings amounted to $17,297,269, and the expenses to $12,882,402.

Shipping.—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1914, consisted of 4,718 sailing vessels and 4,054 steamers (total net tonnage 932,421 tons). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1915 numbered 33,912 (Canadian 11,903, British 6,949, Foreign 15,060), tonnage 25,402,586. The principal ports are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Ottawa.

* Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railways.

CITIES.

CAPITAL, OTTAWA. Population (1911), 87,062. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities :—

Cities.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1901.	1911.
OTTAWA	24,141	59,928	87,062
Montreal, *Que.*	115,000	267,730	470,480
Toronto, *Ont.*	59,000	208,040	376,538
Winnipeg, *Man.*.....	241	42,340	136,035
Vancouver, *B.C.*	...	27,010	100,401
Hamilton, *Ont.*	26,880	52,634	81,969
Quebec, *Que.*	59,699	68,840	78,710
Halifax, *N.S.*	29,582	40,832	46,619
London, *Ont.*	18,000	37,976	46,300
Calgary, *Alta.*.....	...	4,392	43,704
St. John, *N.B.*	41,325	40,711	42,511
Victoria, *B.C.*	3,270	20,919	31,660
Regina, *Sask.*	...	2,249	30,213
Edmonton, *Alta.*.....	...	2,626	24,900
Brantford, *Ont.*	8,107	16,619	23,132
Kingston, *Ont.*	12,407	17,961	18,874
Maissonneuve, *Que.* ...	...	3,958	18,684
Peterborough, *Ont.* ...	4,611	11,239	18,360
Hull, *Que.*	3,800	13,993	18,222
Windsor, *Ont.*.....	4,253	12,153	17,829
Sydney, *N.S.*	...	9,909	17,723
Glace Bay, *N.S.*.....	...	6,945	16,562
Fort William, *Ont.* ...	...	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke, *Que.*	4,432	11,765	16,405
Berlin, *Ont.*.....	2,743	9,747	15,186
Guelph, *Ont.*	6,878	11,496	15,175
Westmount, *Que.*	200	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas, *Ont.*	2,197	11,485	14,054
Brandon, *Man.*	...	5,620	13,839
Moosejaw, *Sask.*	...	1,558	13,823
Three Rivers, *Que.* ...	7,570	9,981	13,691
New Westminster, *B.C.*	...	6,499	13,199
Stratford, *Ont.*	4,313	9,959	12,946
Owen Sound, *Ont.*.....	3,369	8,776	12,559
St. Catharine's, *Ont.*...	7,864	9,946	12,484
Saskatoon, *Sask.*	...	113	12,004
Verdun, *Que.*	...	1,898	11,629
Moncton, *N.B.*	...	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur, *Ont.*	...	3,214	11,220
Charlottetown, *P.E.I.*	8,807	12,080	11,198
Sault Ste Marie, *Ont.*.	879	7,169	10,984
Chatham, *Ont.*	5,873	9,068	10,770
Lachine, *Que.*	1,696	5,561	10,699
Galt, *Ont.*.....	3,827	7,866	10,299

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *System of Weights and Measures* is that of the United Kingdom, except that the cwt. = 100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb., as in the U.S. The *Unit of Currency* is the dollar of 100 cents. $1 = 49·33 pence, English, *i.e.*, $4·867 = £1 sterling. All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

Banking.—There were 22 incorporate banks of issue in 1914, with liabilities $1,309,944,006 and average assets $1,555,676,395. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1915, amounted to $54,001,570, the depositors numbering 167,887.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1911) of 2,523,208 (1,299,253 males and 1,223,955 females), an increase since the last census of 440,261 persons. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by about 146,500 sq. miles by the addition of a part of the Northern Territory, which has been named *Patricia*. Access was also granted to Port Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, over a five mile strip from the new boundary of Manitoba to the Nelson River.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 106 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 102 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of ten members, eight of whom act as the Ministry of the Province, and two are without portfolio; the Legislature meets every year at Toronto.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Sir J. S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., (1914) $20,000
Official Sec., Maj. Clyde Caldwell, R.C.E. 1,400
Asst. Sec., L. M. Rathban 600

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. W. H. Hearst, K.C. $9,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Isaac Benson Lucas 6,000
Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C. ... 4,000
Treasurer, Hon. T. W. McGarry 6,000
Assist. Treas., C. H. Sproule 3,250
Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D. 6,000
Deputy, A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D. 3,500
Agriculture, Hon. James S. Duff 6,000
Deputy, W. B. Roadhouse 2,500
Lands, Forests & Mines, Hon. G. H. Ferguson 6,000
Deputy, Lands, A. White, C.M.G. 4,000
Deputy, Mines, T. W. Gibson 3,500
Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna... 6,000
Assistant, S. A. Armstrong 3,500
Public Works, Hon. Findley G. MacDiarmid 6,000
Assistant, R. P. Fairbairn 3,250
Without Portfolio, Hon. G. J. Foy; Hon. R. F. Preston.

Clerk, Executive Council, J. Lonsdale Caprèvе, K.C. 2,800

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. S. Jamieson 2,500

Ontario Government Agent in Great Britain, Richard Reid, 163, Strand, London, W.C. (*excluding travelling allowances*) 3,600

The Judicature.

Chief Justice of Ontario and President of Supreme Court, Hon. Sir William Meredith, *born* 1840 (1912) 8,000

APPELLATE DIVISION.

First Divisional Court, Hons. James Magee; J. T. Garron; J. J. MacLaren; F. E. Hodgins ..... each $7,000
Second Divisional Court, Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge; Hons. W. R. Riddell; F. R. Latchford; H. T. Kelly; J. Leitch.

HIGH COURT DIVISION.

Chancellor and President, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G.
Chief Justices, Hon. Sir Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Richard M. Meredith.
Justices, Hons. B. M. Briton; R. C. Clute; R. F. Sutherland; W. E. Middleton; H. J. S. Lennox.

Master in Ordinary, G. O. Alcorn, K.C. ... $4,000
Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal, J. A. C. Cameron 2,300
Master in Chambers, J. S. Cartwright, K.C. 3,500

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 141,125,000 acres, and in 1913 the total area of cleared land was 14,515,128 acres, of which 9,541,537 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being $782,993,853. The total area under pasture in 1914 was 3,302,503 acres, with 333,340 acres of orchards, small fruit, and vineyards. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 20·8; spring wheat, 18·3; barley, 31·2; oats, 37·3; rye, 16·7; peas, 14·7; corn, 80·0; buckwheat, 24·0; beans, 16·3; potatoes, 159; turnips, 486; hay (tons), 1·13. 1,002 cheese factories produced 110,795,926 lb. of cheese, valued at $13,890,656, and 155 creameries made 20,629,555 lb. of butter ($5,318,435) in 1913. There were 774,544 horses, 2,604,628 cattle, 922,375 sheep, 1,770,533 pigs, and 14,175,214 poultry in 1914. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by labouring on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £15 to £20 for natives and from £30 to £40 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

Manufactures.—The total value of manufactured products in 1910 was $579,810,225 (1900, $241,533,486), the principal manufacturing centres being (1910): Toronto ($154,306,948), Hamilton ($55,125,946), Ottawa ($20,924,331), London ($16,273,999), Brantford ($15,866,229) Windsor and Walkerville ($12,113,279), Berlin and Waterloo ($12,078,783), Peterborough ($10,633,119), Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton ($7,842,384), Guelph ($7,392,336), St. Catharine's ($6,024,217), Galt ($5,252,600), Stratford ($5,133,840), and Chatham ($5,023,560).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1913) 445,575, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (88,918); Ottawa, the Federal capital (95,570), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (52,730); Brantford (23,132); Kingston (19,716); Peterborough (18,360); Windsor (19,877); and in 1910, Fort William (16,499); Berlin (15,196); Guelph (51,175); St. Thomas (14,054); Stratford (12,946); Owen Sound (12,558); St. Catharine's (12,484); Port Arthur (11,220); Sault Ste. Marie (10,984); Chatham (10,770); and Galt (10,299).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 2,002,712 (1,011,247 males and 991,465 females), an increase since the last Census of 353,814. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by about 355,000 square miles, by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava*.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 83 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir François C. S. Langelier, K.C.M.G., *born* 1838 (1911)	$10,000
Aide-de-Camp,	*hon.*
Private Sec., A. Genereux	1,250

Executive.

Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.	$6,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Jules Allard	5,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie	5,000
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron	5,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. L. Décarie	5,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. L. A. Taschereau	5,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. H. Mercier	5,000
Roads, A. Tessier	
Without Portfolio, Hon. John C. Kaine and Hon. N. Pérodeau.	

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon	$2,500
President, Legislative Assembly, Cyr Delage	2,500

The Judicature.

King's Bench:—	
Chief Justice, K.B., Hon. Sir H. Archambeault, *born* 1857	$8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. W. Trenholme; H. J. Carroll, LL.D.; J. Lavergne; A. G. Cross; Honoré Gervais each	$5,000 to 7,000
Supreme Court:—	
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir C. P. Davidson, LL.D., *born* 1841	8,000
Do. (acting), Hon. F. X. Lemieux, LL.D.	8,000
Puisne Judges, J. Belleau; M. Drouin, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D.; S. Pagnuelo; Louis Tellier; W. Lynch; J. E. Robidoux; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; N. Charbonneau; H. John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; L. J. Cannon; J. C. McCorkill; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; P. Demers; Ed. Guerin; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. Tessier; E. Lafontaine; J. S. Archibald; F. S. Tourigny; F. O. Dugas; L. R. Roy; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; D. E. Dorien; P. Laurendeau; G. Globensky; Blaise Letellier; S. Beaudin; C. Lane	each $5,000 to $7,000

Representative of Quebec in London, J. P. Pelletier, 36, Kingsway, W.C.

Production and Industry.—The total value of manufactured products in 1910 was $350,901,656 (1900 $158,287,994), the principal manufacturing centres being (1910) Montreal ($166,296,972), Maisonneuve ($20,813,774), Quebec ($17,149,385), Hull ($7,259,301), and Lachine ($6,295,716). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 150,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $800,000 at the last Census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1909, was 6,238,099 acres. In 1906 there were 1,392 cheese factories, 627 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 90,000), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 570,000, or with suburbs 653,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Maisonneuve (18,684), Hull (18,222), Sherbrooke (16,455), Westmount (14,579), Trois Rivières (13,691), Verdun (11,629), Lachine (10,699), St. Hyacinthe (9,797), Sorel (8,420), and Levis (7,452).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 30′–47° N. lat. and 60°–66° 15′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles (one-fifth of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1911, of 492,338 (251,019 males and 241,319 females), an increase since the last census of 32,764 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. James Drummond McGregor, *born* 1838 (1910)	$9,000

Executive.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray, LL.D., K.C. (*Premier*)	$6,000
Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C.	3,000
Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C.	5,000
Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin, C.E.	
Attorney-Gen., Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C.	5,000
Deputy Attorney-General, Stuart Jenks, LL.B., K.C.	3,000
Without Office, Hons. J. M. Mack, James Macdonald, G. E. Faulkner, J. W. Comeau, and R. M. MacGregor.	

Secretary of Industries and Immigration, and Dep. Registrar-Gen., Arthur S. Barnstead, LL.B. $3,000

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. M. H. Goudge..... $

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. J. F. Ellis

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Wallace Graham..... $7,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. J. J. Ritchie..... 6,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. H. Meagher, Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, and R. E. Harris ..... each 6,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Arthur Drysdale 600

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London, John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W. 2,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is unsurpassed for fertility. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not nearly so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. In 1912 there were 5,064,968 acres of land occupied (2,219,573 improved), of which 758,074 acres were under crop, 1,282,050 acres in pasture, and about 100,000 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding nearly 1,000,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (1,000,000 barrels in 1914), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

Minerals.—The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality: 7,005,464 gross tons were produced in 1914; 335,515 tons limestone, and 283,340 tons of gypsum; iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked.

Manufactures.—In 1911 there were 1,480 industrial establishments with a capital of $79,596,341, paying wages amounting to $10,628,955. The value of the total output in 1914 was $40,000,000 (1900, $23,592,513).

Fisheries.—In 1914 the sum of $7,110,210 represented the amount invested in the fisheries, the total value of the fish marketed being $8,297,626, and the number of men employed being 28,879.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 46,619), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour; is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. Other towns are Sydney (17,617); Glace Bay (16,569); Amherst (9,000); Sydney Mines (7,470); Truro (6,107); Yarmouth (6,600); New Glasgow (6,383); Spring Hill (5,713), North Sydney (5,418); and Dartmouth (5,058).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 122,084 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 17,617), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. It is stated that a graving dock is to be erected at Sydney by the Dominion Government at the estimated cost of $4,500,000. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), an increase since the last census of 20,769 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Josiah Wood, LL.D., D.C.L., *born* 1843 (March 1, 1912)... $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. George J. Clarke $4,500
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. David V. Landry 2,100
Public Works, Hon. John Morrissy 2,100
Attorney-Gen., Hon. John B. M. Baxter ... 2,100
Agriculture, Hon. James A. Murray 2,100

Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits.
Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Wm. Cruikshank.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, T. G. Loggie.
Secretary, Board of Works, H. M. Blair.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. B. Daggett.
Clerk, Executive Council, J. Howe Dickson.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Walter B. Dickson.

Representative in London, Frederick W. Sumner, 37 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. E. McLeod..... $7,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer 6,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, P. A. Landry 7,000
Judges, H. A. McKeown; J. E. Barry; O. S. Crocket 6,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. E. McLeod 1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, H. A. McKeown..... 500

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1914 12,237 acres were under wheat, 190,100 under oats, and 48,987 under buckwheat, with (1908) 3,416 acres under barley. The produce in 1914 was 256,760 bushels of wheat, 5,986,592 bushels of oats, and 1,198,028 bushels of buckwheat. 47,196 acres of potatoes produced 9,875,570 bushels, and 7,346 acres of turnips 3,560,792 bushels. The live stock

(1914) included 253,273 cattle, 142,141 sheep, 88,167 pigs, and 64,175 horses. The value of agricultural produce in 1911 was $18,959,000. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad. In 1914 there were 24 cheese factories in operation, producing 1,022,026 lb., value $138,715, and from 20 creameries, 1,090,500 lb. of butter realised $316,793.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1910 was $35,422,302 (1900, $20,972,470), the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($10,081,667). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1911), 7,208. St. John (pop. 52,000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (12,260); Chatham (4,666).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1911) of 455,614 (250,056 males and 205,558 females), an increase since the last census of 200,403.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 49 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Douglas Colin Cameron, K.C.M.G., *born* 1854 (1 Aug., 1911) $9,000

Executive.

President of Council and Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Hon. T. C. Norris ... $6,000
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D. 5,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Brown 5,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. B. Hudson 5,000
Minister of Education, Hon. D. S. Thornton, M.D. 5,000
Public Works, Hon. Thomas H. Johnson... 5,000
Agriculture, Hon. Valentine Winkler 5,000
Public Utilities Commissioner, Hon. H. A. Robson..... 6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly (vacant) ... 1,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—
Chief Justice, Hon. H. M. Howell..... $8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, J. D. Cameron, Alexr. Haggart .....each 7,000
King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers..... 7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast, A. C. Gatt, J. P. Curran, R. Meyers each 6,000

Agriculture.—The soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1914 6,731,521 acres were cultivated, of which 3,366,200 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 52,401,879 bushels of wheat, 62,034,668 oats from 2,064,114 acres; 1,187,136 acres under barley produced 23,866,098 bushels, and 114,071 acres under flax, rye, and peas yielded 1,235,108 bushels.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output in 1910 was $53,673,609 (1900, $12,927,439), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St. Boniface ($39,400,608).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1911), 135,430; the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (13,839), St. Boniface (7,483), Portage La Prairie (5,892).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 372,630 to 395,610 square miles, with an estimated population in 1914 of 539,855; the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 42 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Frank S. Barnard..... $10,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett..... 2,100

Executive.

Premier & Minister of Mines, Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., K.C. $9,000
Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon. Henry Esson Young, M.D., LL.D.... 6,000
Finance & Agriculture, (vacant) 6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C. 6,000
Lands, Hon. Wm. Roderick Ross, K.C..... 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Thomas Taylor 6,000
President of Executive Council (vacant).

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, D. M. Eberts, K.C.

The Judicature.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter $7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. N. P. Clement, Aulay Morrison, W. A. Macdonald .....each 6,000
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. P. Æ. Irving, A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips .....each 7,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Production and Industry.—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1910 was $65,204,235 (1900, $19,447,778), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver ($15,070,105), and Victoria ($4,244,034). The yield of the other industries in 1914 was: minerals, $26,388,825; lumber, $30,000,000; fisheries, $13,891,398; fruit farm products, $9,336,949. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $486,822,700, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands are at

present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron and petroleum. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population (1914), 76,830. Other centres are Vancouver (202,000), New Westminster (20,000), Nanaimo (10,000), Nelson (7,000) and Prince Rupert (6,000).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62°–64° 30′ W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1911) 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), a decrease since the last census of 9,543 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Augustine Colin Macdonald (1915) $7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. John A. Mathieson $2,700
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon... 1,500
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. A. McNeill 1,500
Without Portfolio, Hons. A. E. Arsenault, John McLean, John A. Macdonald, John H. Myers, Louis L. Jenkins, Charles Dalton.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. Edward Wyatt.

Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson $1,500
Sup. of Education, Robert H. Campbell, M.A. 1,500
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, I.S.O. 1,500
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan 1,500
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, W. C. White 1,200

The Judicature.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Sir W. W. Sullivan $6,000
Assistant Judge of Superior Court and Master of the Rolls, Hon. Francis L. Haszard 5,200
Asst. Judge and V.-C., R. R. Fitzgerald ... 5,200
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, W. A. O. Morson 1,250

Agent-General in London, Harrison Watson, Basinghall Street, E.C. 73

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There were (1914) 768,256 acres of improved land, of which 477,698 acres are under crops, 284,923 acres of pasture land, and 5,635 acres of gardens and orchards.

Production and Industry.—The value of the field crops in 1914 was estimated at $11,640,000, including oats (7,500,000 bushels), $3,750,000; wheat (550,000 bushels), $687,000; potatoes (6,000,000 bushels), $1,508,000; roots (5,000,000 bushels), $700,000. The estimated exports in 1914 amounted to $2,220,000, poultry and eggs contributing $1,000,000. The value of the fisheries was estimated at $1,200,000.

The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity, after passing through an experimental stage for over twenty years, has now become an established and very profitable industry. There are about 375 fox ranches, conducted by over 265 incorporated companies and also a number of private partnerships or individuals. The assessed value of the young foxes born in the spring of 1914 totals about $7,000,000. Shareholders in fox ranches have for three years past received from 50 per cent. to 200 per cent. on their investments, and equally good results are expected in the future. The present value of the foxes and ranch properties is in the vicinity of $20,000,000, and exceeds the valuation of all the horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry on the farms of the island.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactures in 1910 was $3,136,470, against $2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Kensington, and Alberton.

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 253,540 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1911) of 374,663 (223,989 males and 150,674 females), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 301,641. The population in 1914 was estimated at 600,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 55 members, elected for five years, representing 52 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D., *born* 18— (1915) $9,000

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council, and Minister of Railways and Telegraphs, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton $8,500
Attorney-General, Hon. C. W. Cross..... 6,000
Provincial Secretary, A. J. McLean 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. R. Mitchell 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Charles Stewart 6,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. W. Gariefy..... 6,000
Education, Hon. J. R. Boyle 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. D. M. Marshall 6,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt 800
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, C. W. Fisher 2,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey $7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy ..... each 6,000

Agent in London, John A. Reid, 1 Charing Cross, S.W.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages, and towns; while settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1914, was 2,586,169 acres. Total yield of grain, 58,695,709 bushels. Wheat, 1,039,491 acres, yielding 15,939,287 bushels; oats, 1,147,382 acres, yielding 34,397,117 bushels; barley, 340,992 acres, yielding 7,847,640 bushels; flax, 41,656 acres, yielding 207,115 bushels. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established seven Demonstration Farms at different points, and on three of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output in 191 . was $18,788,826, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($7,751,011) and Edmonton ($4,493,304).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (Census of 1911, 24,882; estimated in 1915, 55,339). Calgary (75,000), Medicine Hat (8,918), Lethbridge (9,587), Wetaskiwin (3,000), and Red Deer (3,000).

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between 102° – 110° West and 49°-60° North, and has an estimated area of 250,000 square miles, the population, at the census of 1911, being 492,432 (291,730 males and 200,702 females), an increase of 301,152 persons since the census of 1901. In 1914 the estimated population was 691,000. The estimated rural population for 1915 is 485,892.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 54 electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Richard S. Lake, *born* 18— (1915)..... $9,000

Executive.

Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Education, Hon. Walter Scott $6,000
Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon 5,000
Railways and Highways, Hon. J. A. Calder 5,000
Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell 5,000
Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNab 5,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. George Langley . 5,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones, Hon. George Bell 5,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. W. McLeod 3,200

President of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Sheppard.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, S. S. Page.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, *born* 1857 (1913)..... $7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and J. T. Brown.....each $6,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area, 155,764,100 acres are land; and of the total area surveyed, 75,216,863 acres are land, 1,857,000 are water, and 1,451,100 roads. Forest reserves extend 1,170,800 acres, and the Indian reserves amount to 1,171,900 acres, while 307,750 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered. The area under homesteads, &c., was 36,470,727 acres in 1911, while 15,177,063 acres had been granted to railway companies, 3,179,000 to Hudson's Bay Company, 3,917,600 acres were school land endowment, and 72,500 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under grain crops in 1915 was 10,543,800 acres, including 6,884,900 acres under wheat.

The principal products are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. (In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1912 there were 5,384,092. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels were produced; in 1913, 112,369,400 bushels.) The estimated crop area for 1915 was wheat, 6,884,874 acres; oats, 2,846,949; barley, 272,299; and flax, 539,674 acres.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output of manufactures increased from $651,667 in 1900 to $6,332,132 in 1910.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1915), 50,000. Moose Jaw, 24,000; Saskatoon (1915), 25,000; Prince Albert, 10,000. North Battleford, Swift Current, and Weyburn. each, 5,000.

YUKON TERRITORY.

THE YUKON TERRITORY, which occupies the north-western extremity of the Dominion, was constituted in 1898, and contains a total area of 207,076 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 8,512 (6,518 males and 2,004 females). It is bounded on the west by Alaska, on the south by British Columbia, on the north by the Beaufort Sea, and on the east by the N.W. Territories. The Government is administered by a Commissioner, with a Legislative Council of 10 members. The capital, Dawson, Yukon River, has a population of 3,013 persons.

Commissioner, George Black $6,000
Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent, George P. Mackenzie 5,000
Assistant do. (*White Horse*), R. C. Miller 2,500
Comptroller, G. A. Jeckell 2,700
Registrar, A. E. Lamb 3,800
Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.
Territorial Secretary and Treasurer, A. F. Engelhardt.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised part of British North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and comprise a total area estimated at 1,242,224 square miles, a reduction of nearly 700,000 square miles since the Census of 1911, owing to the transfer of Ungava to the Province of Quebec in 1912 and by rearrangements of boundaries with Manitoba and Ontario in the same year. The population in 1911 was ascertained to be 27,196 (8,673 males and 8,523 females), a decrease since 1901 of 2,933 persons.

Commissioner of N.W.T. and Comptroller of the Canadian Royal North-West Mounted Police, Frederick White, C.M.G. (*Ottawa*).

PROGRESS OF CANADA, 1891-1914.

Heading.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
POPULATION	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	7,467,000	7,758,000	8,075,000
IMMIGRATION	82,165	49,149	311,084	354,237	402,432	144,789
AGRICULTURE :—						
Wheat ..... *acres*	2,701,246	4,224,542	8,863,151	10,996,700	11,015,000	10,293,900
bushels	42,212,811	55,572,368	132,048,782	224,159,000	231,717,000	161,280,000
Oats ..... *acres*	3,961,348	5,367,655	8,652,015	9,966,000	10,434,000	10,061,500
bushels	83,428,202	151,497,407	243,506,292	391,629,000	404,669,000	313,078,000
Barley ..... *acres*	868,464	871,800	1,286,611	1,581,300	1,613,000	1,495,600
bushels	17,209,989	22,224,366	28,846,425	49,398,000	48,319,000	36,201,000
Potatoes ..... *acres*	450,190	448,743	465,903	484,000	473,500	475,900
bushels	53,490,857	55,362,635	55,609,883	84,885,000	78,544,000	85,672,000
Hay and Clover *acres*	5,931,548	6,543,423	8,281,932	8,276,000	8,169,000	7,797,000
tons	7,693,733	7,852,731	11,303,609	12,117,000	10,859,000	10,259,000
LIVE STOCK :—						
Horses ..... *number*	1,470,572	1,577,493	2,259,912	2,692,357	2,866,008	2,947,738
Milch Cows..... *number*	1,857,112	2,408,677	2,594,179	2,604,488	2,740,434	2,673,286
Other cattle ... *number*	2,263,474	3,167,774	3,939,257	3,827,373	3,915,687	3,363,531
Sheep ..... *number*	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,175,302	2,082,381	2,128,531	2,058,045
Swine ..... *number*	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,610,428	3,477,310	3,448,326	3,434,261
FISHERIES..... *dollars*	18,977,878	25,737,154	29,965,433	34,667,872	33,389,464	33,207,748
MINERALS..... *dollars*	18,976,616	65,797,911	103,220,994	133,127,489	145,634,812	128,475,499
Gold..... *dollars*	930,614	24,128,503	9,781,077	12,559,443	16,598,923	15,925,044
Silver ..... *dollars*	409,549	3,265,354	17,355,272	19,425,656	19,040,924	15,097,269
Copper ..... *dollars*	1,226,703	6,096,581	6,886,998	12,709,311	11,753,606	10,301,935
Lead ..... *dollars*	3,857	2,249,387	827,717	1,597,554	1,754,705	1,627,568
Nickel..... *dollars*	2,421,208	4,594,523	10,229,623	13,452,463	14,903,032	13,655,381
Pig Iron..... *dollars*	337,901	3,512,923	12,307,125	14,550,999	16,540,012	10,002,856
Coal ..... *dollars*	7,019,425	12,699,243	26,467,646	36,349,299	37,334,940	33,433,108
Cement ..... *dollars*	108,561	660,030	7,644,537	9,283,216	11,019,418	9,187,924
MANUFACTURES :—						
Capital ..... *dollars*	353,213,000	446,916,487	1,247,583,609	...	...	...
Employés..... *number*	272,033	339,173	515,203	...	...	...
Salaries, &c..... *dollars*	79,234,311	113,249,350	241,008,416	...	...	...
Products ..... *dollars*	368,696,723	481,053,375	1,165,975,639	...	...	...
TRADE :—						
Total Value ..... *dollars*	218,384,934	386,903,157	769,443,905	874,637,794	1,085,264,449	1,129,744,725
Exports ..... *dollars*	98,417,296	196,487,632	297,196,365	315,317,250	393,232,057	478,997,928
Imports ..... *dollars*	119,967,638	190,415,525	472,247,540	559,320,544	692,032,392	650,746,797
STEAM RAILWAYS :—						
Mileage	13,838	18,140	25,400	26,727	29,304	30,795
Capital ..... *dollars*	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,528,689,201	1,588,937,526	1,531,830,692	1,808,820,761
Passengers ..... *number*	13,222,568	18,385,722	37,097,918	41,124,181	46,230,765	46,702,280
Freight ..... *tons*	21,753,021	36,999,371	79,884,282	89,444,331	106,992,710	101,393,989
Earnings ..... *dollars*	48,192,099	72,898,749	188,733,494	219,403,753	256,702,703	243,083,539
Expenses ..... *dollars*	34,960,449	50,368,726	131,034,785	150,726,540	182,011,690	178,975,259
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS :						
Mileage	...	553	1,224	1,308	1,357	1,561
Passengers ..... *number*	...	120,934,656	426,296 792	488,865,682	597,863,801	614,709,819
Freight ..... *tons*	...	287,926	1,228,362	1,435,525	1,957,930	1,845,923
CANALS :—						
Passengers ..... *number*	146,336	190,428	304,904	292,267	335,799	287,326
Freight ..... *tons*	2,902,526	5,665,259	38,030,353	47,587,245	52,053,913	37,023,237
OCEAN SHIPPING :—						
Entered ..... *tons*	5,273,935	7,514,732	11,919,339	12,768,191	13,575 193	14,982,393
Cleared ..... *tons*	5,421,261	7,028,330	10,377,847	11,821,414	12,655 905	14,586,093
TELEGRAPHS :—						
Government ..... *miles*	2,699	5,744	8,446	8,639	9 729	10,356
Other ..... *miles*	27,866	30,194	33,905	34,841	36,604	38,503
LETTERS SENT ... *number*	97,975,000	191,650,000	504,233,000	566,140,000	633,475,000	673,145,000
FINANCE :—						
Revenue ..... *dollars*	38,579,311	52,514,701	117,789,410	136,108,217	168,689,903	163,174,395
Expenditure..... *dollars*	36,343,568	46,866,368	87,774,198	98,161,441	112,059,537	127,384,473
Gross Debt ..... *dollars*	289,899,229	354,732,433	474,941,487	508,338,592	483,232,555	544,391,369
Net Debt ..... *dollars*	237,809,030	268,480,004	340,042,052	339,919,461	314,301,626	335,996,850
SAVINGS BANKS :—						
Deposits, P.O. ... *dollars*	21,738,648	39,950,813	43,330,579	43,563,764	42,728,942	41,591,287
Deposits, Govt. *dollars*	17,661,378	16,098,144	14,763,752	14,655,564	14,411,541	13,976,317
Deposits, Other *dollars*	10,982,232	19,125,097	34,770,386	39,526,755	40,133,551	39,110,439

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1908-09	7,182	9,643	16,825	3,683	11,576	15,259	1,728
1909-10	7,199	12,366	19,565	3,673	12,899	16,572	1,828
1911	6,910	13,057	19,967	3,892	13,023	16,915	1,781
1912	7,625	12,566	20,191	4,117	13,744	17,861	1,849
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′-57° 39′ N. latitude and 52° 35′-59° 25′ W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of pine and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator, Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G.	$12,500
Private Sec., Major W. H. Davenport	900

THE MINISTRY.

Premier, *Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D.	$2,000
Colonial Secretary, *Hon. J. R. Bennett	2,000
Minister of Justice, *Hon. R. A. Squires	2,000
Minister of Finance and Customs, *Hon. M. P. Cashin	2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Mines, *Hon. S. D. Blandford	2,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott	2,000
Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau, I.S.O.	2,000
Minister of Public Works, William Woodford	2,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods	2,000

* The Ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. C. H. Emerson, K.C., R. K. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs, K.C., and J. C. Crosbie, form the Executive Council.

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. John Harris.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. John R. Goodison..... $750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ... $5,000
Assist. Judge, Hon. George Emerson 4,000
Do., Hon. G. M. Johnson 4,000

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1912 by 54,871 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,315 students. The Government grants in 1913 amounted to $354,423.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1901.	1911.
Roman Catholics.....	75,989	81,177
Church of England.....	73,008	78,616
Methodists	61,388	68,045
Presbyterians	1,497	1,876
Salvation Army	6,594	10,141
Various	2,505	2,767

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the 6 years ended June 30, 1908–1912, are stated as under ($1 = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4·8 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	$	$	$
1907-8	2,829,019	2,785,835	22,662,943
1908-9	2,947,869	2,947,869	23,056,573
1909-10	3,447,989	3,137,775	22,943,197
1910-11	3,527,126	3,354,747	27,176,280
1911-12	3,736,456	3,524,653	27,489,957
1912-13	3,919,040	3,803,561	29,470,060

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the 5 years ending June 30, 1913, is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1908-9.....	11,402,337	10,848,913	23,251,250
1909 10 ...	12,799,696	11,824,997	24,624,693
1910-11 ...	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657
1911-12 ...	14,733,490	13,739,024	28,472,514
1912-13 ...	16,012,365	14,672,887	30,685,254

The trade was distributed in 1911-12 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	$4,405,103	$3,427,026
United States	5,573,733	1,330,667
Canada	5,215,577	2,260,348
Portugal	18,664	1,251,160
Brazil	177	2,589,605

The principal imports in 1912-13 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports were codfish, value $7,987,389; cod, whale, and seal oil, value $692,952; sealskins, $321,551; tinned lobsters, $476,940; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, $1,488,170; total value of the fishery products in 1912-13, $10,242,556.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. During 1912-13 there was exported from Grand Falls and Bishop Falls 44,424 tons of paper, valued at $1,990,229, and 51,487 tons of pulp, valued at $436,352, most of which was consigned to the United Kingdom. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature; but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 770 miles of railway open in 1912. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Branch lines are under construction.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 713 post offices in 1913, dealing with 3,700,000 letters and post cards, 3,400,000 newspapers and books, and 150,970 parcels. There are 4,225 miles of telegraph line and 899 of telephone wire.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1913, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,327 sailing vessels of 131,783 tons, and 88 steam vessels of 20,932 tons. In 1912-13 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,561,975 tons, of which 1,634,735 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 32,292), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911).

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Maggovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

Australia.

(The Commonwealth of Australia.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.†		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Dec. 31, 1913.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,460	1,354,846	1,646,734	1,831,716
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,412,119
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	358,346	408,558	440,047
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	498,129	605,813	660,158
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	172,475	191,211	201,675
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	184,124	282,114	320,648
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,811	3,310	3,672
Papua (Port Moresby)	...	...	...	...
Federal District (Canberra)	912	*	1,714	1,988
Total‡	3,063,041	3,773,801	4,455,005	4,872,023

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1908	110,545	72,208	182,753	46,426	66,771	113,197	32,551
1909	114,071	83,609	197,680	44,172	61,826	105,998	33,775
1910	116,801	95,692	212,493	45,590	65,780	111,370	36,592
1911	122,193	141,909	264,102	47,869	72,609	120,478	39,482
1912	133,088	166,958	300,046	52,177	83,217	135,394	42,147
1913	135,714	141,906	277,620	51,789	87,131	138,920	41,594

Inter-censal Increases, 1861-1911.
(Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.)

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Immigration during Period.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1861	668,377	482,814	1,151,191	...	...	
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861–1871 ...	188,158
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871–1881 ...	223,326
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881–1891 ...	374,097
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891–1901 ...	2,377
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901–1911 ...	42,147

Races and Religions.

Races.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
Australians	3,773,801	4,455,005	Church of England	1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese	33,165	25,772	Presbyterians	426,105	558,336
Japanese	3,554	3,576	Methodists.....	504,101	547,806
Hindus and Cingalese	4,681	4,106	Other Protestants	319,731	458,379
Aborigines (estimated).....	...	180,000	Roman Catholics...	850,620	921,425
do. half-caste	...	10,113	Jews	15,239	17,287

* Included in New South Wales.

† The Aboriginal inhabitants of Australia are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of half-castes and those employed at stations, &c. Their numbers are estimated not to exceed 100,000, many of whom live in the unexplored interior.

‡ Papua, or British New Guinea, is a dependency of the Commonwealth. Its capital is Port Moresby, and its area 88,460 square miles. White inhabitants numbered 1,032 in 1911 and 1,219 in 1913. The Native population is estimated at 350,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean, and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,946,691 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,972,906 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 8,805 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 39′-39° 11′ South latitude and 113° 5′-153° 16′ East longitude; the greatest distance East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, sometimes below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast: on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the Continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of seven Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Gov.-Gen., His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Crauford Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G. £10,000
Personal Secretary, Geoffrey Luttrell.
Military Secretary, Capt. F. G. Foxton.
Aides-de-Camp (vacant).
Official Secretary, Maj. George Steward, C.M.G.

Executive Council (August, 1914).

Prime Minister and Treasurer, W. M. Hughes, K.C. £2,100
Attorney-General, ... 1,650
Minister of State for External Affairs, J. A. Arthur 1,650
Minister of State for Defence, G. F. Pearce 1,650
Minister of State for Trade and Customs, F. G. Tudor 1,650
Minister of State for Home Affairs, W. O. Archibald .....
Postmaster-General, W. S. Spence 1,650
Vice-President, Executive Council, A. Gardiner.
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J. Jensen, Hon. H. Mahon, Senator E. J. Russell.

The sum of £12,000 is provided in the Constitution for annual salaries of Ministers. The distribution of the same is a matter of Cabinet arrangement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department:—
Sec., M. L. Shepherd.
Public Service Comm., Duncan McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Sec. Public Service Comm., W. J. Clemens.
Auditor-General, John William Israel, I.S.O.
Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse.

Treasury:—
Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances, George Thomas Allen, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Asst. Sec., James Richard Collins.
Accountant, C. J. Cerutty.
Commissioner of Land Tax, G. A. McKay.
Governor, Commonwealth Bank, D. K. Miller.

Attorney-General's Department:—
Sec., Robert R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, G. S. Knowles.
Crown Solicitor, Gordon Hardwood Castle.
Commr. of Patents, G. Townsend.

External Affairs:—
Sec. to Dept., Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan.

Postmaster-General:—
Sec. to Dept., Justinian Oxenham.
Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Electrical Engineer, John Hesketh.
Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane.
Govt. Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt.

Defence:—
Sec., Commander S. A. Pethebridge, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, T. Trumble.
Chief Accountant, J. B. Laing.
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell.

Trade and Customs:—
Comptroller-General, S. Mills.
Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston.
Analyst, W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries, H. C. Dannevig.
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham.

Home Affairs:—
Sect. to Dep., Col. David Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk, W. D. Bingle.
Director-Gen. of Works, Col. P. T. Owen.
Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham.
Director of Commonwealth Lands and Surveys, C. R. Scrivener.
Engineer-in-Chief for Commonwealth Railways, N. G. Bell.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1913–1916, is made up of 27 for New South Wales, 21 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Labour Party and Liberals.

President of the Senate, Hon. T. Givens.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. C. McDonald.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Hon. I. A. Isaacs; Hon. H. B. Higgins; Hon. F. G. Duffy; Hon. C. Powers; Hon. G. E. Rich.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

The Inter-State Commission was constituted in 1913, its members being A. B. Piddington, K.C., Hon. G. Swinburne, and N. C. Lockyer, I.S.O. *Secretary*, A. G. Brown, LL.B.

DEFENCE.

In 1913 there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 261,320, of whom 299 officers and 8,245 men were serving in the Navy and 5,296 officers and 247,480 others in the Army. The latter figure includes 48,000 riflemen and 157,000 cadets. The Commonwealth had, up to Nov., 1915, contributed no fewer than 250,000 men, fully equipped for service in the war, and it is anticipated that another 50,000 will be raised. The Australian forces have behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy.

Navy.

An agreement was entered into (1902) by the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments under which a naval force was to be maintained (for ten years, 1903–13) in Australasian waters by the British Board of Admiralty, in return for annual contributions from Australia (£200,000) and New Zealand (£40,000), a third party to the agreement. This agreement provided also for the maintenance of Sydney as a first-class naval station, and for the nomination of naval cadets in the Royal Navy by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. This agreement has merged into the *Australian Defence Scheme*, under which the Commonwealth provides and maintains certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H.M.A.S.* (His Majesty's Australian Ship), and did good service in the Pacific in the earlier months of the war. H.M.A.S. *Sydney* destroyed

the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914.

Board of Naval Administration :—
President, The Minister of State for Defence.
First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.
Second do., Capt. A. Gordon Smith, R.N.
Third do., Eng.-Capt. W. Clarkson, C.M.G.
Finance and Civil Do., Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. E. Manisty, R.N.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12-18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20-26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 80,000 of all ranks ; the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. Australian troops are a magnificent force, unrivalled as mounted infantry. The estimated expenditure of the Army in 1912-13 was £3,089,000.

Board of Military Administration :—
President, The Minister of State for Defence.
Chief of the General Staff, Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Adjutant-General, Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G., A.D.C.
Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Selheim, C.B.
Chief of Ordnance, Col. R. Wallace.
Finance Member, J. B. Laing.
Secretary, Hon. Capt. T. Griffiths.
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, R.E., C.B.
Staff Officer, Col. W. G. Patterson.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1908-9 to 1912-13 are stated as follows :—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1908-9	14,350,793	6,420,398	7,930,395
1909-10	15,540,669	7,499,516	8,041,153
1910-11	18,806,237	13,158,529	5,647,708
1911-12	20,548,520	14,724,097	5,824,423
1912-13	21,899,413	15,779,483	6,119,930

The Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1913-14 was made up as follows :—

Estimated Revenue.	£	Estimated Expenditure.	£
Customs and Excise	14,900,000	Payments to States	6,315,000
Post Office ...	4,548,000	Old Age Pensions.....	2,620,000
Land Tax	1,400,000	Defence	3,035,370
Defence	35,000	Post Office ...	5,189,265
Miscellaneous	579,000	Miscellaneous	4,302,365

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25s. per head of the population.

DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts are £5,671,847. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Public Debts of the several States on June 30, 1913, was £294,472,486 (N.S.W. £106,170,747 ; Victoria £62,776,724 ; South Australia £30,147,883 ; Queensland £53,604,733 ; Tasmania £11,495,963 ; and Western Australia £30,276,436).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1911 and 1912 was :—

	1911.	1912.
Agricultural	£38,774,000	£45,754,000
Pastoral	50,725,000	51,615,000
Dairying, &c.....	19,107,000	20,280,000
Forests and Fisheries	5,728,000	6,432,000
Mining.....	23,480,000	25,629,000
Manufacturing	50,767,000	57,022,000
	£188,581,000	£206,732,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 17,368,000 were under cultivation in 1912-13. The following table shows the areas and crops of 1913-14, the figures for maize being for the previous year :—

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. *Bushels.*
Wheat.....	9,295,256	103,517,725
Oats.....	859,545	15,238,932
Maize	336,975	9,077,662
Hay	2,756,105	*Tons* (3,374,052
Sugar Cane	160,976	(2,271,558

Live Stock.

	1912	1913
Sheep 84,000,000		85,046,724
Cattle 11,658,000		11,493,167
Horses 2,399,000		2,522,178
Pigs 844,000		800,367

In 1913 the Commonwealth produced 648,852,000lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 726,409,000lb. in 1912, and 721,298,000lb. in 1911 ; 198,648,000lb. of butter, against 211,574,000lb. in 1912 ; 19,360,000lb. of cheese, against 16,147,000lb. in 1912 ; and 52,179,000lb. of bacon and hams, against 54,370,000lb. in 1912.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1913 the value of gold produced was £9,376,573 ; silver and lead, £4,225,682 ; copper, £3,269,235 ; tin, £1,401,571 ; coal, £4,628,063 ; the value of all minerals produced in 1913 being £25,978,747.

Manufactures.—In 1913 there were in the Commonwealth 15,550 industrial establishments, employing 337,162 hands ; wages paid amounted to £33,585,000 ; the value of plant and machinery £36,919,000 ; of materials used £96,409,000 ; value added by manufacture £65,197,000 ; and total value of final output £161,606,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the six years 1908-1913 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908	£49,799,273	£64,311,058	£114,110,331
1909	51,171,896	65,318,836	116,490,732
1910	60,014,351	74,491,150	134,505,501
1911	66,967,488	79,482,258	146,449,746
1912	78,158,600	79,096,090	157,254,690
1913	79,749,653	78,523,769	158,273,422

The total trade of 1912 amounted to £33 17s. 2d. per head, and of 1913 to £32 19s. 2d. per head.

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1913 was as under :—

State.	Imports.	Exports.*
New South Wales	£32,350,663	£32,889,789
Victoria	24,387,073	17,837,591
Queensland*	6,714,942	12,352,748
South Australia	7,348,203	9,809,763
Western Australia	5,407,714	5,102,240
Tasmania*	1,025,081	513,727
Northern Territory	20,977	67,911

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1912 and 1913 (in £ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
United Kingdom	45,925	47,615	31,459	34,805
Germany	5,145	4,956	7,441	6,873
United States	9,450	9,522	2,043	2,631
Belgium	2,146	2,258	6,585	7,465
France	574	625	8,022	9,684
New Zealand	3,352	2,513	2,229	2,356
India	2,106	2,964	2,915	1,355
Ceylon	864	968	7,589	1,123
Japan	950	918	1,169	1,429
South Africa	295	127	1,488	1,941

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1912 and 1913 were as follows (in £ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

Imports.	1912.	1913.
Apparel and Textiles	18,155	18,385
Metals and Machinery	18,309	19,470
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	2,394	2,493
Timber	2,853	3,574
Paper and Stationery	3,116	3,135
Bags and Sacks	1,009	2,092
Oils (in bulk)	2,023	1,970
Sugar	1,191	929
Tea	1,324	1,311
Spirits	1,244	2,096
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	952	842
Tobacco	1,046	1,115

Exports.	1912.	1913.
Wool	26,355	26,277
Wheat	6,403	7,987
Skins and Hides	4,290	5,546
Butter	3,343	3,181
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore	3,311	2,972
Zinc Concentrates	1,970	1,850
Tallow	1,550	2,163
Mutton and Lamb	1,592	2,897
Flour	1,457	1,864
Timber	890	965
Coal	1,147	1,122
Lead (Pig and Matte)	1,618	1,848
Beef	1,631	2,652
Tin (Ingots)	791	690

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transhipment to an oversea country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from the Commonwealth; thus, much of the produce of Queensland and Tasmania are credited in the export returns to New South Wales and Victoria.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1913, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	4,197	(267)
Victoria	3,698	(51)
Queensland	4,936	(412)
Western Australia	3,828	(974)
South Australia	2,202	(34)
Tasmania	729	(222)
Northern Territory	145	—
Total	19,735	(1,960)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1912-13 were £19,955,000, working expenses £13,597,000, and net earnings £6,358,000, being at the rate of 2s. 2d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£173,685,000) of 3·66 per cent., as against 4·13 per cent. in 1911-12.

Shipping.—The Australian mercantile marine consists of 1,172 steamers (319,878 tons) and 1,318 sailing vessels (56,211 tons), other vessels not self-propelled, 281 vessels (56,211 tons), a total of 2,771 vessels (436,136 tons). The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the five years 1909-1913 were as follows (tonnage in brackets) :—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1909	2,000 (4,361,194)	1,910 (4,155,557)
1910	1,988 (4,607,820)	2,060 (4,725,326)
1911	2,081 (4,993,220)	2,093 (4,991,581)
1912	2,035 (5,163,357)	2,017 (5,111,957)
1913	2,014 (5,371,531)	1,971 (5,230,417)

Of the vessels entered (1913), 1,377 were under the British flag (Australia, 320, of 438,508 tons ; U.K., 769, of 2,837,948 tons ; N.Z., 277, of 629,000 tons) ; and 637 under foreign flags (German, 205, of 612,857 tons ; French, 87, of 179,522 tons ; United States, 42, of 76,470 tons).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1912 there were 8,225 post and receiving offices, dealing with 700,000,000 letters, etc. ; there were 4,180 telegraph offices, with 101,000 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving 17,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1912. *Telephones* are highly organised and generally used.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, purchased in 1911 from the State of N.S.W., is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of government is MELBOURNE.

There were 16 cities and towns with a population exceeding 20,000 at the census of 1911, viz. :—

SYDNEY (N.S.W.)	637,102
MELBOURNE (Vic.)	591,830
ADELAIDE (S.A.)	192,294
BRISBANE (Q.)	141,342
PERTH (W.A.)	84,580
Newcastle (N.S.W.)	65,500
Ballarat (Vic.)	44,000
Bendigo (Vic.)	42,000
HOBART (Tas.)	38,055
Broken Hill (N.S.W.)	31,000
Geelong (Vic.)	28,880
Charters Towers (Q.)	25,000
Launceston (Tas.)	24,536
Ipswich (Q.)	23,000
Rockhampton (Q.)	21,033
Fremantle (W.A.)	20,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in general use are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The *Coinage* is of the same denomination as that of the U.K., and the gold coins are identical in appearance; *silver* 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 3*d.* pieces and *bronze* 1*d.* and ½*d.*, of the same weights and composition as those of the U.K., but of special design. The coinage of the U.K. of all denominations is legal tender.

Banking.—On June 30, 1914, the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £168,001,700, and the assets to £175,449,306. At the close of the financial year 1912–13 there were 1,934,312 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of the deposits being £175,248,203.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher £3,000
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G. 1,000
Chief Clerk and Accountant, Frank Savage 650
Chief Correspondence Clerk, J. A. S. Kayser.
Supply Officer, A. W. Arkill.
Military Representative, Lt.-Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.E. 950
Naval Representative, Capt. Haworth-Booth, R.N., C.M.G. 950

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,367 square miles—*i.e.*, more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	410,211	339,614	749,825
1891	608,003	515,951	1,123,954
1901	710,005	644,841	1,354,846
1911	857,698	789,036	1,646,734

The estimated population on the 31st March, 1915, was 1,867,233, viz., 965,991 males and 901,242 females.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1907	42,195	16,410	12,189
1908	42,525	16,090	12,642
1909	43,769	15,840	13,048
1910	45,533	16,191	14,294
1911	47,677	17,179	15,267
1912	51,993	18,886	16,664
1913	52,134	19,732	16,311
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1911, numbering 734,000; Roman Catholics numbering 412,013, Presbyterians 182,911, and Methodists 151,274.

Payments to ministers ceased in 1862, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1914 5 the amount paid was only £212 to 2 recipients.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, which is called locally the *Australian Alps* (or Muniong Range) in the south—the highest point being Mount Townsend or Kosciusko (7,305 feet)—in the centre the *Blue Mountains*, and in the North the *Liverpool Range* and *New England Range*, the last-named continuing across the Queensland border.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are navigable for part of the year only.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital the average mean shade temperature is 63°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 68·1°, Hunter and Manning district 64·1°, south coast 59·6°, northern tableland 56·4°, central tableland 57·4°, southern tableland 56·0°, north-western slope 66·2°, central western slope 63·5°, south-western slope 61·6°, north-western plain 68·4°, central western plain 65·8°, Riverina district 62·3°, and western division 65·5°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., *born* 1861 (1913) £5,000
Private Secretary, Brig. Gen. T. Finn, C.B.
A.D.C., Capt. A. W. M. d'Apice.
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Burge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *born* 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £11,040.

President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Holman.
Minister for Public Works, Hon. John Henry Cann.

Minister for Education, Hon. A. Griffith.
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. David Robert Hall.
Chief Sec. and Minister of Public Health, Hon. G. Black.
Secretary for Lands, Hon. W. G. Ashford.
Minister for Mines, Labour and Industry, Hon. John Estell.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. C. Grahame.
Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Without Portfolio, Hon. Henry C. Hoyle.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Public Service Board, W. J. Hanna (*Chairman*); J. M. Taylor, M.A., LL.B.; E. H. Wilshire, J.P. .....each £1,000
Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, G. H. S. King 880
Treasury, J. W. Holliman, I.S.O. 1,000
Lands, A. J. Hare 1,000
Director General of Public Works, Joseph Davis, M.I.C.E. 1,500
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, J. L. Williams, C.M.G., B.A., J.P. 1,000
Mines, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., J.P. 1,000
Agriculture, George Valder 1,000
Dept. of Labour & Industry, J. B. Holme, LL.B., J.P. 880
Education, Peter Board, M.A., J.P. 1,000
Secretary, Premier's Dept., E. B. Harkness 750
Government Statistician, J. B. Trivett, F.R.A.S., F.S.S. 800
Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, John Harper 3,000
Assistant do., James Fraser, Edmund Milne .....each 1,500
Secretary, James S. Spurway 750
Chief Accountant, George Macoun 1,000
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Ernest E. Lucy 1,200
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, Robert Kendall 1,200
Superintendent of the Lines, Charles A. Hodgson 1,000
Goods Manager, John Day 900
Comptroller of Stores, Hugh Mortimore 800
Solicitor, John S. Cargill 1,200
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor ... 900
Signal Engineer, Cyril B. Byles 700
Traffic Auditor, William H. Denneen ... 700
Traffic Supt.(Tramways), Edward Doran 900
Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways), Orlando W. Brain 1,100
Engineer (Tramways), George R. Cowdery 750
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams, J.P. 1,000
Deputy Auditor-General, F. A. Coghlan ... 1,000
Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon 800
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, R. N. Johnson 900
Government Printer, W. A. Gullick 1,000
Director General of Public Health, R. T. Paton, M.D. 1,250
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. Fergus Cumming 800
Inspector-Gen. of Police, James Mitchell... 1,000
Inspector-Gen. of Insane, Eric Sinclair, M.D. 1,000
Comptr.-Gen. of Prisons, S. McCauley ... 800
Commissioner for Water Conservation and Irrigation, H. H. Dare (*acting*) 1,250
Assistant to Director-General of Public Works, Percy Allan.....£1,000
Constructor of Buildings, W. Bruce 1,000
Government Architect, G. McRae 900
Government Land Valuer, E. J. Sievers... 1,000
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield 1,000
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. Hutchinson 1,000
Do., Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M. de Burgh..... 1,000
Chief Engineer, National and Local Government Works, R. E. Jones..... 800
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T. E. Burrows 800
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corin..... 750
Chief Engineer, A. E. Cutler 1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. B. R. Wise, K.C., 123-125 Cannon Street, E.C.£1,850
Secretary, Thomas George White 550
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, W. Shellshear, M.I.C.E. 1,100
Superintendent of Immigration for New South Wales and Victoria, Percy Hunter, Melbourne Place, Strand..... 1,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The *Legislative Council* consists of not less than 21 members (56 in August, 1914), appointed by the Crown for life. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £500 per annum, and members of both Houses travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. At the last General Election in October, 1913, of 534,379 males on the roll in contested electorates, 385,838, or 72·20 per cent., voted, and, similarly, of 468,437 females on the roll, 302,389, or 64·55 per cent., voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers £750
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL.B. 470
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper 740
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. R. D. Meagher 1,000
Chairman of Committees, T. H. Thrower 740
Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle (*acting*) 850

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes Magistrates' Courts and Quarter Sessions, Industrial Court, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. H. Simpson (*Ch. Judge in Equity*), Hon. P. W. Street (*in Bankruptcy and Probate*), Hon. Robert D. Pring, Hon. R. M. Sly,

Hon. Alexander Gordon (*Divorce*), Hon. D. G. Ferguson, Hon J. M. Harvey each £2,600
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett 1,640

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is non-sectarian, compulsory, and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools having been abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1914 in 3,537 State schools was 281,918, and the average daily attendance 190,194. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £1,889,515. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 680 private colleges and schools, with 62,916 scholars, and 32 other schools with 2,011 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1915, are stated as under :—

Year	Net Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1911	13,839,139	13,807,538	95,523,926
1912	15,776,816	15,277,001	100,052,635
1913	16,057,298	16,798,500	106,170,747
1914	18,298,591	17,177,769	116,695,031
1915	18,978,464	18,435,156	127,735,405

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1915) 18 banks within N.S.W., with total assets £77,397,887, and liabilities £69,968,990. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1914, amounted to £33,167,523.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 4,568,841 acres are under cultivation, producing during the year ended March 31, 1914, 38,020,381 bushels of wheat, 4,453,309 bushels of maize, 1,835,406 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 106,849 tons of potatoes and 18,117 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 185,970 tons was produced; and 561,100 gallons of wine, and 1,153,980 bushels of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit); almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1914–15 was 3,428,891 acres, which yielded 12,784,529 bushels. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1914, was 58,011,213 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 121,837,047 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. On December 31, 1913, there were 746,170 horses, 822,667 dairy cows, 2,000,073 all other cattle, 39,850,223 sheep, and 288,090 pigs. In 1913, 357,985,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool, valued at £14,337,000, were produced, in addition to 795,020 cwt. of tallow, valued at £1,202,500, 77,779,197 lb. butter, 6,620,648 lb. cheese, and 15,192,263 lb. bacon and hams.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, almite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, and kerosene shale are also found; and diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised during 1914 was £10,038,020, coal accounting for £3,737,761, silver, silver lead and ore £3,241,263, and gold £528,873.

Manufactories and Works.—In 1914 there were 5,346 manufactories and works; 120,400 hands were employed, 93,036 being males and 27,364 females, the amount of £12,683,384 being paid in salaries and wages.

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains 133¾ miles of streets, and a population of 110,700 (Dec., 1914); or, including suburbs, 1,985 miles of streets, and a population (Dec., 1914) of 752,500. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,838 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,719 acres and Ku-ring-gai Chase 35,300 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 58,650; Broken Hill, 30,500; Bathurst, 8,650; Goulburn, 10,100; Granville, 10,500; Parramatta, 12,600; Lismore, 8,250; Maitland, E. and W., 11,900; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,950; Albury, 6,750; Tamworth, 7,600; Lithgow, 8,900; Wagga Wagga, 7,000; and Orange, 7,200.

Approximate time in transmission of mails, 31 days.

DEPENDENCIES.

NORFOLK ISLAND, latitude 29° 2′ S., longitude 167° 48′ E., the residence of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The administration of the island was vested in the Commonwealth of Australia on July 1, 1914. Pop. (1911), males 568, females 417, total 985, including Melanesians.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (Census 1911), males 56, females 49, total 105. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control, consisting of G. H. S. King (Chairman), A. Salwey, and H. V. Jackson. All correspondence should be addressed to the Chairman, Lord Howe Island Board, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, N. S. Wales.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
1911	655,591	659,960	1,315,551
1912	685,895	689,186	1,375,081
1913	706,948	705,171	1,412,119
1914	712,594	718,073	1,430,667

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1910	31,437	14,736	10,240
1911	33,044	15,217	11,088
1912	35,817	16,595	11,738
1913	35,970	15,474	11,324
1914	35,224	16,503	11,830

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 451,087, "Protestants" 24,116, Presbyterians 234,553, Methodists 176,662, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,511, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286,433.

Physiography.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 58 years was 57·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 134, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·34 inches.

Government.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

Governor.

Governor of the State of Victoria, Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. ... £5,000
Private Sec., Hon. V. N. Hood .....
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. N. C. P. Conant ...
Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

The Ministry (October 5, 1915).

Premier, Treasurer, & Minister of Labour, Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary, John Murray.....
Attorney-Gen., Solicitor-Gen., Minister of Railways, and Vice-Pres. of the Board of Land & Works, Donald Mackinnon ...
Minister of Mines, Forests, & Public Health, and a Vice-Pres. of the Board of Land & Works, James Drysdale Brown .....
Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-Pres. of the Board of Land & Works, Frederick William Hagelthorn .....
President of the Board of Land & Works and Commr. of Crown Lands & Survey, Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson...
Minister of Water Supply & Minister of Agriculture, William Hutchinson .....
Minister of Public Instruction, Thomas Livingston .....
Honorary Ministers, William Lawrence Baillieu; William Addison Adamson; John Gray; James George Membrey ...

Heads of Departments.

Public Serv. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison	£1,000
Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford.....	1,000
Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short	672
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott...	456
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway	1,000
Under Treasurer, M. A. Minogue	1,000
Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O.	1,000
Law Department, W. R. Anderson	900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, H. A. Templeton	700
Secretary Lands, J. M. Reed	900
Secretary Mines, W. Dickson	900
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattanach	1,000
Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron.....	900
Secretary Public Works, E. T. Drake	900
Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson	800
Factories—Chief Inspector, H. M. Murphy	800
Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General, Dr. W. E. Jones	1,500
Victorian Railway Commissioners, E. C. Norman (*chairman*), £2,500; L. J. McClelland and C. B. Jones.....	1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kernot	1,000
Secretary, G. H. Sutton.....	850
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton.....	650
Penal and Gaols Deputy Inspector-General J. W. K. Freeman	700
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, T. Smith	672
Chief Commissioner of Police, A. G. Sainsbury	900
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong	725
Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin (*acting*).....	396
Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc.	350
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, W. B. House	750
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins, M.A.	1,100

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Peter McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. £456
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale, J.P. .....
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 292,485, and those for the Assembly, 776,660.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Davies £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir Frank Madden 1,000

The Judicature.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme

Court with a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Thomas A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood ..... each 3,000
L. F. B. Cussen 2,500
County Court Judges, W. E. Johnston, J. G. Eagleson, J. B. Box, W. H. Moule, J. S. Wasley, and H. C. Winneke...each 1,500
Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb, K.C. 1,500
Crown Prosecutors, C. J. Z. Woinarski, £1,000; J. A. Gurner, £700; S. Leon ... 700
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness..... 1,100

Education.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 246,447 children on the registers in 1914, the average attendance being about 64 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 50,480 pupils being in attendance at the 512 schools in 1914. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with three affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1910–1914, are given as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	55,501,725
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	57,933,764
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	60,712,216
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	62,776,724
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	66,130,726

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1914) 16 banks of issue, with total assets £51,996,067 within the State, and liabilities £51,819,656. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1914, amounted to £23,258,775.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 5,969,304 acres under cultivation in 1914–15, 2,863,535 were wheat crops and 434,815 oats, and 895,755 acres were cut for hay. In 1914–15, 605,636 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in 1914, 610,517 milch cows, producing 62,421,288 lb. of butter and 4,395,502 lb. of cheese; and 752,025 other cattle, 12,051,685 sheep, 243,196 pigs, and 552,053 horses.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1914, the quantity raised—73,958,615 oz.—amounted in value to £295,306,164, the amount produced in 1914 being 443,347 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1914, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £9,176,338 (including building stone, &c., £4,533,150).

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (5,650 factories, &c., employing 118,399 hands in 1914) are mainly for home consumption. In 1914–15 the chief exports oversea were: Wool, £5,237,304; gold (including specie), £446,799; butter, £821,940; wheat, flour and biscuit, £391,169; leather, £495,801; skins and hides, £885,075; tallow, £192,400; and live stock, £122,481. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £2,033,181 in 1914–15. The principal oversea imports of the State in 1914–15 were:—Iron and steel, £1,037,485; machines and machinery, £1,206,394; metals and metal manufactures, £1,016,106; silks, velvets, &c., £882,534; apparel and attire, £823,574; bags and sacks, £413,146; tea, £596,737; gold (including specie), £132,476; cottons, £1,552,603; woollens, £621,928; and timber, £700,719.

Towns.

Melbourne, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, museum, Mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on December 31, 1914, a population of 674,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 42,478; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 39,056; Geelong, 35,444; Castlemaine, 7,362; Warrnambool, 7,400; Maryborough, 5,300; Hamilton, 5,000; Mildura, 4,875; and Stawell, 4,550.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	180,485	177,861	358,346
1911	207,358	201,200	408,558
1913	219,971	213,747	433,718
1914	219,547	218,626	438,173
1915	219,454	222,209	441,663

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1911	11,057	4,038	4,036
1912	12,079	4,336	4,056
1913	12,627	4,693	4,094
1914	12,905	4,713	4,009

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1911, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows :—Church of England, 113,781; Methodists, 100,402; Congregationalists, 13,357; Baptists, 21,863; Lutherans, 26,681; Roman Catholics, 50,964; Presbyterians, 22,567; and Church of Christ, 9,324.

Physiography.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*,

which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71·2°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 76 years' record, is 20·88 inches. This total is practically equal to the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

Government.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* 1859 (1914)	£4,000
Private Sec., Legh Winter.	
A.D.C.'s, Capt. H. W. Brown; Maj. B. S. Connor.	
Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., *born* 1838 (1890)	

Ministry.

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. Crawford Vaughan, M.P.	£1,000
Chief Secretary, Hon. A. W. Styles	1,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Industry, Hon. J. H. Vaughan	1,000
Commr. of Crown Lands and Immigration, and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Clarence Goode, M.P.	1,000
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Harry Jackson	1,000
Minister of Industry, Mines, and of Marine, Hon. R. P. Blundell, M.P.	*hon.*

Under-Secretaries, &c.

Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist, and Clerk to the Executive Council, L. H. Sholl, C.M.G., I.S.O.	£650
Secretary to Attorney-General, G. G. Martin	600
Under Treasurer, T. Gill, I.S.O.	800
Secy. Public Works and Chairman Supply and Tender Board, C. H. Dewhirst	550
Surveyor-General, E. M. Smith	£1,000
Deputy do., E. B. Jones	600
Engineer-in-Chief, G. Stewart	800
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk	650
Secy. Commissioner of Lands, T. Duffield	600
Commr. of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, I.S.O.	1,300
Do. of Audit, E. W. Giles	800
Commr. of Railways, A. B. Moncrieff, C.M.G.	1,250
Do. of Police, W. H. Raymond	700
Master of Supreme Court, &c., W. L. Stuart	550
Clerk Legis. Council, F. Halcomb, M.A.	600
Do. House of Assembly, J. C. Morphett	600
Police Magistrates, T. Gepp, £700; J. H. Sinclair	625
Director of Education, M. M. Maughan, B.A.	800
Secy. Minister of Education, L. W. Stanton, I.S.O.	600
Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., B. F. Rushton	900
Chief Engineer, J. C. B. Moncrieff	850
Chief Asst. do., F. W. Stephen	675
Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S.	
Supt. Public Bldgs., C.E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O.	800
Crown Solicitor, &c., C. J. Dashwood	1,150
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer	800
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins	1,000
Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc.	600

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. F. W. Young, LL.B., 85, Gracechurch St., E.C.	£1,200
Sec. and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting	525
Trade Commissioner, C. F. G. McCann	600
Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 29 days.	

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 88,249 (21,635 women) in 1914, those for the Assembly numbering 237,845 (116,863 women).

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G.	£600
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. F. W. Coneybeer	600

The Judicature.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 90 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 5,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L.	£2,000
Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon	1,709
Third Judge, Hon. G. J. R. Murray, LL.M.	1,700
Temporary Judge, Hon. A. Buchanan	1,700

Education.

Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 839 State schools, with 1,875 teachers and 60,729 scholars; the expenditure in 1914 was £248,330.

Private schools number 168 (1913), with 656 teachers and 11,012 scholars. *Secondary education* is under private control. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 409 undergraduates, and 617 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 4 country centres. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the 5 years ended June 30, 1911–1915, are stated below:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1911	4,181,472	3,964,411	28,366,866
1912	4,450,739	4,175,589	29,487,013
1913	4,506,698	4,330,282	30,193,308
1914	4,822,766	4,604,129	33,564,332
1915	3,973,310	4,662,421	35,108,123

Banking.—There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 264 branches and agencies, having a total liability of £12,033,623 (including £297,432 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £13,377,596 in 1914. The Government Savings Bank on June 30, 1915, had 297 branches and agencies, with 269,396 depositors (£9,050,814, bearing interest at 3¼ per cent.).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 4,612,274 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,502,630 acres, hay 445,832, oats 140,567, barley 66,315, and potatoes 7,639 acres, with 1,304,936 acres lying fallow. During the last ten seasons the quantity of wheat produced has averaged 18,793,547 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 26,864 acres of vines, with an average annual production of about 3,000,000 gallons of wine; 42,000 cwt. of currants, and 35 cwt. of raisins; the export of wine to oversea countries being 357,051 gallons in 1914, of which 350,481 gallons (value £37,236) were sent to the United Kingdom. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock.—There were 4,208,461 sheep in 1914, and 28,880,423 lb. of wool (valued at £1,105,405) were exported in 1914; cattle number 300,579, horses 267,877, pigs 69,893, and goats 8,563.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found, the total mineral output being valued at £591,445 in 1914.

Manufactures.—In 1914 there were 1,323 factories, employing 26,874 hands, the gross value of the output in 1914 being £13,215,970, and the wages paid £2,946,296. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £6,323,370.

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, stands on the east coast of the St. Vincent Gulf; population (1914) 205,448, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns are Moonta, Kadina, Wallaroo, and Port Pirie (9,840) on the east and Port Augusta on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda, Gawler, and Petersburg on the line from Adelaide to the north, Strathallyn in the south, and Mt. Gambier in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1911	329,506	276,307	605,813

The estimated population on March 31, 1915, was 685,138.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1909	15,554	5,530	4,542
1910	16,173	5,745	4,769
1911	16,991	6,544	5,169
1912	18,758	6,921	5,628
1913	19,747	6,783	5,662
1914	19,883	6,731	5,895

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1911 there were 212,702 Church of England, 137,086 Roman Catholics, 75,560 Presbyterians, 59,920 Methodists, 24,235 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,518 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1914 was 70·0°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 97·9° and 40·0°; mean barometer, 30·055. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1914 was 33·987 inches, and there were 134 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with responsible government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 9 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., *born* 1858 (1915) £3,000
Private Sec., T. E. Thatcher (*acting*)..... 300
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan, Kt., *born* 1856 (1908) ....
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan 1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President, Hon. T. J. Ryan £1,300
Attorney-General, Hon. T. J. Ryan.
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. E. G. Theodore 1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. David Bowman ... 1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. John Adamson..... 1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. H. F. Hardacre..... 1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. M. Hunter..... 1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. William Lennon 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. William Hamilton 1,000
Asst. Minister for Justice, Hon. J. A. Fishelly .....
Asst. Home Secretary, Hon. John Haxham
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., E. H. Abell..... 500

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Chief Sec.'s Dept., P. J. McDermott, I.S.O. £800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. J. Gall..... 800
Public Works, A. B. Brady, M.Inst.C.E. ... 900
Dept. of Justice, T. W. McCawley..... 700
Treasury, W. L. Fowles 900
Public Lands, W. G. Graham 800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven 800
Public Instruction, J. D. Story 800
Mines, H. Marshall 800
Auditor-General, T. W. Connah, I.S.O..... 1,000
Commissr. of Police, W. G. Cahill, C.M.G. 1,000
Commissioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes 800
Commissioner for Railways, C. Evans, C.M.G. 2,000
Dep. Comm. for Railways, W. Pagan 1,500
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, R. A. Moore, £650; E. Eglinton, £600; C. A. M. Morris 530
Sheriff and Registrar Supreme Court, W. A. Douglas..... 630
Crown Solicitor, T. W. McCawley 700
Government Statistician and Registrar-General, J. N. Macleod..... 500
Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. Moore, M.D., D.P.H..... 900
Portmaster, W. V. B. Forrester..... 600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, A. J. Gibson, PH.D. 1,000
Inspector Genl. of Schools, R. H. Roe, M.A. 800
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming 850
Chief Commissioner of Stamps and Registrar of Titles, J. Mitchell 650
Immigration Agent, J. O N. Brenan..... 475
Director of Museum, L. Hamlyn-Harris, D.Sc. 400
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee 500
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. Morris, A.M.I.E.E. 600
Principal, Agricultural College, Cuthbert Potts, B.A. 700
Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, J. B. Crowther 350
Director of Labour, W. R. Crampton £330
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. Cullen, M.Inst.C.E. 1,000
Hydraulic Engineer, John Hargreaves (*acting*) 430
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers 700
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan..... 550
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle 600
Chief Protector of Aborigines, J. W. Bleakley 400
Comptroller General of Prisons, C. E. de F. Pennefather 600
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson, F.I.C..... 630
Government Storekeeper, G. G. McLennan 500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Major Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Marble Hall, 409, 410 Strand, London, W.C..... £1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon 500

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses: a *Legislative Council* of 45 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan £1,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. William McCormack 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges; District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Senior Puisne Judges, Hons. Patrick Real and C. E. Chubb, K.C. .....each 2,000
Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin (Central), W. A. B. Shand, M.A. (Northern) ...each 2,000
District Court Judges, Sir Arthur Rutledge, Kt., K.C.; Allan W. Macnaughton; C. Jameson .....each 1,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1914 there were 1,389 State schools and six High Schools in operation, with 3,402 teachers and an average daily attendance of 82,679 children; and 163 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 15,996. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the six years ended June 30, 1910-15, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1910	6,248,800	6,243,125	44,276,067
1911	*5,320,008	5,374,737	44,276,067
1912	*5,989,347	5,965,692	44,613,197
1913	6,378,213	6,372,097	50,390,736
1914	6,973,259	6,962,516	52,164,036
1915	7,202,658	7,199,399	52,164,336

Banking.—The banking deposits on Dec. 31, 1914, were £25,486,321, apart from the £9,991,097 in the hands of the State Government Savings Bank.

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 16,244,541 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 10,586,914 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 226,119,640 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 57,869,972 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 46,814,960 acres are held under occupation licence, 308,704 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 121,595 for special purposes, and 49,905 acres perpetual lease, and 214,932 acres held otherwise, leaving 70,788,837 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1914, 225,847 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1914 included 5,455,943 cattle, 23,129,919 sheep, 743,059 horses, and 166,638 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilised by cabinet makers, &c.; among them may be mentioned "silky oak," largely used in furniture and office fittings; maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish. "Bean" is also much in demand for furniture, black walnut, penda, beech, crows' ash, quandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of the eucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1914 was valued at £1,059,674, in 1913 at £1,128,768, and in 1912 at £1,477,979.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1913 were: Wool, £5,233,919; gold, £73,682; silver, £26,242; tin, £155,346; copper, £595,171; pearl and tortoise-shell, £70,526; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £3,232,511; green and preserved fruit, £2,018; sugar, £79; hides and skins, £700,394; marsupial skins, £53,091; tallow, £466,916; live stock, £51,463; and borderwise, £1,576,538; butter, £855,456; timber, £3,805.

Towns.

Capital, Brisbane. Population (1914), 154,011. The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (20,915), Maryborough (12,500), Townsville (17,200), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg (10,132). Other places of importance are Ipswich (18,574), Toowoomba (24,200), Charters Towers (17,298), Gympie (12,419), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (12,023).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat. and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1912	101,561	95,644	197,205
1913	104,476	97,199	201,675

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages
1908	5,615	2,129	1,411
1909	5,500	1,842	1,431
1910	5,586	2,116	1,494
1911	5,444	1,924	1,477
1912	5,853	2,057	1,506
1913	5,886	2,131	1,620

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1911 there were 88,000 members of the Church of England, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 Methodists, 16,000 Presbyterians, and 11,000 Independents and Baptists.

Physiography.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1913 the mean annual temperature was 54·0°, the mean summer temperature being 61·7°, and that of winter 46·4°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1913, was 19·36 inches.

Government.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 responsible government was added. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

Governor.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison-Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G., *born* 1852 (1913) £2,750
Private Sec., Major B. Kerr-Pearse .....
Lieut.-Governor (vacant).

Executive Council.

Premier & Attorney-General Hon. J. Earle £950
Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. E. Ogden 750
Treasurer and Minister for Education, Hon. J. A. Lyons 750
Lands, Works, Hon. J. Belton 750

Under-Secretaries, &c.

Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison £450
Under-Treasurer, E. Prettyman 500
Auditor-General, J. E. Bennison 550

Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.	£600
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie ...	550
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith	1,200
Director of Education, W. T. McCoy	600
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel.....	550
Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord	475
Chief Health Officer, S. A. McClintock, D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.	600
Government Printer, J. Vail	500
Director of Agriculture. A. H. Benson.....	500
Engineer-in-Chief, T. W. Fowler, M.I.C.E.	800
Government Statistician, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.	
Secretary for Mines, W. H. Wallace.....	475

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D., 56 Victoria Street, S.W....	£1,000
Secretary, Herbert W. Ely	315

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Tetley Gant	£350
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. W. A. Woods	350

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. H. Nicholls .....£	1,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. E. D. Dobbie, I.S.O.; L. E. Chambers; H. Crisp .....each	1,200
Solicitor-General (vacant).....	600
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager ...	550
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte.....	600

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 431 State schools in 1913, with 33,953 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State and by private efforts. There is a *University* at Hobart, and special schools at Hobart and Launceston.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of Tasmania for the five years ended June 30, 1909–1913, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1909	£934,405	£960,237	£10,134,914
1910	1,008,932	997,321	10,511,752
1911	970,092	1,016,963	11,077,790
1912	1,084,663	1,064,763	11,302,411
1913	1,238,085	1,162,514	12,265,012

Banking.—In 1913 the banks of issue had total assets £4,597,854, and total liabilities £4,366,183. The savings bank deposits on Dec. 31, 1913, were £2,259,160.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres, on March 1, 1913, 264,100 acres were under crops and 1,621,096 under artificially sown grass; wheat, 18,432 acres; while 1,621,096 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The live stock on March 31, 1913, included 205,743 cattle, 1,745,356 sheep, 37,990 pigs, and 43,941 horses. The wool clip in 1913 was estimated at 8,871,669 lb. Fruit of all kinds and of the finest quality is grown in abundance.

Forestry.—The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. In 1913 about 60,780,149 super ft., estimated at about £325,267, were cut by the saw mills.

Minerals.—There are gold, silver, tin, lead, and copper fields on the west coast; over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin produced in 1913 was £531,983; of silver, £319,997; and of copper, £375,664; iron ore exists, and the value of gold produced in 1913 was £141,876. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1913), 39,948.

Other towns are Launceston (pop. 24,703), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north-east to south-west, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114
1912	174,205	131,578	305,783
1913	181,304	139,353	320,657

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1909	7,601	2,706	1,998
1910	7,585	2,744	2,107
1911	8,095	2,924	2,421
1912	8,698	3,337	2,523
1913	9,233	2,936	2,572

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which

flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 17 years was 64°, while the mean for the barometer for 29 years was 30·02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37·02, during 1911 23·38, during 1912 27·85, and during 1913 38·28, the average for the past 38 years being 33·25.

Government.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, under which the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

Governor.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *born* 1847 (1913).....£4,000
Private Sec., Capt. H. F. Wilkinson.
A.D.C., Capt. W. G. Lindsell, R.A.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone, K.C.M.G., *born* 1844 (1906).

Executive Council (1912).

Premier & Col. Treasurer & Minister for Railways, Hon. John Scaddan £1,500
Lands and Agriculture, William Dartnell Johnson 1,300
Mines & Water Supply, Hon. Philip Collier 1,300
Justice & Education, Hon. Thomas Walker 1,300
Works & Industries, Hon. William Charles Angwin 1,300
Colonial Sec., Hon. John Michael Drew ... 1,300
Without Portfolio, Hon. Jabez Edward Dodd and Hon. Rufus Henry Underwood.

Permanent Staff.

Public Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull... £850
Commr. of Railways, John T. Short..... 2,000
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson, M.I.C.E. 1,300
Under-Secretary, F. D. North, C.M.G. 600
Under-Treas. and Cont.-Gen. of Accounts, E. A. Black 708
Under-Sec. for Lands, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O. 700
,, *Works*, C. A. Munt 550
,, *Mines*, H. S. King 650
,, *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton 600
,, *Agriculture & Industries*, T. S. McNulty 600
,, *Water Supply*, H. C. Trehowan 650
Solicitor-General, W. F. Sayer..... 960
Registrar, Supreme Court, F. A. Moseley 804
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. C. J. Irvine 636
Commr. of Police, R. Connell 804
Chief Protector of Aborigines, C. F. Gale ... 528
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin..... 800
Prin. Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, F.R.C.P. 1,020
Govt. Printer, F. W. Simpson..... 600
Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician, Malcolm A. C. Fraser..... 528
Insp.-Gen. of Schools, C. R. P. Andrews... 750
Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. S. Hume, M.I.M.E. 1,000
Engr., Water Supply and Sewage, H. Oldham 750
Deputy Master Royal Mint, Capt. J. Campbell 1,000
Commissioner of Taxation, E. T. Owen ... £650
Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnson 756
State Mining Engineer, A. Montgomery... 804
Agricultural Commissioner (S. W.), J. M. B. Connor..... 756
Do. (Wheat Belts), G. L. Sutton 756
Do. (Fruit Industries), J. T. Moody ... 756
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland 804

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir N. J. Moore, K.C.M.G. *Offices*, Savoy House, Strand, W.C. £1,500
Secretary, A. Colenso Kessell 528

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. H. Briggs £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. M. F. Troy 700

The Judicature.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.
Chief Justice, Hon. R. F. Macmillan £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. Rooth, and J. A. Northmore.....each 1,700

Education.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines at Kalgoorlie, a modern school, and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1914, was £318,721 (including the University, £13,500).

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1910-1914, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1910	3,657,670	3,447,732	23,287,453
1911	3,850,440	3,734,448	23,703,953
1912	3,966,674	4,101,082	26,283,523
1913	4,596,659	4,787,063	30,276,436
1914	5,205,343	5,340,754	34,420,181

Banking.—There were 6 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on March 31, 1914, with total assets £12,309,172 and liabilities £6,814,841. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1914, was £4,530,358, and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1914, was £232,337.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 1,547,800 acres were under crops in 1913-1914, wheat accounting for 1,104,753 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live-stock included 829,489 cattle, 4,418,402 sheep, 47,756 pigs, 27,431 goats, and 155,831 horses. In 1913 there were 2,803 acres of vineyards.

Forestry.—The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant, it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges. The sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) has long been an article of export; the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees; the bark of the mallet tree is exported for tanning purposes.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 1,314,043 oz. in 1913, and 614,176 oz. in the first six months of 1914. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1914, is 27,659,344 fine oz.; of this amount 16,804,440 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1913 was:—Wool, £976,818; timber, £1,089,481; sandalwood, £47,589; pearls, £100,000 (estimated); shell, £274,729; gold, £892,222; gold specie, £3,478,041; hides and skins, £256,417; wheat, £163,198; flour, £239,840.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1911) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 106,792.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 20,847), Albany (3,586), Coolgardie (2,000), Kalgoorlie (8,781), Boulder (10,824), Broome, Bunbury (3,763), Claremont (4,222), Geraldton (3,478), Midland Junction (3,484), and Northam (3,361).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 25 days.

Territories.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911. From 1863 to Dec. 31, 1910, it was part of the State of "South" Australia.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	3,347	194	3,541
1891	4,560	338	4,898
1901	4,216	595	4,811
1911	2,734	576	3,310

The population of the Northern Territory on January, 1, 1914, was as follows:—Europeans, 2,143; Coloured (practically all Asiatics), 1,445; Aboriginals (estimated), 20,000. Professor Baldwin Spencer, C.M.G., F.R.S., of the Melbourne University, has formulated a scheme for improving conditions under which the aboriginals live, and for utilising them in the work of developing the Territory.

The only railway is from Darwin to Pine Creek, 146 miles inland. The extension to Katherine, 60 miles distant from Pine Creek, is now under construction. A further extension to the head of the Roper River (80 miles) will be proceeded with in the near future, the permanent survey having been completed. The policy of the present Government is to link up the Territory with the other States by means of a transcontinental railway. The Government have recently initiated a policy whereby every consideration and encouragement will be given to those desiring to settle on the land, suitable areas for tropical agriculture being granted rent free during the original settler's lifetime or for a period of 21 years, whichever is longer. The Darwin Botanical Gardens, where experiments in tropical agriculture are carried out, are situate 1½ miles west of the town. Portions of the country are well adapted for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and successful results have been obtained from experiments with Indian wheat. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, and the shell is of good quality. The country's mineral resources are great, but are as yet undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin have been found in considerable quantities, pointing to a great future for the mining industry. Horse-breeding stations under Government supervision are to be established at an early date for remount purposes, and the Government have recently started experimental farms with favourable prospects.

The average rainfall for Darwin and neighbourhood is 63 inches per annum, but further inland it diminishes gradually till, at the southern end of the Territory, it is not more than 8 to 10 inches. Speaking broadly, the country is generally suitable for cattle raising, and recent investigation has shown that much country previously considered desert wastes is capable of use. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders. The staple industry of the Territory is undoubtedly pastoral. There are thousands of square miles of first-class pasturage which will one day carry millions of sheep. Immense freezing works are being erected at Darwin, estimated to cost over £250,000. The Territory is blessed in many parts with abundant surface waters, and, where this does not occur, water can be obtained at shallow depths by sinking. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Wildfowl are plentiful; crocodile are numerous in the rivers. Buffalo and wild cattle abound in parts, and kangaroo and other marsupials are very plentiful. The best months to arrive for sport would be May to August. The Territory has hitherto been little known in connexion with sport, but offers greater inducements in this direction than any other part of the continent. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid; from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an

elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria.

Administrator, J. A. Gilruth.
Private Sec., M. D. Andrews.
Judge, Supreme Court, His Honour Mr. Justice J. D. J. Bevan.
Director of Mines, T. G. Oliver.
Gov. Geologist, H. I. Jensen, D.Sc.
Chief Surveyor, T. E. Day.
Government Secretary, H. E. Carey.
Supt. of Railways, R. J. Evans.
Supt. of Public Works, W. C. Kellaway.

PAPUA.

The total area of Papua is about 90,600 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 380,000. The territory, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island of New Guinea, the second largest island in the world. It lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° 0′ and 12° 0′ S. lat. and between 130° 50′ and 154° 30′ E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, with a maximum breadth of 430 miles. The islands lying near Papua, some 200 in number, form part of the Territory. Papua was discovered in 1511, and was first claimed by the Dutch. The British portion was annexed by Queensland to the Empire in 1883, but it was not then ratified by the Imperial Government. A Protectorate was, however, proclaimed in 1884, on the Australasian Governments guaranteeing £15,000 annually, to cover the cost of administration. The Territory was annexed by the Crown in 1888. The Imperial Government has contributed some £52,000 towards the founding of the Possession. In 1901 the Commonwealth Government took it over as a Territory of the Commonwealth. The two largest rivers are the Fly and the Purari. It is mountainous generally, the highest point reaching 8,000 feet, and a large portion of the country consists of forest. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. An expedition of Imperial Australian troops took possession of the German territory (Kaiser William's Land) in the north on September 24, 1914. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is small. Oil has been discovered, and the petroleum industry is likely to become important. Gold to the value of £62,332 was obtained in 1913, but is difficult to prospect. The pearl fishing is of some importance, while sandalwood, rubber, nuts, and copra are obtained. Sago, tobacco, and sugar-cane are also cultivated. The imports were valued at £218,323 in 1912–13, and the exports at £128,016. The ports of entry are PORT MORESBY, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There is an Executive Council of 7 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

Lieutenant-Governor of Papua His Excellency John Hubert Plunkett Murray, C.M.G., *born* 1861 (with allowance £450) £1,250
Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion 700
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. M. S. C. Smith 800
Treasurer, Hon. R. W. T. Kendrick..... 500
Chief Medical Officer, D. Buchanan, M.D., D.Ph..... 550
Commissioner for Native Affairs, Hon. B. W. Bramell 500

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Judicial Officer, H.E. the Lieut.-Governor.
Deputy do., Hon. C. E. Herbert £1,000

FINANCE.

The revenue, imports and exports, and shipping of Papua for the three years ended June 30, 1913, are as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping.
	£	£	£	Tons.
1910–11	45,972	202,910	117,410	253,122
1911–12	51,034	235,369	99,990	275,803
1912–13	52,335	218,323	128,016	346,339

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS in the self-governing Dominions —Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland—are entirely under the control of the local Governments, and for information with regard to them application should be made to the *High Commissioners* or *Agents-General* in London, particulars of whom, with their addresses, will be found under the respective Dominions in the ALMANACK. With regard to appointments of a Consular nature, application should be made to the *Foreign Office*. Inquiries as to appointments in Egypt and the Sudan should be addressed to the Secretary, Selection Board, Ministry of Finance, Cairo. Aden and adjacent territories are subject to the Government of Bombay. Ascension Island is under the supervision of the Admiralty. All civil officers of Rhodesia are either nominated or appointed by the British South Africa Company, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. For appointments in North Borneo, application should be made to the British North Borneo Company, 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. Appointments in Sarawak are in the hands of His Highness the Rajah. The patronage of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is confined to those colonies and countries which are administered under his direction.

The selection of candidates depends on the general educational attainments, the professional or otherwise subsequent training and experience (if any), and on the character and personal fitness of the applicants. These qualifications are judged by the candidate's academic record, by testimonials from properly qualified persons who have a personal knowledge of the candidate and his career, and by personal interviews at the Colonial Office.

*** Attempts to influence the Secretary of State's selection through Members of Parliament or other persons who are not personally well acquainted with the applicant are useless, and will be regarded as indicating that the applicant himself does not consider his qualifications sufficiently good to justify his appointment on his own merits. They can in no case operate to the advantage of a candidate, and may prejudice his chance of success.

New Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	European Population.	
		Census of 1906.	Census of 1911.
North Island and Islets	44,130	476,732	563,729
South Island and Islets	58,120	411,340	444,120
Stewart Island and Islets	662	304	357
Chatham Islands	372	197	258
Auckland Islands	224	13,121	12,598
Campbell Island	44		
Antipodes Islands	13		
Bounty Islands	1		
Snares Islands	1		
Kermadec Islands	13		
Cook Islands	150		
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130		
Maori Population	...	47,731	49,844
Total	103,860	949,430	1,083,508

The estimated population on December 31, 1913, excluding Maoris and residents of Cook and other annexed Islands, was 1,084,662.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1909	26,524	38,650	65,174	8,959	33,931	42,890	8,094
1910	25,984	35,769	61,753	9,639	32,361	42,000	8,236
1911	26,354	41,389	67,743	9,534	37,189	46,723	8,825
1912	27,508	44,660	72,168	9,214	35,733	44,947	9,149
1913	27,935	44,588	72,523	10,119	30,369	40,488	8,813

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census.			Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	...	...
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	68,549	76,068
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730

Races and Religions.

Races.	1906.	1911.	Religions.	1906.	1911.
Europeans	886,008	1,005,838	Church of England	41·51	41·14
Maoris	43,814	45,663	Presbyterians	22·96	23·32
,, Half-caste	3,917	4,181	Methodists	10·06	9·43
Chinese	2,570	2,630	Roman Catholics	14·31	13·97

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, between 33°–53° South latitude and 162° East longitude–173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Relief.—A mountain chain (*Southern Alps*) traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height, and sloping down on the east to the extensive Canterbury Plain. The North Island is less generally elevated, but has high summits in Ruapehu (9,700 feet), Tongariro (7,000 feet), and Mount Egmont (8,270 feet).

Rivers and Lakes.—The North Island has a large central lake (Taupo) 36 miles long, from which the river *Waikato* flows north-west to the sea. The volcanic region has a chain of hot lakes and springs which deposit silica. The celebrated "pink terraces" of Rotomahana, formed by the deposit of silica tinted with oxide of iron, were destroyed by volcanic action in 1886, but are again in process of formation. The *Wanganui*, which rises in the hills south of Lake Taupo, flows southwards into Cook Strait. The South Island has many Alpine lakes of great depth, but the strike of the mountains and the narrowness of the island give the numerous streams a breadth out of all proportion to their length. The principal rivers are the *Wairau* in the north and the *Waitaki* and *Clutha* in the south, all three rising in the eastern slopes of the mountains, and the *Buller* on the north-west.

Climate.—The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°; London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole Dominion for the different seasons is:—Spring, 55°; summer, 63°; autumn, 57°; and winter, 48°.

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on 13 December, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on 3 May, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency The Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. ...£7,000
Private Sec., Gavin M. Hamilton.
Military Sec., Capt. C. Shawe.
A.D.C.'s, Capt. T. R. Eastwood, Capt. G. F. Patton, and Col. J. H. Boscawen (extra).
Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O., V.D.; Col. G. F. C. Campbell, V.D.; Col. A. H. Russell; Lt.-Col. R. Logan.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (August, 1914).
(His Excellency the GOVERNOR presides.)

Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Labour, Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in Charge of Land for Settlement, Valuation, and Scenery Preservation Departments, Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, P.C. £1,600
Minister of Finance, Defence, Education, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax Department and State Guaranteed Advances Office, Hon. J. Allen 1,000
Minister of Railways and Native Minister, Hon. W. H. Herries 1,300
Minister of Public Works, Roads and Bridges, Minister of Mines, and Minister in Charge of Public Buildings and Domains, Hon. W. Fraser £1,000
Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Stamp Duties, Minister in Charge of Police, Prisons, Crown Law (including Drafting), and Public Trust Departments, Hon. A. L. Herdman 1,000
Minister of Customs and Marine, and in Charge of Inspection of Machinery, Advertising, Government Printing and Stationery, Legislative, State Fire Insurance, Government Life and Accident Insurance, Electoral, National Provident Fund, and Old Age Pensions Departments, Hon. F. M. B. Fisher 1,000
Minister of Internal Affairs and Immigration, and in Charge of Audit Office, Registrar General, High Commissioner, Museum, Friendly Societies and Laboratory Departments, Hon. F. H. D. Bell, K.C. 1,000
Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs and Public Health, and in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Tourist and Health Resorts Departments, Hon. R. H. Rhodes 1,000
Representing the Native Race, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands Administration, Hon. Dr. Pomare 400

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Solicitor-General, J. W. Salmond, LL.B. ...£1,250
Controller & Auditor-Gen., Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O. 1,000

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 10s. *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson, F.I.A. £1,000
Public Trustee, F. Fitchett, C.M.G., LL.D. 1,000
Inspector Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B. 1,000
Public Health, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, T. H. A. Valintine, D.P.H. 850

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Internal Affairs, James Hislop £625
Treasury, G. F. C. Campbell 900
Customs, W. B. Montgomery 700
Insp.-Gen. of Schools, George Hogben, M.A. 825
Secretary for Education, Sir E. O. Gibbes 675
Justice, G. C. B. Jordan 675
Commissioner of Police, John Cullen 700
Under Secretary Public Works and Mines, H. J. H. Blow, I.S.O. 925
Lands, James Mackenzie 800
Registrar-General, F. W. Mansfield 525
Govt. Printer, John Mackay 775
Commissioner of Taxes, D. G. Clark 650
Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan 650
General Manager Railways, E. H. Hiley... 3,000
Secretary Gen. Post Office, W. R. Morris... 1,000
Commissioner of Stamps, P. C. Corliss..... 700
Registrar-Gen. Land & Deeds, G. G. Bridges 725
Director Museum and Observatories, Dr. J. A. Thomson 550
Under Sec. Native Dept., T. W. Fisher..... 700
Surveyor-General, E. H. Wilmot 700
Director Geological Survey Department, P. G. Morgan, M.A. 700
Secretary for Agriculture, F. S. Pope 650
General Manager, Tourists' Dept., B. Wilson..... 550
Secretary for Labour, F. W. T. Rowley ... 525
Marine, G. Allport 650
Clerk of Executive Council, J. F. Andrews 600

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, F.R.G.S., 13 Victoria St., S.W.
Secretary, C. F. Wray Palliser.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 39 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election or for appointment to the Legislative Council.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Charles Christopher Bowen, K.C.M.G.
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. F. W. Lang.

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 5 puisne judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. F. R. Chapman, J. H. Hocking, W. B. Edwards (*Wellington*); J. E. Denniston, T. W. Stringer (*Canterbury*); T. Cooper (*Auckland*); W. A. Sim (*Otago*) ..... each 1,800

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the N. Z. Staff Corps (Officers), the Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.-C. Officers), and the Royal New Zealand Artillery (Field and Garrison); the Territorial Forces consist of 12 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 9 batteries N. Z. Field Artillery; 9 companies N. Z. Garrison Artillery; 4 companies N. Z. Engineers; 2 battalions N. Z. Railway Corps; 17 battalions Infantry; 8 companies N. Z. Signal Corps; the N. Z. Army Service Corps; 2 battalions N. Z. Post and Telegraph Corps; 8 field ambulances N. Z. Medical Corps; the N. Z. Veterinary Corps; the Rifle Clubs; and the Senior Cadets.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 25—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, *Territorial* 18–25, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 30,000 of all ranks. The material from which the Australian and New Zealand Armies are being constructed is the finest in the world. The Dominion has contributed no less than 73,000 men to the overseas forces, completely equipped, and their services in the war have been most valuable.

Navy.

The Dominion has recently had the 3rd class cruiser *Philomel* handed over to her by the Imperial Government as the nucleus of a New Zealand-owned navy, to be, however, placed at the disposal of the Home Government in time of war. A number of small vessels, formerly belonging to the Australian Squadron, are located in N.Z. waters. In 1909 the Dominion presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* (18,000 tons) to the Imperial Government. The Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1910–1914, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1910	9,238,917	8,990,992	71,778,580
1911	10,297,023	9,343,106	77,688,396
1912	11,032,544	10,340,368	82,193,310
1913	11,734,271	11,082,038	90,060,763
1914	12,229,661	11,825,864	99,730,427

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1913) 2,255 public primary schools, with 4,878 teachers and 172,168 scholars; there are also 312 private schools, with 20,275 scholars, and, in addition, 107 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 33 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 2,114 students in 1912) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the two main islands is 65,440,815 acres, and the

total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop, is (1911) 1,729,504 acres, while there are 14,214,741 acres of land in sown grass, of which 9,214,515 acres had not been previously ploughed. 618,824 acres were under corn crops in 1912–13 (189,869 acres wheat and 386,786 acres oats), the principal crops being 647,453 qr. of wheat, 1,697,990 qr. of oats, and 172,201 qr. of barley. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1911, numbered 2,020,171; sheep, 24,191,810 (in April, 1913); pigs, 348,754; and horses, mules and asses, 404,688. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1913 being 1,888,005 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1913 being 37,348,819 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson; copper is also found.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion (merchandise only) are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1909-1913:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1909.....	15,674,719	19,661,996	35,336,715
1910.....	17,051,583	22,180,209	39,231,792
1911.....	19,545,879	19,028,490	38,574,369
1912.....	20,976,574	21,770,581	42,747,155
1913.....	22,288,302	22,986,722	45,275,024

The principal articles of export in 1913 were:—Wool (£8,057,620), frozen meat (£4,449,933), gold (£1,459,499), butter and cheese (£3,831,948), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum, and timber. The principal imports were textiles and clothing (£4,676,931), iron and steel and machinery (£4,529,599), books (£248,668), sugar (£812,528), and spirits.

The external trade of 1914 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£10,419,241	£22,994,319
Australia	2,914,848	2,315,747
United States	2,107,990	912,051
Pacific Islands.....	900,279	295,032
India and Ceylon	714,128	44,410
China.....	39,195	5,669

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1914, there were 2,863 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 29 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system.

Shipping.—During 1913 the vessels entered inwards numbered 645 (tonnage, 1,738,985), and those entered outwards 535 (tonnage, 1,669,807), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1913) 234,424,094 letters and postcards, 43,572,759 newspapers, and 56,127,684 books and packets, and the work is effected by 2,383 post offices. There are 13,044 miles of telegraph line, with 44,642 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns on December 31, 1913, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 74,451; Auckland (and suburbs), 113,334; Dunedin (and suburbs), 68,664; Christchurch (and suburbs), 85,946; Invercargill, 14,353; Napier, 11,050; Palmerston North, 11,971; Nelson, 8,505; Oamaru, 5,478; Petone, 7,214; Timaru, 12,575; Wanganui, 13,675; Masterton, 5,742; Greymouth, 5,684; and New Plymouth, 7,835.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Antipodes Group (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) are uninhabited.

Auckland Islands lie about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat., and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

Bounty Islands (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) are uninhabited.

Campbell Island is uninhabited.

Chatham Islands, between 43° 30′ S. lat., and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long., have a population of about 234 Europeans and 219 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu) and Takutea. Outside the Cook group are Savage (or Niue), Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Humphrey (or Manahiki), Reirson (or Rakaanga), Danger (or Pukapuka), and Suwarrow Island, and are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population consists of about 12,366 natives and 232 European and other nationalities. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports (1913) were valued at £122,098, and the imports at £124,044. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,620, and a European population of 139. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. The six Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. W. Northcroft, N.Z.C. £600

Do., Acting, Charles E. MacCormick.

Resident Comm., Niue, H. G. Cornwall..... 300

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some uninhabited islets.

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat., and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long., are uninhabited.

Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1904.	Census of 1911.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,995	2,409,804	2,564,965
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,290	1,108,754	1,194,043
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,426	1,269,951	1,686,212
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	387,315	528,174
Total	473,100	5,175,824	5,973,394

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or Whites (591,078 females), 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females), and 678,146 other coloured races (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were:—Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase, 1904-11, of 14·28 per cent.); natives, 3,491,056 (increase, 1904-11, of 15·12 per cent.); and other coloured races 567,962 (increase, 1904-11, of 19·40 per cent.). The total non-European increase (1904-11) was 15·72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21·58 per cent.; in 1911, 21·37 per cent.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the watershed of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the southern province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between German South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal,

but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Secretary, P. Horsfall (*acting*)	800
Comptroller, A. du Cane	450
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. Viscount Carlton, 2nd Life Guards	300
Chief Clerk, G. E. Birch	600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor-General.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C.	£3,500
Minister of the Interior (vacant)	2,500
Minister of Defence, Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir D. P. Graeff	2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education, Hon. F. S. Malan	2,500
Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. H. Burton, K.C.	£2,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G.	2,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. H. C. van Heerden	2,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. H. S. Theron	2,500
Minister without Portfolio, Senator Hon. J. A. C. Graaff.	

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department :—
Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council, Dr. W. E. Bok £800
Assistant Clerk of Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson 600

Controller and Auditor-General, W. E. Gurney £2,000
Agriculture, F. B. Smith 1,500
The Interior, E. H. L. Gorges, M.V.O. 1,500
Mines, H. W. Smythe 1,500
Finance, J. R. Leisk, C.M.G. 1,500
Commissioner for Customs and Excise, H. R. R. Eaton 1,500
Lands, G. R. Hughes 1,260
Justice, J. de V. Roos 1,800
Native Affairs, E. E. Dower 1,290
Education, G. Hofmeyr, C.M.G. 880
Postmaster-General, Jeremiah Wilson 1,420
Mining Engineer, R. N. Kotze 2,000
Defence, H. R. M. Bourne 1,100
Public Works, C. Murray 1,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

Hon. William Philip Schreiner, C.M.G., K.C., *High Commissioner's Office*, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.

Secretary, T. S. Nightingale, C.M.G.
Asst. do., R. A. Blankenberg.
Trades Commissioner, C. du P. Chiappini, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 130 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 45 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon. F. W. Reitz £1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. C. J. Krige 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply.

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION
(Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G. £4,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000 ; Hon. C. G. Maasdorp £2,750
Additional Judges of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers and Hon. Sir Henry Juta, K.C.
Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, J. Esser 800

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.
Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Sir Henry H. Juta £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir E. J. Buchanan, Hon. J. G. Kotze, Hon. M. W. Searle, and Hon. F. G. Gardiner ..... each 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, H. R. Dale 800

Eastern Districts Local Division.
Judge President, Hon. T. L. Graham £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. A. Hutton and Hon. V. Sampson ..... each 2,250
Registrar, R. G. Russouw 675

Griqualand West Local Division.
Puisne Judge, Hon. J. H. Lange £2,250

Transvaal Provincial Division.
Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers £3,250
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels, Hon. A. W. Mason, Hon. L. S. Bristowe, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward, each £3,000 ; Hon. R. Gregorowski 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, Hon. F. L. C. B. Juta 750

Natal Provincial Division.
Judge President, Hon. J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C. £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. Broome, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., and Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C. ..... each 2,250
Registrar, K. W. McAlister 600

Native High Court, Natal.
Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff £1,300
Judges, Hon. J. C. C. Chadwick, Hon. T. R. Bennett, Hon. C. G. Jackson ..... each 1,200
Registrar, W. H. Acutt 600

Orange Free State Provincial Division.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp £2,750
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. Ward ; Hon. A. J. McGregor 2,250
Registrar, W. Mungeam 800

Masters of the Supreme Court.
Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), U. S. Barrett £910
Master (Cape Provincial Division), J. G. B. Heyneman 940
Master (Natal Provincial Division) (vacant) 1,000
Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division) (vacant) 900

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice, The Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C. £2,500
Secretary for Justice and Directors of Prisons, J. de V. Roos, B.A., LL.B. 1,800
Under Secretary for Justice, G. D. Rainier 1,040
Chief Clerks, A. W. Leslie, £800 ; R. J. Gill, £725 ; D. D. Keay 800

Law Advisers, E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,500; L. G. Nightingale, £1,100; J. Barclay Lloyd	£1,000
Attorney-General (Transvaal), C. W. de Villiers	1,800
Professional Assistant, I. P. van Heerden	800
Attorney-General (Cape) (vacant)	1,800
Professional Assistant, C. W. H. Lansdown	800
Attorney-General (Natal), E. W. Douglass	1,500
Attorney-Gen. (O. F. State), S. J. de Jager	1,200
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Transvaal and Bechuanaland) (vacant)	1,300
Inspecting Magistrates and Inspectors of Prisons (Cape), W. B. Magennis, £750; G. H. Bright	775
Inspector of Prisons (Natal, O. F. State, and Griqualand West) (vacant)	800
Inspecting Magistrate (Natal, O. F. State, and Griqualand West), J. S. Ente	775

POLICE.

Chief Commissioner of Police for the Union and Commissioner of Police for Transvaal Province, T. G. Truter	£1,500
Secretary (Deputy Commissioner), H. C. Bredell	940

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS (TRANSVAAL).

Commissioner and Registrar of Companies and Trade Marks, C. W. T. B. Juta	£800
Chief Clerk and Examiner, H. D. Wedlake	550

DEFENCE.

At the commencement of the war, the S.A Government undertook the defence of the Union, thus freeing the Imperial troops for service elsewhere.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TROOPS.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising (1) a Permanent Force; (2) a Coast Garrison Force; (3) a Citizen Force; (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; and (5) Special Reserves.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. Citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on the 1st April, 1913.

The Union has been divided into 15 Military Districts. To each Military District has been allotted various Units of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their 20th and 21st years are posted. The first Training Camps began in September, 1913.

A Cadet organisation is also in existence, and Rifle Associations have been formed.

In October, 1914, a rebellion broke out, and the rebels attempted to join forces with the Germans of the neighbouring Colony. The Union forces, under the command of General Botha, met the outbreak successfully. An expedition to German South-West Africa, which followed, resulted in the unconditional surrender of the German forces on the 9th July, 1915, and the taking over of the administration of that territory by the Government of the Union.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(*a*) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established 1873. It is empowered to grant degrees, but has no teaching institution. (*b*) The South African College, Capetown (1829). (*c*) Victoria College, Stellenbosch (1881). (*d*) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (*e*) Huguenot College, Wellington (1907). (*f*) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (*g*) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (*h*) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg (1910). (*i*) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1914 was 1,266. The State expenditure on higher education during 1914-15 was £112,300.

UNION FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Union for the four years ended March 31, 1915, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1911–1912	17,284,848	16,603,693
1912–1913	17,465,573	17,204,126
1913–1914	17,208,178	17,662,014
1914–1915	17,968,250	18,312,194

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1914, was £126,296,250, composed as follows:—

Permanent Debt.

3% Loans	£54,112,446
3½% Loans	27,125,648
3¾% Loans	3,000,000
4% Loans	33,079,259
4½% Loans	1,250,765
5% Loans	419,806
Total	£118,987,624

Floating Debt.

4% Loans	£3,308,626
4½% Loans	4,000,000
Total	£7,308,626
Grand Total	£126,296,250

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Three years of very severe drought have seriously affected the yield of practically every class of crop, but the work of development has continued despite these serious drawbacks. Much has been achieved in the matter of water conservation, and in some districts very large and costly schemes of irrigation have been undertaken, either by private enterprise or by co-operative action on the part of the people of the district. The cattle disease (known as East Coast Fever) is unfortunately still present in portions of the Transkeian Territories and causing much loss amongst the cattle of the natives. Occasional outbreaks are also still reported in the Transvaal and Natal, but since the enforcement of the compulsory dipping of cattle, the disease appears to present few terrors to the cattle owner. The re-stocking of farms in those districts previously visited by the disease is proceeding rapidly, and a concession of free freight for pedigree stock, conveyed from both ports of the Union-Castle line in Europe, has been obtained. The total exports of wool in 1914 were 133,981,317 lb., valued at £4,238,205, and the weight of ostrich feathers exported was 1,023,307 lb., valued at £1,342,717.

Produce of the Crops, 1913.

Provincial Statistics in 1,000 *muids* (*muid* of wheat, maize, peas or beans = 200 lb. ; of oats and potatoes, 150 lb. ; of barley, 160 lb. ; of onions, 120 lb.).

Crop.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat	1,305	7	155	233
Oats	1,229	44	265	633
Barley	374	3	12	19
Maize	1,728	1,806	3,311	1,788
Kafir Corn	299	594	463	191
Rye	169	1	1	31
Peas and Beans	144	44	82	10
Potatoes	415	203	411	200
Sweet do.	250	286	99	3
Onions	106	5	38	8
Tobacco ...1,000 lb.	3,767	2,685	7,702	807
Tea ...1,000 lb.	...	5,007	...	...
Sugar ...tons	...	79,633	...	...

Pumpkins are grown to the number of :—Cape, 7,082,293 ; Natal, 2,683,911 ; Transvaal, 4,068,699 ; O.F.S., 2,892,208.

Agricultural Statistics, 1911.

Morgen (2·11654 acres).

Province.	Cultivated.	Fallow.	Grazing.
Cape	974,266	376,873	58,058,667
Natal	481,807	...	...
Transvaal	954,825	...	...
O.F.S.	872,073	...	...

Live Stock, 1913.

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle	2,715,330	456,087	1,339,298	1,286,234
Horses	333,962	75,567	89,180	220,725
Sheep	18,585,704	2,023,885	5,017,958	10,180,453
Goats	7,742,912	1,067,192	1,978,809	617,113
Pigs	505,730	110,332	302,882	162,656
Mules	47,059	15,602	23,275	5,995
Asses	191,086	28,018	106,048	11,558
Ostriches	728,087	4,111	5,442	9,097

Manufactures.—In manufactures, steady but satisfactory progress has been made ; especially is this the case in respect of furniture making, soap, and lobster canning (the products of which find a ready market in France and other Continental countries). Amongst other commodities which the Union is now manufacturing are cement, leather, boots and shoes, wines and spirits, jams, preserved fruits, matches, pottery, dynamite, starch, arrowroot, sugar, tea, rope (from local fibres), woollen cloth, salt, &c.

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down, and no figures regarding the export of gold have been published from that date. For the seven months ended July 31, 1914, gold represented upwards of 60 per cent. of the total exports of the Union, and diamonds about 15 per cent. The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1914 was £45,366,224, the main items being :—

	£		£
Gold	35,664,230	Lime	109,041
Diamonds	5,487,194	Silver	102,471
Coal	258,876	Salt	67,648
Copper	692,355	Asbestos	20,087
Tin	311,391	Soda	7,196

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa for 1914 was as follows :—

Gold.

1914.

Transvaal	8,394,322	fine oz.	£35,656,814
Cape	40	,,	167
Natal	1,706	,,	7,249
Totals	8,396,068	,,	£35,664,230

The labour employed in gold mining in January, 1915, was 21,975 whites and 178,367 coloured (22,966 whites and 163,217 coloured in January, 1914). Of these, 21,966 whites and 178,229 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January, 1915.

Diamonds.

1914.

Transvaal	1,142,683	carats	£1,162,031
Cape	1,350,536	,,	3,544,072
O.F.S.	307,798	,,	781,091
Totals	2,801,017	,,	£5,487,194

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in January, 1915 : Transvaal, 367 whites, 222 coloured ; Cape, 1,552 whites, 3,839 coloured ; O.F.S., 147 whites, 53 coloured ; a total of 2,066 whites and 4,114 coloured (8,692 whites and 53,809 coloured in January, 1914).

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1914.

Transvaal	5,157,268 tons	£1,150,746
Cape	53,621 ,,	31,167
O.F.S.	699,217 ,,	191,064
Natal	2,567,817 ,,	885,919
Totals	8,477,923 ,,	£2,258,896

113 tons of coke, valued at £118, were produced in the Transvaal, and 6,380 tons, valued at £12,259, in Natal for 1914. 2,225 gallons of tar were also produced by Transvaal coal companies, valued at £124. The labour employed in coal mining in January, 1915, was: Transvaal, 566 whites, 10,332 coloured; Cape, 61 whites, 798 coloured; O.F.S., 131 whites, 2,003 coloured; Natal, 123 whites, 2,081 coloured; a total of 1,229 whites and 23,898 coloured (17,403 whites and 24,545 coloured, January, 1914).

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output of 890,782 fine ozs., valued at £102,471, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

14,957 tons of concentrates, valued at £320,327, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 14,369 tons of matte and ore, valued at £372,028, from the Cape. The figures for 1913 are 5,299 tons (£138,328) and 13,095 tons (£369,528) respectively.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

3,386 tons of tin ores, valued at £307,282, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 43 tons, valued at £4,109, from the Cape. The figures for 1913 are 3,600 tons, valued at £427,683, including 71 tons for the Cape Province, valued at £8,687.

Salt.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1914.

Transvaal	2,047 tons	£2,895
Cape	21,164 ,,	35,803
O.F.S.	17,079 ,,	28,950
Totals	40,290 ,,	£67,648

Other Minerals.

The value of the Union's production for 1914 of other base minerals, such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, &c., was £170,935, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, coke, tar, &c., £676,161, compared with £175,958 and £648,735 respectively for 1913.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1909–1913 (exclusive of specie) was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1909	27,355,877	49,296,673	76,652,550
1910	36,727,367	53,609,340	90,336,707
1911	36,925,384	57,024,000	93,949,384
1912	38,838,960	62,974,219	101,813,179
1913	41,828,841	66,569,364	108,398,205

The principal articles imported and exported in 1912 and 1913 were:—

IMPORTS.

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Apparel	2,799,451	2,709,415
Arms and Ammunition	293,334	268,784
Bags	475,862	485,547
Cotton Manufactures	3,237,058	3,210,741
Drugs and Chemicals	948,543	964,591
Electrical Wire and Fittings	465,331	514,437
Food and Drink	6,359,404	7,584,290
Furniture	712,449	657,848
Glycerine	537,743	563,014
Haberdashery	1,412,557	1,320,438
Hardware	1,811,597	1,931,428
Hats and Caps	266,095	283,419
Implements: Agricultural	448,794	406,672
Iron and Steel	1,372,165	1,431,984
Leather Manufactures	1,685,662	1,657,607
Machinery	2,688,745	2,842,597
Oils	725,030	844,108
Tobacco	176,240	190,905
Wax (Candle)	240,380	302,662
Wood and Timber	1,061,047	1,235,446
Woollen Manufactures	925,430	813,886

EXPORTS.

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Asbestos	19,194	15,143
Bark Wattle	283,060	309,329
Buchu Leaves	38,264	32,071
Coal	1,182,252	1,392,464
Copper	432,464	449,509
Diamonds	9,153,316	12,016,525
Dynamite	19,871	37,001
Feathers, Ostrich	2,609,638	2,953,587
Fish	74,560	106,588
Fodder	44,508	32,520
Fruit	59,807	56,908
Gold	38,342,306	37,589,399
Hides and Skins	1,691,042	2,018,204
Mohair	967,286	876,552
Oil: Whale	150,932	122,692
Sugar	28,200	23,850
Tin Ore	246,329	381,042
Tobacco	24,245	30,385
Wines	18,663	16,651
Wool	4,780,594	5,719,288

88·7 per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1913.

Imports of specie amounted to £1,110,111 in 1911, £1,006,250 in 1912, and £968,236 in 1913.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, in 1913:—

Imports from	Value.	Per cent. of Total.
	£	
United Kingdom	22,141,489	54·87
Australia	2,022,989	5·01
India	1,138,210	2·82
Canada	880,222	2·18
Other British Possessions	662,589	1·64
Total British Possessions	4,704,010	11·66
Total—British Empire	26,845,499	66·53

Imports from	Value.	Per cent. of Total.
Foreign Countries.	£	
Germany	3,524,268	8·73
United States	3,776,307	9·36
Belgium	707,669	1·75
Sweden	731,880	1·81
Holland	854,041	2·12
Brazil	628,414	1·56
France	612,057	1·52
Other Foreign Countries	2,673,754	6·62
Total Foreign Countries	13,508,390	33·47
Total Imports	40,353,889	100·0

1914.

Imports from United Kingdom £16,366,325
Exports to United Kingdom 10,820,118

CITIES AND TOWNS.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PRETORIA.
SEAT OF THE LEGISLATURE, CAPE TOWN.

The following cities had a *white population* exceeding 10,000 at the Census of 1911 :—

City.	Pop. 1904.	Pop. 1911.
Johannesburg (*T.*)	83,363	119,953
Durban (*N.*)	31,302	31,783
Cape Town (*C.*)	44,203	29,863
Pretoria (*T.*)	21,114	29,618
Port Elizabeth (*C.*)	21,987	18,190
Woodstock (*C.*)	21,530	17,957
Germiston (*T.*)	9,123	15,579
Maritzburg (*N.*)	15,806	14,737
Bloemfontein (*O.F.S.*)	15,501	14,720
Kimberley (*C.*)	13,556	13,598
Krugersdorp (*T.*)	6,946	13,132
East London (*C.*)	14,686	12,279
Boksburg (*C.*)	4,175	11,529

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total open mileage at the end of 1914 was 8,486 miles (comprising Cape 3,705, Orange Free State 1,180, Transvaal 2,436, and Natal 1,164), of which 7,978 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 508 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to 31 December, 1914, amounted to £69,804,581, plus £14,973,184 in respect of rolling stock, or a total of £84,777,765, while £1,420,585 was spent in new construction. The gross earnings for 1914 were £11,573,204, and the net loss, after payment of interest, £191,024. Working expenditure (including renewals) amounted to £8,840,208, or 76·4 per cent., of the gross revenue, as compared with £8,964,690, or 72·4 per cent., of the gross revenue.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1914 there were in the Union 1,301 combined post and telegraph offices, 1,150 post offices only, and 339 telegraph offices only—total, 2,790. 96,897,108 inland letters and cards, 47,612,823 newspapers, books, and circulars, and 5,998,515 telegrams were received and dispatched in 1914. The number of money orders issued during the year was 436,541, and the value £2,634,608, while 366,709 orders of the value of £2,125,878 were paid. 3,458,662 postal orders amounting to £2,156,313 were issued, and 2,795,233, valued at £1,669,566, paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £1,015,836, and the expenditure £1,060,231 ; the revenue of the telegraph and telephone service being £635,469, and the expenditure £977,189. 15,021 miles of telegraph line, carrying 50,352 miles of wire, and 85,494 miles of telephone, were open. 6,396 wireless messages were dealt with, as against 6,044 in 1913. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank at the end of 1914 was 242,739, the amount to their credit being £6,287,108.

Shipping.—In 1913 the shipping entered and cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa was :—

Entered—4,349 vessels of 12,939,454 tons net.
Cleared—4,331 ,, ,, 12,911,742 ,,

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The control and management of the railways and harbours, subject to the authority of the Governor-General in Council, are exercised through a Board consisting of a Minister of State as Chairman, and three Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows :—

Chairman, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Sir Thomas Rees Price, K.C.M.G., Thomas Smith McEwen, A.M.I.C.E., Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Hyslop.

Secretary, T. M. Berrangé.

Chief Officers :

General Manager, Johannesburg, W. W. Hoy.
Assistant do., Johannesburg, G. C. S. Clark, C.M.G.
Assistant do., Bloemfontein, W. H. Barrett.
Assistant do., Cape Town, H. Salmon.
Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg, A. M. Tippett, M.I.C.E.
Chief Mech. Engineer, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie.
Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.
Chief Railway Storekeeper, Germiston, C. Cock.
Catering Manager, Johannesburg, R. A. Simmons.

South-West Africa.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies approximately between 17° 18′–29° 10′ S. lat. and 11° 40′–21° E. long., having an estimated area of 322,450 square miles, and a population of about 120,000. The inhabitants are principally Animists. The northern district is known as *Ovamboland*, the central part as *Damaraland* (or *Hereroland*), and the southern portion as *Great Namaqualand*. The white population in 1913 was 14,850. Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries. The exports (valued at £456,850 in 1913) include live stock, guano, horns, hides, wool, meat, ostrich feathers, copper, ore, lead, marble, and diamonds ; the imports (£531,550 in 1913) include foodstuffs, textiles, metal, and hardware. The railways, prior to occupation by the Union Forces, were divided as follows :—(1) The Olavi line, extending from Swakopmund to Tsumeb, with branches from Onguati to Karibib and Otavi to Grootfontein (421 miles). (2) The State (Northern) railways, extending from Swakopmund *viâ* Jakalswater to Karibib and Windhuk (240 miles). (3) The North and South Railway, extending from Windhuk to Keetmanshoop (317 miles). (4) The Southern Railway, extending from Luderitzbuch to Keetmanshoop, with a branch from Seeheim to Kalkfontein (340½ miles). These railways, together with the line from Prieska to Kalkfontein (314½ miles), connecting the S.W. African railways with the Union system, are now controlled and worked by the South African Railways Administration. The line from Prieska to Kalkfontein was constructed in connexion with the recent military operations.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16°25′ to 30°. Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 750 miles, and its breadth 550 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1911.
The Colony	206,860	1,553,630
East Griqualand	7,594	249,088
Tembuland	4,117	236,086
Transkei	2,552	188,895
Walfisch Bay, &c.	430	3,076
Pondoland	3,918	234,637
Bechuanaland	51,254	99,553
Cape Province	276,995	2,564,965

Of the coloured population (1,982,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas. Of the white population (582,377 in 1911), 301,268 were males and 281,109 females. Of the coloured, 954,403 were males and 1,028,185 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1910	55,737	34,974	10,475
1911	57,379	33,480	11,396
1912	60,838	35,686	12,406
1913	58,787	39,532	12,133
1914	62,071	35,688	11,623

Religion.—In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians; Muhammadans 24,189, Jews 16,744; "of no religion" 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Education.—The Province is divided into 121 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction in 120 School Board Districts. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount.

Aided Schools, June 30, 1915, 4,593: enrolment 239,013, attendance 207,501. There are 103,909 European pupils and 135,104 non-European pupils. There are 9,293 teachers. Government expenditure on education for 1912–13, £785,051; 1913–14, £853,448; provincial expenditure (excluding higher education, for which see under Union of South Africa) 1914–15, £919,485.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 15,000 patients were treated in 1913. There is no recognised system of poor law relief, but 1,073 persons received indoor relief during the year.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

CAPITAL, CAPETOWN. Total population (1911), white and coloured, 67,170 (with suburbs, 149,461).

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 123 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 79 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Executive Committee, C. R. Arnold; Daniel Retief; Hon. W. Ross; A. C. A. van Rooy.

Provincial Secretary, N. Janisch, C.M.G. £1,200

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,290 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.
Europeans	97,109	98,114
Indians and Asiatics	100,918	133,439
Natives	910,727	962,490
Total	1,108,754	1,194,043

The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour. The measures taken to control the movements and settlement of the Asiatic population led to serious disturbances in November, 1913.

In 1914 the European births registered numbered 2,771, the deaths 1,043, and the marriages 895. In 1911 there were 564,648 males and 629,395 females.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 3 Government high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 68 primary schools, 2 art schools, 1 agricultural and trades school, 5 Indian schools, and 2 Government schools for coloured children, 111 Government-aided schools, and 154 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 34 Indian schools, 296 native schools, and 19 coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 29,347.

In Durban (population, May 7, 1911, 69,187), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is

now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. C. J. Smythe.
Executive Committee, W. Cochrane, C. E. Lund, F. C. Hollander, J. G. Hunter.
Provincial Secretary, G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1911 showed a population of 1,686,212, of whom 971,555 were males and 714,657 females; the population comprised 420,562 Europeans or whites, 1,219,845 natives, and 45,805 other coloured races. In 1914 there were 28,992 births (15,160 European), 12,094 deaths (4,483 European), and 6,117 marriages (3,934 European).

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1911 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634
Anglican	89,805	51,355
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670
Methodists	27,938	92,969
Roman Catholics	22,312	6,439
Lutherans	6,618	101,271
Other Christians	13,801	24,253
Jews	25,892	...
Hindus, &c.	89	13,672
No Religion	2,460	943,616

Education.—There were 761 schools (15 for coloured children) in 1914, with a total enrolment of 65,805 and an average attendance of 60,599, and 3 normal colleges. There were also 260 native schools, with 15,459 pupils.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1912, 48,609 (white 29,660, coloured 18,949); the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields), population in 1912, 237,220 (white 120,411, coloured 116,809).

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. F. B. Rissik.
Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, B. I. J. van Heerden, T. J. Kleinenberg, C. T. Z. van Veyeren.
Provincial Secretary, A. B. Roberts.

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last three Censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174

In 1911, of the whites, 94,488 were males and 80,701 females; and of the coloured races, 183,030 were males and 169,955 females.

Religion.—In 1911 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175,311: Wesleyans, 88,857; Anglicans, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; and "No Religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives).

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1914 there were 800 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of over 29,500 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,929 (14,760 whites, 12,169 coloured) in 1912. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. C. H. Wessels.
Executive Committee, C. V. Botha, General F. J. W. J. Hattingh, N. C. Havenga, (a vacancy).
Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

Some of the principal urban centres in the Union with over 10,000 inhabitants in 1911, had a white population as follows:—

CENSUS, 1911.

Johannesburg	119,953	Maritzburg	14,737
Durban	31,783	Bloemfontein	14,720
Cape Town	29,863	Kimberley	13,598
Pretoria	29,618	Krugersdorp	13,132
Port Elizabeth	18,190	East London	12,279
Woodstock	17,957	Boksburg	11,529
Germiston	15,579		

Imperial British Dominions.

NOTE.—See also *The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand,* and the *Union of South Africa.* The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 100 (exclusive of 40 members and servants of the Eastern Telegraph Co.), with about 35 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 112 being "turned" during 1914, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1915 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of pasturage for sheep and cattle.

Commandant, Major H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I.
Surgeon, A. C. Rusack, M.B., R.N.
Paymaster, C. F. Webber, R.N.

Transit from London, about 14 days.

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population (Census 1911) of 55,944, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Mayaguana Harbour Island, Great Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1914 being valued at £125,044. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor-oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. A fibre industry is fairly established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1914, £46,685. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Public revenue .	£97,574	£109,753	£76,911
Expenditure	88,077	96,496	102,203
Public debt	47,223	47,223	38,246
Total imports ...	358,111	403,529	367,524
Total exports ...	276,115	263,954	223,491

Governor, W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G. £2,000
Chief Justice, Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.C. 1,000
Colonial Secretary, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G. 600
Attorney-Gen., F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C. 400
Receiver-Gen., T. V. Matthews, I.S.O. 400
President, Legislative Council, Sir Joseph Brown .....
Speaker, House of Assembly, H.G. Malcolm, K.C. .....
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson 350
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller 500
Commandt. of Police, R. H. C. Crawford 400
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae, H. C. Stronge ....(each) £450 to 500
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N. 800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was 171,893 (1,035 per square mile). The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by

which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1912, 16,648), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Revenue	£234,126	£214,864	£223,091
Expenditure	230,339	222,177	236,795
Public debt	436,900	436,900	447,900
Total imports	1,465,431	1,353,159	1,300,073
Total exports	1,085,569	856,618	915,009
Imports from U.K.	559,629	518,611	495,096
Exports to U.K.	91,414	79,334	50,220

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1914, 3,528,140, of which 2,730,629 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Private Sec. & A.D.C., A. T. de M. Martin 200
Colonial Secretary, Maj. the Hon. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. 750
Officer Commanding Local Forces, W. E. Clark.
Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. .....
Clerk, do., H. W. Collymore.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250
Clerk, do., C. P. Bowen 400
Attorney-General, Hon. C. P. Clarke, K.C. 1,000
Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C.... *and fees* 250
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips..... 700
Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. ... 600
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, W. E. Clark..... 600
Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. 500
Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes..... 400
Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. 600
Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B..... 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles ; transit, 13 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (Census 1911) a population of 18,994, of whom 6,691 are white, exclusive of army and navy. The estimated population on Jan. 1, 1915, was 20,000 (7,137 white, and 13,306 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527 ; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron refits.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown ; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,303 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1911), 2,627.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Public revenue	£83,629	£80,576	£80,504
Public expenditure	78,210	87,779	89,575
Public debt, Dec. 31	45,500	45,500	45,500
Total Imports	637,178	570,575	565,611
Total Exports	116,586	90,695	106,661
Imports from U.K.	170,779	154,988	133,174
Exports to U.K.	2,277	5,437	5,721

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B. £3,300
A.D.C. (vacant) .....
Colonial Secretary & Registrar-General, (vacant)..... *and fees* 500
Attorney-General, Reginald Gray, K.C. ... 500
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. 500
Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff..... 800
Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and A. W. Bluck ..... *fees.*
Solicitor-General, O. T. Middleton ..... *fees.*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker..... £400

Naval Officer in Charge, Commander D. Tatton Brown, R.N.
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Bt. Col. W. R. Winter.
General Staff Officer (2nd Grade), Maj. J. S. Jervis.
C.R.A., Lt.-Col. A. J. Saltren-Willett, R.G.A.
Paymaster, Maj. J. V. F. S. Whitmarsh.
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. G. W. Tate, R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles ; transit, 13 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of over 900 miles. The population is 208,183, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous

(Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residences. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
*Revenue	$1,508,285	$1,794,360	$1,782,377
Expenditure ...	909,380	990,386	1,020,151
Exports	5,662,908	7,398,128	6,260,281
Imports	5,476,214	5,438,897	4,755,283

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Exports of leaf tobacco, (1911) $2,143,316; (1912) $2,264,378; (1913) $2,919,970; (1914) $1,892,305. Rubber (1914), $1,615,461; timber (1914), $863,666.

Coal.—Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 4,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory. Large sums have been expended in equipping the colliery with modern machinery, and it is anticipated that the industry will become a most important factor in the progress of North Borneo.

Railway.—A railway has been constructed from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, to Melalap in the interior, a distance of about 100 miles. From Jesselton it runs down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, whence it turns inland. There is a branch from Beaufort to Weston on the coast, a distance of 20 miles.

There are four Wireless stations in the country. These are situated at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, and Sebatik.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton. There are numerous Chinese settlements.

The British North Borneo Company.

Court of Directors.

Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*).
Edward Dent, Esq. (*Vice-Chairman*).
Vice-Admiral Sir Bouverie F. Clark, K.C.B.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Major-General Sir A. E. Turner, K.C.B.
G. E. B. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
London Offices: 37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.
Secretary, Harington G. Forbes.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant, W. P. Flynn.
Registrar, P. Cutler.
Chief Clerk, C. F. Collins.

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency A. C. Pearson £1,600
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser (*with allowance* $1,200) $6,100
Asst. Govt. Sec., T. A. Robertson 2,760
Judicial Commr., S. Sawrey-Cookson 5,600
Commandant, Maj. C. H. Harington 6,100
Finance Commissioner, J. McDowell £1,000
Residents:—
Sandakan, W. W. Smith (*acting*) $4,200
West Coast, E. H. Barraut 6,600
Kudat, F. J. Moysey (*Officer-in-Charge*) 3,960
East Coast, G. C. Irving (*acting*) 4,200
Interior, H. W. L. Bunbury 4,800
Auditor, C. P. Van Kinschot 4,800
Principal Medical Officer, W. B. Orme..... £800
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley ... $4,800
Supt. of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark (*with allowance* $1,800) 4,800
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, R. Scott-Atkinson 4,800
Supt. of Public Works, F. S. Budden 6,000
Genl. Manager of Railways, J. W. Watson £1,000
Protector of Labour, R. G. L. Horton (*acting*).

* Exclusive of land sales.

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, *suc.* May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the estimated population being 30,000 (1911). The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunei, S. Codrington (F. W. Douglas, *acting*).

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 90,277 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1914, was estimated at 309,938, of whom 134,463 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 150,000 acres (of which 68,000 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1914 was 34·4, and the death-rate 24·5 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 65 per cent. of

the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1914 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,559,570; rum, £231,839; gold, 63,803 oz., valued at £232,085; diamonds, 9,705 carats, valued at £18,166; timber, £16,954; and balata, £112,728. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 1,603 miles of post-office telephone wire and 530 of telegraph lines, with 72 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 48,802.

	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.
Public revenue	£580,446	£608,633	£586,598
Public expenditure	575,856	592,532	622,025
Total debt	884.615	883,415	882,115
	1912.	1913.	1914.
Total imports	1,703,355	1,694,155	1,766,094
Domestic exports...	1,576,988	1,992,884	2,356,892
Imports from U.K.	898,458	922,437	801,949
Exports to the U.K.	725,626	1,068,550	1,138,340

Governor, His Excellency Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. £5,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)
Government Sec., C. Clementi ..... £1,350 to £1,500
Attorney-Gen., J. J. Numan, K.C., LL.D. ..... £1,350 to £1,500
Auditor-Gen., W. J. Robson £800
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King 800
Government Emigration Agent in India, R. P. Gibbes 1,000
Colonial Treasurer, R. Clifton Grannum... 800
Compt. of Customs, J. M. Reid 800
Chief Commissory, H. A. Cameron 650
Comng. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. G. C. de Rinzy 750
Insp. of Prisons, Capt. B. V. Shaw 500
Director of Public Works, E. C. Buck 800
Postmaster-General, N. Farrar 700
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, K. S. Wise, M.B. 1,000
Commr. of Lands & Mines, F. Fowler 800
Harbour Master, F. W. Kirby 500
Solicitor-Gen., C. Rees Davies 750
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major 1,600
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,250; J. K. D. Hill 1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 15½ days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Thursdays from Southampton.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 40,458—20,374 males and 20,084 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood; export of mahogany, 1914, 13,858,327 ft. Sugar is grown, and rubber and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at $2 per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about $1·25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 25c. to 30c. per acre. There are 53 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1911), 10,478.

	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
Public revenue.....	$575,243	$590,982	$513,149
Public expenditure	425,496	609,441	596,978
	1912.	1913.	1914.
Public debt	$946,415	$946,415	$946,415
Total imports	3,496,908	3,185,368	2,980,406
Total exports	2,856,143	3,126,225	2,918,775
Imports from U.K.	666,765	700,859	502,833
Exports to U.K. ...	309,336	381,625	307,066

Gov. and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G. $8,748
Private Sec., J. Craig 840
Colonial Sec., Robert Walter ..... *and house* 3,500
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry 2,916
Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. 3,402
Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld 3,645
Executive and Electrical Engineer, Morton Cuthbert 1,944
Prin. Medical Officer, J. H. Hugh Harrison 2,916
Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt 1,620
Colonial Postmaster, L. R. Hulse..... 2,000
Chief Justice, R. B. Roden 4,374
Attorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone..... 2,916
Registrar-General, R. H. Furness 1,944
Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips 1,800
Auditor, J. Craig 2,066

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days.

BRITISH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year they

Dominions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Somaliland (Berbera)	68,000	300,000
East Africa Protectorate (Nairobi)	400,000	4,000,000
Uganda (Kampala)		2,500,000
Zanzibar (Zanzibar)	1,000	200,000
Nyasaland (Zomba)	40,000	1,000,000
Total	509,000	8,000,000

declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*: from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*: the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, part of the Somali Coast, and the territory from the Umba to the river Juba, form *British* Protectorates, the boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast.

The Imperial Government, through the Colonial Office, took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa, now styled Nyasaland, was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Dominions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Gambia (Bathurst)	4,000	146,000
Gold Coast (Accra)		860,000
Ashanti	120,000	290,000
Northern Territories		360,000
Sierra Leone (Freetown)	4,000	80,000
Protectorate	30,000	1,000,000
Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	77,880	8,000,000
Northern Nigeria (Zungeru)	256,000	9,000,000
Total	491,880	19,736,000

The West Coast of Africa has been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they supplied slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished at the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the slave trade was suppressed, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products. The British territories therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern territories), and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons; and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These territories were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements, in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural

produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the native inhabitants suffer from malarial fever, but a very great improvement in this respect has been effected of recent years as the result of the closer study of tropical ailments and greater regard to personal and public hygiene. British authority has been extended by the gradual addition of Protectorates as dependencies to the Colonies above mentioned, and through the action of the Royal Niger Company, which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern and Northern Nigeria in 1900. Germany, at the outbreak of the war, possessed the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The West Indies, so named in 1492 by Columbus, who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30′ to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divisible into three main groups.—I. Greater Antilles, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq. miles) and *Hispaniola* (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent; Jamaica and its dependencies, British; and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States. II. Bahamas, which are entirely British. III. Lesser Antilles, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Venezuela, and the United States. The total area of the Archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are *Independent*, 12,300 *British*, 3,750 *United States*, 1,350 *French*, 430 *Netherlands*, 140 *Danish*, and 90 *Venezuelan*. The

Islands and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Greater Antilles :—		
Jamaica (Kingston)	4,450	855,600
Cayman Islands (Georgetown)	225	5,600
Bahamas :—		
Bahamas (Nassau)	4,400	56,000
Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk)	170	5,700
Lesser Antilles :—		
Barbados	166	196,000
Leeward Islands—		
Antigua (St. John's)	108	31,500
Barbuda	75	750
St. Kitts (Basseterre)	68	26,000
Nevis (Charlestown)	50	13,000
Anguilla	35	4,000
Dominica (Roseau)	300	34,000
Montserrat (Plymouth)	33	12,200
Virgin Islands (Road Town)	58	5,600
Windward Islands—		
Grenada (St. George's)	134	57,000
St. Lucia (Port Castries)	233	48,700
St. Vincent (Kingstown)	150	42,000
Trinidad and Tobago—		
Trinidad (Port of Spain)	1,750	309,500
Tobago (Scarborough)	114	20,750
Various Islets	31	—
Total	12,550	1,733,900

trade of the Archipelago is principally with the United States; the exchange of trade between the British West India Islands and the United Kingdom in 1912 is shown below :—

Principal Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1914 (*Board of Trade*). Total, £2,722,901.

Apparel, &c.	£100,882	Iron & Steel Manufs.	£131,270
Beer and Ale	67,623	Soap	107,547
Cottons	528,361	Woollens	75,471
Machinery	142,157		

Total Exports to the United Kingdom, 1914 (*Board of Trade*). Total, £2,372,802.

Cocoa, Raw	£589,118	Oranges	£33,581
Coffee	22,156	Rum	174,683
Cotton, Raw	189,941	Sugar	508,168
Bananas	291,983		

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W., parallels of 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas."

The islands were originally a rendezvous for pirates, as is evidenced by the finding every now and again of "treasure" buried in the earth close to the sea coast.

There is very little sickness attributable to the climate and no malarial fever or other tropical or sub-tropical disease. The birth rate in 1913 was 22, the death rate 7 per 1,000. The population in June, 1911, was 5,564 (2,322 white, 2,211 coloured, and 1,031 black). The inhabitants lead a seafaring life; the principal industries are coco-nut planting, turtle fishing, and cattle raising. A turtle canning factory has recently been established in Georgetown.

The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by the "Justices and Vestry," in the same manner as the government of the Turks Islands. The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1911) 1,449.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, A. C. Robinson, B.A. (and *fees* and allowance) £300

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Revenue	£3,243	£5,047
Expenditure	3,076	2,840
Reserve Fund	3,000	5,008

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53½′–9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 48′–81° 52′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1911) was 4,110,367, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1914, in acres, were:—Rice, 685,747; other grain, 130,314; tea, 486,536; coffee, 513; coco-nuts, 975,503; rubber, 168,178; cinchona, 100; cinnamon, 46,133; cocoa, 34,129; and tobacco, 12,841. The live stock in 1914 included 1,484,453 horned cattle, 64,491 sheep, 189,761 goats, 84,321 pigs, and 4,372 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the Island, yielded a revenue of Rs.2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 672 miles of railway open, 578 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 94 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1914 the post and telegraph offices numbered 500, there being 5,965 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island. Four of the ten unofficial members are elected, the rest nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1913-14.
Public revenue	Rs.67,221,963.95
Public expenditure	69,367,397.18
Public debt	106,145,825.84

	1914
Total imports	176,967,156
Total exports	219,374,046
Imports from U.K.	51,504,240
Exports to U.K.	115,558,829

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 251,338).

Governor, Sir J. Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Rs.105,000
A.D.C., Capt. J. F. H. Nugent	£300
Priv. Sec., W. T. Southorn	800
Commdg. Forces, Brig.-Gen. F. Hacket-Thompson, C.B.	Rs.23,480
Colonial Secretary, Hon. R. E. Stubbs	£2,000
Principal Assistant do., E. B. Denham	900
2nd do., A. G. Clayton	900
3rd Assistant, E. B. F. Sueter	800
4th Assistant, H. M.-M. Moore	450
Controller of Revenue, Hon. A. S. Pagden	Rs.20,250
Colonial Auditor, W. W. Woods	£700
Treasurer, Hon. B. Senior, I.S.O.	1,450
Government Agents:—	
Western Province, Hon. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G.	Rs.18,562
Central, Hon. C. S. Vaughan	18,562
Northern, B. Horsburgh	18,000
North-West, C. R. Cumberland	17,437
Southern, Hon. R. B. Hellings	19,125
Eastern, B. Hill	18,000
North Central, H. R. Freeman	19,125
Uva, F. Bartlett	16,312
Sabaragamuwa, R. N. Thaine	£900
Surveyor-General, R. S. Templeton	Rs.15,750
Director Pub. Works, T. H. Chapman	£1,300
Postmaster-General, F. J. Smith	Rs.16,312
Prin. Collector of Customs, Hon. F. Bowes	16,875
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Alexander Wood Renton, K.C.	£2,250

Sen. Puisne Judge, Hon. G. F.M. Ennis	1,400
Puisne Judge, Hon. W. S. Shaw	1,400
Do. do. Hon. T. de Sampayo	1,400
District Judge, Colombo, H. A. Loos	1,200
Do. do. Kandy, F. R. Dias	1,200
Do. do. Galle, P. E. Pieris	1,100
Do. do. Jaffna, M. S. Shresta	1,100
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Anton Bertram, K.C.	1,450
Solicitor-Gen., T. F. Garvin	1,200
Registrar-General, W. L. Kindersley	Rs.16,312
Director of Education, J. Harward	£1,150
Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Hon. G. J. Rutherford	1,400
Police, H. L. Dowbiggin	1,100
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton	1,200
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene	1,400

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 17′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the Census of April 2, 1911, numbered 274,108, of whom 20·59 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1914 the wine export was 900,784 gals., and that of spirits 41,542 gals., the bulk of the wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was, until November, 1914, when it was formally annexed to the British Empire, still nominally part of the Ottoman Empire, the amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly being £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in respect of the produce of State lands, and 4,166,220 okes of salt in kind (an oke = 2·8 lb.). This sum was not actually paid to the Sultan, but retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 18 members, 6 being official and 12 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 16,052 in 1911; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,262), Limassol (10,302), Famagusta (5,327), Kyrenia (1,726), and Paphos (3,435).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrychow, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, leaving Port Said every Wednesday.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Revenue	£334,685	£341,816	£290,110
Expenditure	258,661	296,165	316,414
	1912.	1913.	1914.
Total imports	£706,169	£675,145	£569,216
Total exports	789,415	699,913	550,239
Imports from U.K.	175,129	176,755	146,391
Exports to U.K.	241,561	120,713	163,695

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj. Sir John Eugene Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.E.	£3,000
A.D.C. & Private Sec. (vacant)	200
Chief Secretary, Capt. C. W. J. Orr, R.A.	870
Chief Assistant Sec., J. C. D. Fenn	450
Commissioners:—	
Nicosia, C. S. Cade	500
Larnaca, C. B. Wodehouse	650
Limassol, Maj. W. N. Bolton	580
Famagusta, F. R. S. Baxendale	550
Paphos, Major G. C. Bayly	500
Kyrenia, E. E. McDonald	450
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring	660
Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. D. Ansell, I.S.O.	550
Registrar-General, F. O. J. Ongley	610
Auditor, E. du Boulay	£450 to 575
Chief Justice, Sir C. R. Tyser	1,080
Puisne Judge, Stanley Fisher	820
Presidents of District Courts:—	
Nicosia, J. R. Holmes	580
Larnaca, W. H. H. Thorne	550
Limassol, A. L. C. Stuart	580
Famagusta, J. C. Macaskie	550
Paphos, W. T. Porter	500
Kyrenia, H. A. Bros	500
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell	820
Chief Commdt. Police, Capt. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O.	550
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. R. A. Cleveland	550
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham	£340 to 390
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore	£400 to 450
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan	450
Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill	550
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. A. Day	600
Director Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls	550

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 6 to 9 days.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

A British Protectorate was announced over the territories of the Imperial British East Africa Company on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895. The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native chiefs.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda.

The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office. The title of "Commissioner" was changed to "Governor" in 1907, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyauza, (8) Northern Frontier District, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Nyeri, Naivasha, Kisumu, and Moyale. Of the provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 300 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kiambu, Nandi, Wadelai on the Nile, Machakos, Mumias, Nyeri, and Fort Hall. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 25,000, of whom 1,200 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, fibre, and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

Communication with England by Union Castle Line *vid* Suez Canal.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Revenue	£729,078	£952,525	£1,123,798
Expenditure	772,354	961,178	1,115,899
Imports	1,247,260	1,808,343	2,147,937
Exports	1,016,898	1,203,201	1,039,252

Shipping entered, 1913-14, 1,791,081 tons.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Henry Conway Belfield, C.M.G. £3,000
(and £1,000 duty allowance)
A.D.C., H. F. G. Tudor Owen 250
Chief Secretary, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. ... 1,000
(and £100 duty allowance)
Asst. do., W. J. Monson..... 750
Provincial Commrs., J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £810; S. L. Hinde, £760; C. R. W. Lane, £750; W. T. McClellan, £750; and F. W. Isaac £600
Chief Justice, R. W. Hamilton (£100 *duty*) 1,000
Judges, A. T. Bonham Carter (£80 *duty*); A. F. Ehrhardt (£70 *duty*)..... £800 & 700
Land Officer, R. B. Wright (£60 *duty*) 600 to 800
Treasurer, H. P. Espie (£70 *duty*) ... 700 to 900
Attorney-Gen., J. W. Barth (£90 *duty*) ... 900
Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, I.S.O. (£60 *duty*) ..... £600 to 800
Commandant of 3rd Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. B. R. Graham (£144 *duty*) £700 to 900
P.M.O., A. D. Milne, M.B. (£70 *duty*) £700 to 900
Insp. Gen., Police, E. Africa and Uganda, Maj. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O. .....£600 to 800
Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross (£70 *duty*) .....£700 to 900
General Manager, Uganda Railway, B. Eastwood (£150 *duty*) ..... £1,500 to 1,800
Director of Agriculture, A. C. Macdonald £800 to 1,000
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe (£50 *duty*) .....£500 to 700
Dir. of Surveys, Capt. L. N.F.I.King, R.E. 800

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN
(BRITISH PROTECTORATE).

(*A*)—EGYPT.

Sultan, His Highness Hussein Kámil, G.C.B.; *b.* Nov. 21, 1853; created Sultan of Egypt, Dec. 19, 1914.
Heir Apparent, H.H. Prince Kamil ed-Din, *b.* 1875.

Council of Ministers.

Financial Adviser, Lord Edward Cecil, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Hussein Rushdi Pasha, G.C.M.G.
Adviser, Sir Ronald Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Justice, Abd-el-Khálek Sarwát Pasha.
Adviser, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.

War and Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha, K.C.M.G.
Under Secretary (Public Works), Sir M. MacDonald, K.C.M.G.
Education, Adli Yeghen Pasha.
Adviser, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.
Finance, Yusuf Wahba Pasha.
Under Sec., Hon. R. C. Lindsay, M.V.O.
General Manager, Govt. Railways, Col. Sir G. A. Macaulay, K.C.M.G.
General Director of Customs, A. King-Lewis, C.M.G.
General Director of Ports and Lighthouses, Rear-Adm. H. R. Robinson, R.N.
Postmaster-General, N. T. Borton Pasha.
Director-General, Survey Department, E. M. Dowson.
Foreign Affairs, This Ministry is under the control of H.M. High Commissioner.
Under Secretary, Negîb Ghali Pasha.
Agriculture, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha.
Waqfs (Pious Foundations), Ibrahim Fathi Pasha.

Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Area and Population.—Egypt is a British Protectorate, by proclamation of December 18, 1914, and lies in the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between 22°-31° 35′ N. lat. and 16°-37° E. long. The total area is 363,181 square miles, with a population at the census of 1907 of 11,287,359, of whom 10,366,046 are Egyptians, 635,012 Bedouins, 65,162 Nubians, and 221,139 foreigners (69,725 Turks, 61,973 Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British, 14,591 French and Tunisians, 7,704 Austro-Hungarians, 2,410 Russians, 1,847 Germans, 2,116 other Europeans, and 1,385 Persians). At the same date, Muhammadans numbered 10,466,286, Christians 881,692, Jews 36,635, and other religions 206.

Government.—By *firman* of 13 Feb., 1841, the office of *Vali*, or governor, was made hereditary in the person of Muhammed Ali (1805-1848) under the title of Khedive, subsequent rulers being Ibrahim (1848), Abbas I. (1848-1854), Said (1854-1863), Ismail (1863-1879), Tewfik (1879-1892), Abbas II. (1902-1914), and the present ruler, the Sultan of Egypt (1914). There is a Council of Ministers appointed by the Sultan, with a President who acts as Prime Minister. The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council. When approved and signed by the Sultan these decrees become law. The British Financial Adviser attends the meetings of the Council, but has no vote. There is a Legislative Council of 39 members, and a General Assembly consisting of the Legislative Council, the Council of Ministers, and 46 members elected by the people. These bodies are mainly consultative, the legislative power resting with the Sultan and his Ministers.

Local Government.—For the purposes of Local Government, the chief towns (Alexandria, Cairo, Ismailia and Port Said, and Suez) constitute governorates (*muhâfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), subdivided into districts (*markaz*). There are provincial councils, with restricted powers of local government.

Justice.—Justice is administered under four distinct systems, all except the Consular Courts being supervised by the Ministry of Justice, to which a British Judicial Adviser is attached. The systems are (1) *Mehkemehs*, or Courts of the Cadis, administering Muhammadan Law following the Hanafite Rite; (2) *Native Tribunals*, containing native and foreign judges, and dealing with criminal charges against natives and with civil charges in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects; (3) *Mixed Tribunals*, founded in 1876, and dealing principally with civil actions between foreigners of different nationalities and between foreigners and natives; and (4) *Consular Courts* (of the 15 Powers possessing rights to them by treaty), with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judging civil actions between foreigners of the same nationality.

Defence.—The *Egyptian Army* is recruited by compulsory service, from which exemption is granted to professors, students, &c., and may be purchased for £E20. The Commander-in-Chief is appointed by the Sultan, with the consent of the British Government. The *British Army of Occupation*, since the outbreak of war in Europe, has undergone many changes, and it is impossible to give any definite information as to the number and nature of the troops stationed there. The Commander-in-Chief at present is Lt.-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, K.C.B.

Education.—Primary education is conducted in *maktabs*, or elementary vernacular schools, some of which are under native management and some under the control of the Ministry of Education. Native education is completed at the Azhar University at Cairo, the principal university of the Moslem world. There are also Government Secondary, Special and Technical Schools, and Professional Colleges of Law, Medicine, Education, and Engineering. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, has been founded at Cairo.

Production and Industry.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 232,440,000 statute acres, of which about 7,000,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Such portions of the alluvial tracts as can be irrigated by the Nile (about 5½ million acres in 1912) are cultivable, irrigation being employed for this purpose on (*a*) the basin system, the land being divided into rectangular areas of varying size and surrounded by banks, between which the waters of the Nile are admitted during the flood season (August), and there retained for about 40 days, when it is run off and seed is sown broadcast on the land; and (*b*) the *perennial* system, consisting of deep canals containing water all the year round and enabling two or more crops to be grown. For irrigation purposes barrages have been built at Esna and Assiût, and others in the Nile delta have been restored and improved; while a storage dam has been constructed at Aswân, and a barrage built at Zifta. The increase in the value of the land owing to these labours is enormous, and some 2,000,000 acres have been added to the cultivable area.

The corn crops include wheat, barley, maize (autumn and summer), rice (autumn and summer), and beans; while cotton of excellent quality is grown, the crop in 1912-13 being 7,610,000 *kantars* (99 lb.). Clover, sugar-cane, and onions are also largely grown, and there are some 30,000 acres of orchards and market gardens. The live stock included 601,136 cattle, 568,388

buffaloes, 39,824 horses, 22,475 mules, and 632,436 donkeys.

Minerals.—Building stone, clays, gypsum, gold, lead and zinc ores, manganese ores, natron, nitrate of soda, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridots, salt, and turquoise are produced on a commercial scale; and alum, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel, ochres, ornamental stones, and sulphur are known to exist in more or less important quantities.

Manufactures.—There are some cotton mills in the Delta for the manufacture of rough calico; and in Upper Egypt are sugar, rice, and flour mills, and a certain amount of pottery is made. Cigarette factories centre at Cairo and Alexandria, from imported tobacco.

Communications.—The total length of the Egyptian State Railways on 31 March, 1915, was 1,567 miles. 24,214,500 passengers and 3,593,951 tons of merchandise were carried during 1914, the net receipts being £E1,061,900. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. In addition to the Government lines, there are 816 miles of light railways exploited by public companies. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,687 vessels (3,299,000 tons) entered and 1,699 vessels (3,332,000 tons) cleared in 1914. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1914 to vessels entered 752, cleared 776. There were, in 1914, 1,937 post offices and stations, dealing with inland correspondence, 48,849,000; foreign, despatched, 13,252,000; received, 19,434,000; and on March 31, 1915, 4,476 miles of telegraphs, with 14,189 miles of wire, over which 3,353,545 messages were transmitted during 1914.

	1914–15. (1 Apr.–31 Mar.)	1915–16.
Public revenue .....*	£E18,162,000*	£E15,900,000
Public expenditure	18,162,000	15,900,000
Annual debt charge	3,933,571	3,933,571

	1913.	1914.
Imports (Merchandise)	£E27,865,195	£E21,725,000
Exports ,,	31,662,065	24,092,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1914, £7,933,746:—

Coal and Coke ..	£1,988,447	Machinery	£547,144
Corn (Wheatflour)	162,811	Telegraph Cables & Appliances.....	23,566
Copper	84,797	Woollens	238,601
Cottons	2,793,920		
Iron Manufactures	461,326		

Exports to U.K., 1914, £17,096,154:—

Raw Cotton . ..	£13,682,095	Leather	£48,398
Cotton Seeds....	1,735,778	Onions.....	209,832
Oilseed Cake ..	374,542	Wool.....	136,955
Eggs	387,776		

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1907), 654,476; Alexandria, chief port, pop. 332,246; Tantah, 54,437; Port Said, 49,884; Mehalla el Kubra, 47,955; Mansûra, 40,279; Damanhûr, 38,752; and Zagazig, 34,999. In Upper Egypt Assiût has 39,442 inhabitants and Medinet el Fayûm, 37,320.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

Cairo—British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. £7,600
Councillor of Embassy, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. 900
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G. (*temporary*).
2nd Secretary, Hon. Mervyn Herbert 300
3rd Secretary, H. Lloyd Thomas £250
,, ,, Hon. John Cecil 250
Hon. Attaché, John Gordon 250
Archivist, A. R. Craig .....£300 to 400
Consul, Arthur D. Alban 800
Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrs..... 700
Vice-Consul, G. G. Knox .....400 to 500
Medical Adviser, Alexander Murison, M.D.
Birket-es-Sab—Consular-Agent, Alex. W. Murdoch.
Mansourah—Cons. Agent, Fredk. Murdoch.
Zagazig—Vice-Consul, G. Diacono.
Alexandria—Consul-Gen., Donald Andreas Cameron, C.M.G. £1,200
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. B. Geary .....£400 to 500
,, *Chaplain (Scotch)*, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.
,, *Surgeon*, A. Morrison, M.D. £375
Tantah—Cons.-Agent, E. Erba (*acting*).
Port Said—Consul, F. G. Freeman £700
,, *Vice-Cons.*, B. A. Were (*acting*) £350 to 450
Suez—Vice-Consul, W. A. Fox-Strangways (*acting*).

Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days, or by P. & O. mail *viâ* Brindisi, 5 days.

(*A*)—THE SUDAN.

I. Central Administration.

Governor-General, His Excellency General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).
Private Sec., Maj. G. S. Symes, D.S.O.
Mil. Sec., Maj. R. J. Rees-Mogg.
Asst. Priv. Sec., A. W. Keown-Boyd.
A.D.C., Maj. F. W. L. Edwards.
Civil Secretary, Lt.-Col. L. O. F. Stack, C.M.G.
Asst. do., Maj. M. J. Wheatley.
Sudan Agent (Cairo) and Director of Intelligence, Lt.-Col. G. F. Clayton, C.M.G.
Asst. Director of Intelligence, C. A. Willis.
Intelligence Officer, Capt. R. P. Lewis.
Legal Secretary, E. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.
Advocate-General, R. H. Dun.
Chief Justice, Wasey Sterry.
Financial Secretary, Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.
Director of Surveys, Maj. H. D. Pearson, R.E.
Director of Education, J. W. Crowfoot.
Director of Medical Dept., E. S. Crispin, M.D. (*acting*).
Gen. Manager of Railways, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Steamers, Lt.-Commander W. B. Drury, R.N.
Director of Public Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Maj. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.
Director Veterinary Dept., Maj. F. U. Carr.
Director of Repression of Slavery
Director of Customs, Capt. C. McKey.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

North.

Berber (Damer), C. B. Browne.
Dongola (Merowe), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
Halfa (Halfa), C. E. Lyall.
Red Sea (Port Sudan), Lt.-Col. C. E. Wilson.

Centre.

Blue Nile (Wad Medani), G. E. Iles.
Khartoum (Khartoum), R. E. More.
White Nile (Dueim), K. C. P. Struve.

* £E1 = £1 0s. 6½d. or £E·975 = £1 sterling.

East.

Kassala (*Kassala*), Capt. C. H. Townsend.
Sennar (*Sinja*), Maj. A. Cameron.

West.

Kordofan (*Obeid*), Capt. R. V. Savile.

South.

Bahr-el-Ghazal (*Wau*), Maj. R. M. Fielden.
Mongalla (*Mongalla*), Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.
Nuba Mountains (*Talodi*), Capt. R. S. Wilson.
Upper Nile (*Malakal*), Maj. F. W. Woodward, D.S.O.

II. Egyptian Department represented.

Inspector-General of Irrigation,

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt at 22° N. lat. to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza at 2° 19′ N. lat. and reaches from the French Sahara (about 18° 15′ E. long.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (38° 30′ N. long.), being about 1,400 miles from north to south and 1,200 miles from east to west at its extreme limits, with a total area of 984,520 square miles. The estimated population is close on 3,000,000, composed of Arabs, Negroes, and Nubians (of mixed Arab-Negro blood), with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans.

Government.—The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided (since 1910) by a Council, nominated from amongst the officials of the Government. All ordinances and laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Sudan does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt, and has its own civil and criminal codes based on those of India and Egypt.

Local Government.—The Condominium is divided into 13 Provinces (*mudirias*) under governors, and is sub-divided into districts (*mamurias*). The governors are all British, and are principally British officers of the Egyptian Army.

Dar Fur.—West of the province of Kordofan and north of Bahr-el-Ghazal is the tributary state of Dar Fur (capital, El Fasher), with an area of about 150,000 square miles, administered by Sultan Ali Dinar.

Defence.—Several regiments of the Egyptian Army are stationed in the Sudan, which forms an excellent recruiting ground, and the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army is Governor-General of the Sudan. A detached body of the British Army is quartered at Khartoum, under the command of the Governor-General. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadia*) are under provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to native Koran schools there are over fifty elementary vernacular schools under the control of the Education Department; seven primary schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, Berber, Wad Medani, Halfa, Suakim and Atbara, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic; a secondary school at Khartoum (Gordon College); a training college (also at Gordon College); and technical and trade schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, and Kassala.

Production and Industry.—About 2,000,000 acres were under cultivation in 1912, and this area is being extended by irrigation canals, from which the Nile water is distributed over the land by means of water canals, and by the basin system (*see* Egypt) in the Dongola *mudiria*. The chief crop is *dura* (African millet), which forms the staple food of the Sudanese. Wheat, barley, dates, lentils, beans, onions, and melons are also grown, and ground nuts and sesame are produced for oil, while an excellent quality of cotton is also grown. The forests of the south-west and south contain valuable timber, and gum and rubber are derived from the forests of Kordofan and the valley of the Blue Nile. The live stock includes camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and asses, while ostrich farms are established in the central region. Gold was once worked in large quantities, and the mines of Um Nabardi and Gabait have been reopened. Lignite, iron, and copper are known to exist, and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr-el-Ghazal *mudiria*.

Communications.—In 1914 about 1,500 miles of railway were open for traffic. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal; and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telephone lines being 4,965 miles in 1912. There are 68 post and telegraph offices.

	1913.	1914.
Revenue	£E1,654,000	£E1,453,000
Expenditure	1,614,000	1,531,000
Imports	2,141,800	1,908,700
Exports	1,185,200	1,020,200

CAPITAL, Khartoum, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. Population about 18,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (35,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (43,000), the former Mahdist capital. The journey from Cairo to Khartoum by Egyptian State Railways takes 4½ days. The mails leave Cairo twice weekly.

(*C*)—THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares, the purchase price being £4,000,000, and their value on 31 March, 1915, £29,993,000.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 37 metres (121 ft. 5 in.), having cost £24,000,000 to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·14 metres (37 feet). By a convention, signed on 29 Oct., 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1911, £5,331,779; in 1912, £5,397,731; in 1913, £5,012,024; and in 1914, £4,832,340.

The present rate of transit dues is 6fr. 25c. per ton, and 3fr. 75c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1914 amounted to 120 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 96·73 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance.

The following table shows the number and

tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1910, with the percentage of British vessels :—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1910	4,533	16,581,898	62·9
1911	4,969	18,324,800	63·0
1912	5,373	20,275,120	63·4
1913	5,085	20,033,884	60·2
1914	4,802	19,410,000	66·5

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1914 of 3,223. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part, with the exception of one station situated in a sheltered position on the West Falkland, where a considerable crop of hay is grown. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1913 were wool, whale-oil and guano, tallow hides and sheepskins. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1914 was 518,144. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Nonconformist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands; the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station); the Sandwich Group; and a part of the mainland of the Antarctic, known as Graham's Land.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Public revenue.....	£22,155	£40,729	£42,932
Expenditure	22,527	25,240	36,046
Total imports	93,264	239,222	223,379
Total exports	615,180	1,460,219	1,505,464
Imports from U.K....	82,453	152,958	163,443
Exports to U.K.	378,843	730,944	510,110

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 3 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency William Douglas Young, C.M.G. .....(*and fees*) £1,500
Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. C. F. Cordell 600
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson.....£300 to 400
Colonial Surveyor, Hon. A. H. B. Pearce... 425
Chief Justice, The Governor.
Postmaster, &c., M. Craigie Halkett 350

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1911), 925.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *vid* Punta Arenas or Monte Video.

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,435 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, bêche-de-mer, copra, and coco-nut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1914 were sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, and molasses. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 11 official and 9 unofficial members, of whom 7 are elected and 2 (natives) nominated by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1914) was estimated at 155,167 (88,775 native Fijians 53,589 East Indian immigrants, 4,453 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1912.	1913.	1914
Public income	£285,947	£266,037	£279,845
Public expenditure	251,745	258,793	307,352
Public debt	*82,815	†71,915	‡60,715
Total imports	940,044	903,968	927,238
From Brit. Dominions	848,359	824,772	818,982
Total exports	1,058,960	1,425,940	1,389,865
To Brit. Dominions	1,056,625	1,416,419	1,333,357

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1914), 5,122.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (*and £1,000 as High Comm. of W. Pacific*) £3,000

* £30,825; † £28,815; ‡ £20,815 Debts to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.

Chief Justice, His Hon. Charles Simon Davson, LL.B. (*and £300 as Chief Jud. Commr. (W. P.)* £1,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. ... 1,000
Asst. Do., A. Montgomerie 550
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. K. Young, K.C. ... 850
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. G. W. A. Lynch 800
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. Dyson Blair 600
Native Commissioner, Hon. K. J. Allardyce 625
Agent-General of Immigration, Hon. R. M. Booth 575
Receiver-General, Hon. R. S. D. Rankine... 700
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. A. Miller 900
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General, R. Greene (*and £50 as Registrar, High Commissioners Court*) 450
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff, Hon. Islay McOwan 600
Local Auditor, E. H. Morris (*and £50 as Auditor, Western Pacific*) 550
Colonial Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian 500
Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander... 600

Suva is 11,000 miles from London ; transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver, about 30 days ; and *viâ* Sydney, about 31 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447 ; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James ; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,000 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 2, 1911, was 7,700, and that of the Protectorate 138,401. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October ; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form nearly eight-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, rubber, and calabashes are also exported ; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 92 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Public revenue	£96,222	£124,995	£86,070
Public expenditure	81,340	95,210	120,921
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports.....	756,853	1,091,129	688,007
Total exports	735,172	867,187	926,127
Imports from U.K.	269,896	347,424	160,761
Exports to U.K. ...	50,641	62,393	65,232

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1911), 7,700.

Governor, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G. £2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., C. S. Masser 250
Colonial Secretary, W. T. Campbell £*600 to 700
Judge of Supreme Court, F. A. Van der Meulen 750
Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn ..... £*500 to 600
Legal Adviser, E. St. J. Jackson ..... £400 to 500
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, M. F. J. McDonnell ..... £400 to 500
Senior Med. Officer, A. E. Horn *700
Superintendent of Police, &c., C. Greig £*400 to 500
Travelling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, C.M.G., £600 ; E. Hopkinson, £500 ; J. K. McCallum, H. F. Sproston, Capt. E. B. Leese... each £420
Colonial Engineer, H. Hollis.....*500

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1914 4,247 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 6,323,658. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April, 1911) was 19,120.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation, there being no executive or legislative council.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Revenue	£105,738	£104,634	£89,721
Expenditure	81,613	82,077	121,420
Imports from U.K.	826,171	918,848	872,207
Exports to U.K. ...	24,485	27,209	25,556

* Exclusive of allowances.

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, G.C.B., C.V.O. (and table allowance £500) £4,500
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. S. F. Carrington, Wiltshire Regt. 192
Gen. Staff Officer, Maj. R. Bright, "The Buffs" 401
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. F. W. N. Wogan-Browne 529
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Maj. H. W. Dumaresq 401
Garrison Adjt. & Qr.-Mr., Maj. E. Bankes 401
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. J. T. Johnston, C.B. 1,095
Brigade-Major R.A., Major W. T. Armitage, R.A. 338
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. A. T. Moore, R.E. 748
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. H. H. Johnston, C.B. 821
Officer Commanding A.S. Corps, Maj. H. W. W. O. Carey 438
Assist. Director of Ordnance, Lt.-Col. E. L. H. James 639
Command Paymr., Lt.-Col. A. Haynes ... 456
Admiral Superintendent, H.M. Dockyard, Vice-Admiral F. E. E. Brock, C.B.

Colonial Sec., W. C. F. Robertson £1,000
Asst. do., J. Porral 350
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood ..... £400 to 600
Captain of the Port, Commr. W. H. Niles, R.D., R.N.R. 500
Police Magistrate, W. P. Michelin ... £500 to 600
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane ..... 300 to 400
Postmaster-General, C. W. Hill..... 400 to 500
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lockhead, M.D. 450
Chief Justice, B. H. T. Frere, K.C., LL.B.... 1,000
Attorney-Gen., C. J. Griffin, K.C. 800
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe ..... £400 to 500

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3 days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is estimated at 80,235 sq. miles. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 857,516; *Ashanti*, 287,814; *Northern Territories*, 357,519; total, 1,503,386, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Muhammadans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established by the English and other nations. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winnebah, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873–4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1896 and 1900–1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities. The principal exports in 1914 were: Cocoa, £2,193,747; gold, £1,687,645; lumber, £240,878; rubber, £21,631; palm kernels, £88,671; and kola nuts, £142,190. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist and very malarious, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1913 was 2,986,553, of which 1,782,545 were British. 1,613 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Mangoase (39 miles), and further developments are being surveyed.

The seat of government is Accra* (population 19,588). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (11,269), Ada (1,572), Elmina (5,079), Sekondi (9,122), Tarkwa (2,426), Kwitta (3,630), Axim (3,285), Kumasi (18,853), Saltpond (3,540) and Winnebah (5,840). The government is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Total revenue ...	£1,230,851	£1,301,566	—
Expenditure	1,157,092	1,353,291	—
Total imports ...	4,023,322	4,952,494	£4,456,968
Imports from U.K.	2,622,932	3,466,351	3,105,732
Total exports ...	4,307,802	5,427,106	4,942,656
Exports to U.K. ..	2,680,973	3,514,874	3,305,894

Governor, His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G. (1913)..... £4,000 (and allowance, £1,000)
Colonial Secretary, A. R. Slater 1,200
Chief Assist. Sec., W. C. F. Robertson ... 700
Senior Assistants, A. C. Finlay, A. Farrar each £500 to 600

* Pronounced A'krâh.

Assistant Secs., C. W. Welman ; C. W. Challoner.....each £400 to £500
Chief Clerk (vacant) .....£350 to 400
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly..... 1,500
Attorney-General, W. R. Townsend 1,000
Solicitor-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson... 600
Treasurer, E. B. Reece .....£800 to 1,000
Chief Assistant Treasurer, S. S. Davis £500 to 600
Accountant, H. M. Lewis 400
Senior Assistant Treasurers, H. M. Lewis ; P. F. Barton ; R. E. Burns .....each £400 to 500
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., R. A. de Rose 800
Prin. Medical Officer, E. H. Tweedy 1,200
Director of Works (vacant) 1,000
Genl. Manager, Rlys. (vacant) 1,000
Comptroller of Customs, P. L. H. Archer .....£700 to 900
Assistant Comptroller of Customs, O. Mitchell .....£500 to 600
Commissioners of Provinces, J. Maxwell, C. H. Harper, J. T. Furley, F. W. F. Jackson..... each 700
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill 800
Sec., Native Affairs, F. G. Crowther..... 700
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling... £600 to 800
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace ..... 600 to 700
Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy .....£600 to 700
Director of Surveys, Capt. H. A. L. Hall 800
Chief Surveyor, R. N. Kilby 350
Inspector-Gen. of Police, E. V. Collins £700 to 900
Director of Education, D. J. Oman 700
Puisne Judges, F. H. Gough, L. E. Hawtayne, C. E. Watson, C. S. King-Furlow .....each 1,000
Ashanti :—
Chief Commissioner, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. 1,250
Provincial Commissioners, A. J. Philbrick, T. E. Fell, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew .....each 700
Northern Territories :—
Chief Commissioner, Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O..... 1,250
Provincial Commissioners, Capt. B. M. Read, Capt. T. W. Breckenridge, Capt. E. H. Hobart .....each £600 to 700

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles ; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 34′ N. lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles ; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842 ; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860 ; and the *New Territories*, being the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 390 square miles, with an estimated population (1914) of 501,304, of whom 480,544 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 10,260.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland ; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1913) 18,891,953 tons ; (1914) 18,378,476 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton ; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Shao-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 62° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 83 in., of which not less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly sugar, opium, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandal-wood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1914 there were 651 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 20,216 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria ; population (1914), 246,500.

	1913.	1914.
Public revenue	$8,512,308	$11,007,273
Public expenditure	8,658,012	10,756,225
Public debt, 1 Jan.	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Imports from U.K.	4,354,128	3,710,016
Exports to U.K.	675,276	598,876

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G. £6,000
A.D.C., Capt. Robert Oliphant Hutchison 300
Private Sec., Geoffrey Robley Sayer..... 300
Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Francis Ventris.....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Claud Severn ... 1,600
Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson $7,200
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. H. Kemp (*acting*) £1,500
Director of Public Works, Hon. W. Chatham, C.M.G. $7,800
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax 6,000
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C. £2,000
Puisne Judge, H. H. J. Gompertz..... $8,400
1st Police Magistrate, F. A. Hazeland ... 6,600

Capt.-Supt. Police, Hon. C. McI. Messer . $6,000
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C. Johnson £800
Director of Education, ... 1,500
Crown Solicitor, Paul M. Hodgson (*acting*) 990
Harbour-Master, &c., Capt. B. R. H. Taylour, R.N. 900

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *viâ* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *viâ* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1911, of 831,383; the whites numbered 15,605; coloured, 163,201; blacks, 630,181; East Indians, 17,380; and Chinese, 2,111.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 198 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 38,192 (1914). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1911) 57,379; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 7,119; Montego Bay, 6,616; and Port Antonio, 7,074. Chief exports (1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1914): Fruit, 54·5; coffee, 5·9; sugar, 7·0; dye-woods, 4·5; pimento, 1·6; rum, 3·6; cocoa, 5·5; minor products, 17·4. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 60·9; U.K., 18·2; Canada, 7·2; other countries, 13·7.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Public general revenue ...	£1,048,639	£980,174
Expenditure from income.	1,065,437	1,054,969
Expenditure from loans ...	*nil*	*nil*
Public debt	3,849,899	3,893,577
Total imports.....	2,837,446	2,565,820
Total exports	2,430,207	2,904,533

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. £5,000
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Hon. Robert Trefusis .....
Comdg. Troops, Brig.-General Hon. L. S. Blackden.
Colonial Secretary, Major Hon. H. Bryan, C.M.G. 1,200
Assist. Colonial Secretary, R. Johnstone, I.S.O. ..... £600 to 700
Auditor-Gen., Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. 900
Director Public Works, Hon. J. H. W. Park .....£1,000 to 1,200
Superintending Medical Officer, Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S. .....£800 to 1,000
Collector-General, Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O. £800 to 900
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, R. E. Nunes 600
Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Cousins 850
Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Lt.-Col. A. E. Kershaw 800
Director Jam. Govt. Rly., S. Couper £800 to 1,000
Director of Education, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A. .....£600 to 700
Treasurer, C. C. Anderson 600
Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe..... 600
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir A. M. Coll..... 1,600
Puisne Judge, His Honour C. H. Beard 1,000
Judge of Kingston Court, J. F. Cargill £800 to 900
Registrar Supreme Court, H. I. C. Brown, K.C. 600
Attor.-Gen., Hon. E. St. John Branch, K.C. 1,000
Crown Solicitor, J. F. Milholland 820
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(*and fees*) 400
Registrar-Gen., Deputy Keeper of Records, and Registrar of Titles, D. Balfour £500 to 600
Government Printer, J. C. Ford..... 500
Protector of Immigrants, *C. W. Doorly... 350
Emigration Agents in India, A. Marsden... 500
R. P. Gibbs .....(*and allowance*) 125

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica, under Administrators; (4) Montserrat;

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

* Seconded for duty in India as Asst. Emigration Agent.

and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1911 was 127,189. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Marsh Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G....£2,600
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Maj. W. D. Beamish 300
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C..... 1,000
First Puisne Judge (vacant) 700
Second Puisne Judge, His Honour S. R. Pemberton 600
Colonial Sec., T. A. V. Best 650
Attorney-Gen., Hon. T. S. Sidney, K.C. ... 500
Crown Attorney, St. Kitts, E. C. Wattley. 200
" " *Dominica*, M. J. Camacho 200
Auditor-Gen., Hon. W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. 600
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany, D.Sc. £500 to 600
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell 405
Inspector of Schools, W. Skinner, M.A. £300 to 400

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Revenue	£172,480	£174,456	£169,327
Expenditure	162,266	171,128	189,370
Public debt	266,850	266,650	261,450
Imports	640,729	588,362	623,312
Exports	563,339	577,256	621,404

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1911 was 32,265, including 13,989 males and 18,276 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Revenue	£53,490	£52,218	£53,517
Expenditure	53,193	51,018	54,849
Public debt	123,500	123,300	118,100
Total imports ...	168,274	167,577	169,278
Total exports	164,968	138,219	166,222

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1911), 7,910.
President & Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, F. W. Griffith £350
Magistrate, W. H. Whyham, I.S.O. 500
Supt. of Public Works, C. K. Stretch 400

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 45′ W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 775. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, O. Nugent £50
Manager, G. Sutherland ..... £150 to 200

Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 20.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS
(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1911 of 43,303, and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18 N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1911) 8,159, is a port of registry, and had 65 sailing vessels of 1,166 tons in 1914.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 12,495. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1911), 912.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1911), 4,075. Cotton is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Public revenue.....	£57,078	£53,880	£50,337
Expenditure.....	53,508	55,061	62,109
Public debt	47,351	45,934	44,460
Imports	252,637	200,036	201,277
Exports	187,961	203,626	173,754

Administrator, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G. £700 to £900
Clerk and Private Sec., G. C. Johnson ... 300
Treasurer, Registrar of Shipping & Shipping Master, Edward R. Jones ...£375 *and fees*
Magistrates: St Kitts, W. M. Wigley, £400; Captain A. Roger, I.S.O., £400; *Nevis*, C. C. Greaves, £225; *Anguilla*, W. E. Burton £300
Supt. of Public Works, E. D. Pougnet, A.M.I.C.E. 400

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the lofticst of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with

fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee and fruit. The population numbered 33,863 at the Census of 1911; included in this total are 420 Caribs, of whom 170 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 6,500, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Public revenue.....	£45,300	£48,143	£48,896
Expenditure	40,304	47,582	53,486
Public debt	65,000	43,039	41,508
	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports	159,529	175,590	205,773
Exports	152,458	190,701	237,187

Administrator, Arthur William Mahaffy (with £100 allowance) ..... £750 to £900
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, Capt. H. Peebles 300
Treasurer, W. H. Porter, I.S.O. 400
Colonial Engineer, P. Noble, A.M.I.C.E. 500
Registrar, T. C. Lartigue 300
Postmaster, V. P. Blanchard 250
Magistrates, A. W. Solomon, £350; R. F. Garraway; N. C. Ruggles ..... each 300
Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; R. H. Allport; A. H. Rich; S. Vassallo; E. B. Garrard..... each 300

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 45′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 12,196. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown, and its products to the value of £5,916 were exported in 1913–14, also 299,812 lb. of sea island cotton, to the value of £20,103. A flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry has been started—jams, preserves and pickles, of various sorts, being made in considerable quantities, and shipped to the U.K. and Canada. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1911) of 1,534.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Revenue	£12,945	£11,932	£12,881
Expenditure	10,030	10,556	11,531
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
Total imports	44,795	40,526	36,762
Total exports	55,930	42,053	37,409

Commissioner & Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. £600
Assist. Treasurer, Hon. E. F. Dyett 318
Senior Medical Officer, J. C. McPherson ... 250
Magistrate, &c., G. I. Mendes 300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1911 was 5,562. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1911), 410.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Revenue	£4,795	£7,335	£4,905
Expenditure	4,980	6,036	5,554
Imports	10,323	8,397	9,081
Exports	7,258	7,301	6,905

Commissioner and Treasurer, Leslie Jarvis £350
Medical Officer, T. L. E. Clarke £250

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24¾ square miles; Comino—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The estimated civil population of the whole group, on April 1, 1915, was 221,696. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1914–15 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 46,426 acres. It is estimated that 8,000 females are employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping. On Census day 1911 there were 22,882 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the Colony was 1,820 to the square mile. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The military expenditure for 1912–13 amounted to £517,005, of which £2,500 was contributed

by the Colony. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months (June, July, August and September) is 81·6°. In winter the range is from 50·6° to 58·8°. In 1914–15 the highest temperature in the shade was 91°, and the lowest 40°. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had 9,565 inhabitants in 1914–15. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 90 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 38 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £38,618 in 1914–15; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 68 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 11 official and 2 unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—10 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1914–15 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,209 vessels (tonnage, 3,852,246).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1915), 24,050.

	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
Public revenue ...	£442,035	£423,108	£410,725
Expenditure	427,581	402,521	385,283
Imports	2,614,566	2,589,272	2,069,817
Exports	977,656	1,154,363	662,412
Imports from U.K.	1,129,799	1,105,199	891,306

There is no direct taxation and no Public Debt.

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., (table allowance £500)	£4,500
A.M.S., Lt.-Col. W. S. W. Radcliffe (*res. of officers*)	
A.D.C., Lt. Viscount Windsor; Lt. H. A. Bullock	
Colonial A.D.C., Capt. Contino Teuma Castelletti, M.V.O., K.O. Malta Militia	£300
General Staff Officer, Major A. H. Keys	
A.A. & Q.M.G., Lt.-Col. Visct. Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O.	
D.A.A.G., Maj. C. Howard Vyse	
Commg. R.A., Maj.-Gen. J.S.S. Barker, C.B.	1,095
Brig.-Maj., do., Maj. W. H. B. Jacob ...	337
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. E. C. Seaman	748
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Maj. H. G. L. Hall	684
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Surg.-Gen. H. R. Whitehead, C.B., F.R.C.S.	821
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. M. Spencer	720
Commg. Inf. Brig. (vacant)	748
Brigade-Major (vacant)	337
Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt. (vacant)	150
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, H. A. Byatt, C.M.G. (and duty allowance £300)	1,300
Asst. Secretary to Govt., Hon. E. Bonavia	450
Crown Advocate, Hon. Sir V. Frendo Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D.	600
Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G.	500
Director of Public Instruction, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D.	500
Auditor, J. C. Fisher	430
Treasurer & Director of Contracts, Hon. T. Vella	500
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, L. Benjacar	400
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Robt. J. Briffa	400
Supt. of Posts, Lt.-Col. H. W. Engerer ...	400
Superintendent of Police (vacant)	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir Vicenzo F. Azopardi	1,000
Judges, Dr. G. Pullicino; Dr. A. Micallef; Dr. A. Parnis; Dr. S. Micallef; Dr. G. Agius ..... each	600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995; transit, 3 days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18′–57° 48′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 50′—20° 31′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1911 was 370,393, of whom 257,887 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 203,950 acres, 166,016 are under sugar, 20,860 under fibre, and 17,044 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from

Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1912–13, amounted to 833,027 tons, of which 616,744 were British. In 1914 there were 129½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 63 post-offices, 56 telegraph and 41 Government telephone offices in the island, with 405 miles of telegraph and 109 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 8 being *ex-officio*, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 2 members, and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1914 amounted to Rs. 507,383. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 60 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 26 per cent. Hindus and others. The troops in the Colony on December 31, 1914, numbered 1,169.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1911), 50,060.*

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Public revenue	Rs.11,035,641	Rs.11,142,611
Public expenditure	10,235,605	10,216,470
Public debt	£1,285,391	£1,279,990
Paper circulation...	Rs.5,080,250	Rs.4,613,503
Total imports	37,003,209	37,959,939
Total exports.....	33,616,206	59,965,797
	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	£598,852	£498,593
Exports to U.K. ...	293,209	1,235,104

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	Rs.50,000
Commanding Forces, Maj.-Gen. C. R. Simpson, C.B.	
Colonial Sec., John Middleton	15,000
Assistant do., H. Henniker Heaton	7,200
Procureur & Advocate-General, E. Koenig	13,500
Receiver-General, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G.	12,500
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, Lieut. H. C. Scroggs, R.N.	10,000
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis	9,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I.C.E. (personal allowance, Rs. 1,000.)	9,000
Registrar-General, L. M. Noël	9,000
Local Auditor, A. G. Biden	Rs.7,500
Director, Medical & Health Dept., R. Denman, M.R.C.S.	12,000
Director Public Instruction, W. T. A. Emtage	12,000
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	18,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. W. Haycraft and H. W. Prichard .....each	12,000

* Census figure (31 March, 1911). Estimated population on 31 December, 1914, 49,432.

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1911), 4,829. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, S. Gengeureaux Rs.7,000

(2.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1911, 517), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1911) is 1,344.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos, but it is proposed to establish a new capital at Kaduna, in the heart of the country. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. During the last few years a considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Zungeru, a distance of 430 miles, crossing the Niger at Jeoba; and a junction between this railway and the railway from Baro to Kano, in the Northern Provinces, is effected by means of an extension to Minna, 38 miles east of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of 712 miles. Further railway extensions are in progress, a line being under construction from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles). It will eventually be extended to Kaduna, to form a junction with the main

line from Lagos to Kano. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1913.	1914.
Revenue	£3,462,508	£3,048,380
Expenditure	2,916,801	3,596,764
Total imports	7,201,819*	6,901,072*
Total exports	7,352,377*	6,610,045*
Imports from U.K.	4,938,368*	5,145,603*
Exports to U.K.	3,781,288*	4,296,921*

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. £6,000
Central Secretary, D. C. Cameron £800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Sir E. A. Speed 1,600
Puisne Judges,
Attorney-General, R. M. Combe 1,400
Auditor, C. A. Pickwoad ..... £700 to 900
Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Comptroller of Customs, T. F. Burrowes £900 to 1,100
Director of Marine, Lieut.-Commr. J. Percival, R.N.R. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, T. Hood 1,400
Surveyor-General, £900 to 1,000
Director of Railways and Works, J. Eaglesome, C.M.G. ..... £1,500 to 1,800
General Manager Nigerian Railway, A. S. Cooper ..... £1,100 to 1,300
Postmaster-General, J. Somerville ... £700 to 900
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Brig.-Gen. F. H. G. Cunliffe 1,100

Colony (Lagos).

Administrator, F. S. James, C.M.G. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, F. A. Clinch ..... £400 to 500
Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Alexander £500 to 600
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. L. S. Noble, M.A. £400 to 500

Northern Provinces (Nigeria).

Lieut.-Governor, C. L. Temple, C.M.G. £2,000
Secretary, G. R. Mathews ..... £700 to 900
1st Class Residents, H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G.; Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton; W. F. Gowers; F. B. Gall; E. J. Arnett £800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police and Sheriff, Capt. A. E. Johnson, D.S.O. ..... £600 to 700
Director of Agriculture, P. H. Lamb ... 600 to 800
Principal Medical Officer, F. Manning 1,100
Govt. Inspector of Mines, E. A. Langslow-Cock ..... £600 to 800
Director of Education, H. Vischer ..... 600 to 800
Director of Public Works, A. C. Ridsdale £800 to 1,000

Southern Provinces (Lagos).

Lieut.-Governor, A. G. Boyle, C.M.G. £2,000
Secretary, Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... £800 to 1,000
1st Class Commissioners, H. Bedwell, C.M.G.; R. A. Roberts; J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. ..... £800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police, C. E. Johnstone ..... £700 to 900
Chief Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Inspector of Prisons, Maj. W. H. Beverley £600 to 700
Director of Agriculture, W. H. Johnson £600 to 800
Principal Medical Officer, Maj. W. H. G. H. Best 1,200
Director of Education, H. J. Hyde-Johnson ..... £600 to 800
Director of Public Works, H. F. Peet £900 to 1,000

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs, Lagos, Zungeru, and majority of important places

* Including specie.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

(British Central Africa).

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at, roughly, 1,065,000, including 799 Europeans and 408 Asiatics, and it has a total area of about 40,000 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, maize, wheat, fibre, and rubber. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory and tea are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also twenty-four steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 280 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. Communication is maintained between Port Herald and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's line *viâ* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa S.S. Co.

A railway, 113 miles in length, connecting Port Herald (the nearest port to the coast) with Blantyre, is open for traffic, and will probably be extended to Lake Nyasa *viâ* Zomba. A railway is nearly completed from the north bank of the Zambesi River to connect with the existing line at Port Herald. Communication between the south bank of the Zambesi and Beira is also being undertaken, and when these lines are completed, Nyasaland will be linked to the South African railway system. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, *viâ* Fort Salisbury; and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Revenue	£97,356	£128,273	£124,849
Expenditure	118,070	166,361	133,106
Imports (excl. transit)	247,548	272,889	169,612
Exports (excl. transit)	198,577	174,650	234,317

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. (with duty allowance £200).....£2,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant).
Chief Secretary, H. L. Duff, C.M.G. *£700 to 800
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Col. Baldwin 844
Judge of High Court, R. W. Lyall Grant *£700 to 800
H.B.M. Consul and Agent, Chinde, S. Hewitt-Fletcher .....*£450 to 700
Assist. Chief Sec., A. M. D. Turnbull 500 to 600
Attorney-General, Alex. Hogg.
Treasurer, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. .....*£500 to 700
Principal Med. Officer, H. Hearsey ... 600 to 700
Director of Public Works and Survey, T. I. Binnie .....*£500 to 700

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. £1,000
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)
Assistant to High Commissioner (vacant) £800
Chief Judicial Commissioner, C. S. Davson 300
(In addition to salary as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 160° E., with a total area of about 8,500 square miles. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1913-14 was £24,520, and the expenditure £18,737; exports, 1913-14, £148,265; imports, £162,215. White pop., 660; native pop., 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.
Resident Commissioner, Charles M. Woodford, C.M.G. £1,050

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58′ W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1911), 30,523 natives, 301 Asiatics, and 297 Europeans. Revenue (1912-13), £30,273; expenditure, £17,952; imports (1908), £60,000; exports (1911), £233,950.
The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, with a port of entry at Atafu.
Resident Commissioner, E. C. Eliot £700 to £800 (and £50 allowance).

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1912, of 22,527 natives of Tonga. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Jioaji Tubou II. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1913-14, £32,247; expenditure, £40,320; imports, £81,044; exports, £82,321. The total shipping cleared in 1913 was 57,388 tons, all of which was British.
Agent and Consul, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G....£850

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.
Deputy Commissioner, H. A. Richards (*H.M. Consul for the Society Islands*).
Chief Magistrate, Edmund McCoy.

(6) *Fanning Island*, in lat. 3° 51′ 23′ N., long. 159° 21′ 50″ W. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.
Deputy Commissioner, Alfred Smith.

(7) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of South latitude and the 165th and 170th of East longitude. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1914. Nat. pop. about 65,000, European 800. Principal exports, maize, copra, and coffee. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.
French High Commissioner, M. A. Brunet (Governor of New Caledonia).
British Resident Commissioner, M. King ...£940
French Resident Commissioner, J. Miramende.
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza £900

(8) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature

* Exclusive of allowances.

in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1912) 44·24 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port; the number which called in 1913 was 60. The phormium industry and lace-making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. The garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1911), 1,416.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Public revenue	£11,122	£10,042	£11,411
Expenditure	9,129	9,449	10,632
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	42,412	41,749	43,394
Total exports	9,959	6,150	7,568
		1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.		37,487	57,105
Exports to U.K.		6,900	8,627

Governor, His Excellency Major H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £775
A.D.C. (vacant) ..... *unp.*
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, Robert R. Bruce £282
Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Emigration Agent, A. Hands ...*and fees* 150
Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homagee, I.S.O.... 270
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B..... 297
Govt. Schoolmaster, Leslie Tucker 216
Do. Schoolmistress, Eleanor Short *and fees* 95
Manager, Govt. Flax Mill, H. J. Broadway 150
Manageress, Govt. Lace Schs., Miss Girdwood 120
Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., *born* June 3, 1829; *suc.* his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, June 11, 1868; *m.* 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt (H.H. the Ranee), of Highworth, Wilts.
Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (H.H. the Raja Muda), *b.* Sept. 26, 1874; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Brett.
Treasurer, Hon. F. H. Dallas $6,600
Resident, 1st Division (vacant).
Resident, 3rd Division, Hon. J. Baring Gould 6,000
Resident, 4th Division, Hon. R. S. Douglas $6,000
Resident, 5th Division, Hon. H. S. B. Johnson 5,760
Commandant (vacant).
Postmaster-General, C. C. Robison 5,100
Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., E. L. Grove, A.M.I.C.E. 6,000
Princ. Medical Officer, D. L. Greene, M.B. (*acting*) 4,800

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
C. A. Bampfylde (late Resident, 1st Division).
H. F. Deshon (late Resident, 1st Division).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the mouth of the River Lawas, where it touches the boundary of the Sultanate of Brunei. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign, with a council of 7 (3 Europeans and 4 Malay magistrates), and a general council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, and meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1885, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the British North Borneo Company in 1906. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered in the Baram district, and promises to become a valuable asset. Gold exports, (1909) $1,139,440; (1910) $951,119; (1911) $992,915; (1912) $1,070,200; (1913) $1,077,400.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Revenue	$1,521,839	$1,462,032	$1,078,600
Expenditure	1,251,239	1,399,431	1,410,797
Imports	6,921,899	£660,989	—
Exports	8,670,526	801,050	—
Imports from U.K.	£28,425	30,866	19,047
Exports to U.K.	1,761	1,428	5,202

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams *sent by post* from Singapore; steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday, arriving on Thursdays.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept., 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1911) was 22,691 (Mahé 17,721, Praslin 2,018, La Digue 1,364, other islands 1,588), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 3,454. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depôt for patent fuel. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1914 being 15·36 per 1,000. There are 24 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs.12,000 was voted for 1914; there is a Government college (King's College) and a school (Victoria School), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs.30,000, for higher education.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, cocoanuts, coco-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *viâ* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Revenue	Rs.475,304	Rs.557,164	Rs.522,956
Expenditure	589,605	558,690	533,869
Imports	1,176,511	1,279,943	1,445,648
Exports	1,757,048	2,484,202	2,115,903
Savings Bank Deposits	68.904	77,120	57,155
Debt	208,124	199,031	189,688

Capital, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Charles Richard Mackey O'Brien, C.M.G.	Rs.18,000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, G. C. du Boulay	Rs.3,300 to Rs.4,500
Chief Justice, E. R. Logan	Rs.9,000
Crown Prosecutor, &c., R. D. Unienville	Rs.7,200
Treasurer and Collector, L. O. Chitty	Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000
Auditor, W. F. Baldwin	Rs.4,500 to Rs.5,250
Chief Med. Off., J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S.	Rs.4,500
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, and Chairman L.B.C.D., W. M. Vaudin	Rs.5,000
Inspector of Schools and Principal of King's College, D. W. McLeod	Rs.4,000
Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont	Rs.4,400
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, L. A. Tonnet	Rs.3,000

Letters *from* London *viâ* Marseilles, 19 days; *to* London, 15–19 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1911 its population was 75,572, of whom 650 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,327,560. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 districts, under District Commissioners: the principal peoples being the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil; but ginger, piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1914 reached £559,313. Before the outbreak of the War, the trade in this commodity was chiefly with Hamburg. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 82¾ miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Boia to Makene. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 825 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

With regard to its constitution, Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and having full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Public revenue	£559,855	£618,583	£675,689
Public expenditure	524,417	622,439	680,146
Total imports	1,424,864	1,750,303	1,405,049
Total exports	1,540,754	1,731,252	1,250,478
Imports from U.K.	912,014	1,138,683	979,796
Exports to U.K.	272,735	230,091	367,961

Governor, His Excellency Richard James Wilkinson, C.M.G.	*£2,500
A.D.C. and Private Sec. (vacant)	300
Chief Justice, G. K. T. Purcell	*1,200
Colonial Secretary, †A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.	*1,000
Attorney-Gen., †R. A. Maude	*£700 to 900

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

Treasurer, †E. O. Johnson, I.S.O. *£700 to £800
Comptroller of Customs, †A. P. Viret *£600 to 700
Circuit Judge, E. V. Parodi *900
P.M.O., †T. E. Rice *1,000
Solicitor-Gen., E. Greenwood ..... *£500 to 700
Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate, K. J. Beatty ..... *£500 to 700
Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland ..... *£800 to 1,000
General Manager (Railway), H. C. Morcom *1,000
P.M.G. and Savings Bank, H. T. March *£500 to 700
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. J. Walmsley, D.D.

Staff of Imperial Forces.

Major-General Commanding, J. F. Daniell, *A.D.C.*, Lt. E. A. M. Bear .....
Gen. Staff Officer, Maj. B. Faunce, W.I.R.
D.A.A. and *Q.M.G.*, Maj. R. Litchford (*acting*) .....
Commg. R.A., Lt.-Col. H. L. Kirke .....
Commg. R.E., Maj. E. H. Rooke .....
Commg. A.S.C., Maj. W. P. Robinson.....
Senior M.O., Maj. J. H. Douglas, R.A.M.C.
Chief Ordin. Officer, Capt. W. C. Dixon ...
Command Paymaster, Maj. H. S. D. Stuart

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

SOMALILAND.

(*The Somaliland Protectorate.*)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. In March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the interior, the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles was disbanded, and a policy of strict coastal concentration was then adopted. This policy having disappointed expectations, a Camel Constabulary, 150 strong, under the command of the late Mr. R. C. Corfield, was raised at the end of 1912 to check inter-tribal fighting, which by this time had assumed serious proportions. A measure of peace among the friendly tribes was quickly restored; but in August, 1913, the corps, at a strength of 109 rank and file, encountered at Dulmadoba a raiding party of dervishes estimated at 2,000 rifles, and in the action which ensued, though heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the Constabulary sustained casualties amounting to 50 per cent., including the commandant killed. The force thereupon fell back on Sheikh, and reinforcements of Indian infantry were moved up from the coast. His Majesty's Government later decided to increase the forces of the Protectorate, in order to preserve the necessary grazing grounds of the friendlies from dervish attack, and to maintain peace among the tribes living in the west. The strength of the Indian contingent has accordingly been raised to 400 rank and file, and the Camel Constabulary reconstructed with an establishment of 9 officers and 500 men, both units being under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cubitt, D.S.O.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Total imports	£243,364	£238,220
Total exports	213,403	216,596

Commissioner, F. H. Archer, C.M.G. *800
Deputy do., Lieut.-Col. T. Astley Cubitt, D.S.O. *500
Treasurer, H. T. Powell 500
Commandant of Indian Contingent, Capt. H. C. Dobbs 600
Medical Officers, A. J. M. Paget; R. E. Drake-Brockman; A. L. Fitzmaurice £400 to 500
Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) £3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, C. H. Rodwell, C.M.G. 1,700
Chief Clerk, C. L. O'B. Dutton 750
Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, H. J. Stanley, C.M.G. 1,800
Secretary, C. D. Douglas-Jones 880

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; by a similar Commission, dated March 30, 1910, in Lord Gladstone; and by another, dated May 14, 1914, in Lord Buxton, who is also Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

BASUTOLAND.

(*The Territory of Basutoland.*)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, lying between 28° 45′ and 30° 40′ South latitude and 27° and 29° 30′ East longitude, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1911 showed 403,111 natives and 1,396 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy

* Exclusive of allowances. † Member of Council.

* Exclusive of allowances.

most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, and Peka. There are 280 schools, with 22,515 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. The amount spent on education in 1914–15 was £18,544. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Revenue	£161,512	£161,417	£151,611
Expenditure	171,765	203,461	170,084

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Sir Herbert Cecil Sloley, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Treasurer, Barry May	975
Government Secretary, C. E. Boyes	840
Accountant, T. A. Williams	510
Assistant Commissioners :—	
Mafeteng, J. P. Murray	713
Mohale's Hoek, E. D'Urban Blyth	750
Leribe, R. M. B. Smith	620
Berea, E. H. Cole	570
Qacha's Nek, A. T. Bond	570
Maseru, F. Foord	550
Quthing, L. Griffith	570
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney	700
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson	610
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.	560
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long	800
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	450
Auditor, Alexander Warren.	

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(*The Bechuanaland Protectorate.*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,350, of whom 1,692 were whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn and mealies are sown, and whe nthe rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 323,911 at the Census of 1911. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sechele (Bakwena), of Gasietsiwe (Bangwaketsi), of Baitlotle (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Revenue	£62,114	£65,139	£56,414
Expenditure	62,393	66,749	71,235

The annual deficiency is made good by an Imperial grant-in-aid. The grant for 1911-12 amounted to £10,000. The annual deficit has since been met from an accrued balance.

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera, C.M.G.	£1,500
Government Secretary, J. C. Macgregor	1,025
Accountant, Vernon Eason	500
Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger	800
Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, R. M. Daniel	750
Magistrate, Nyamiland, A. G. Stigand	604

RHODESIA.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Board of Directors :—Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bart., C.B. (*President*); Rochfort Maguire; P. Lyttelton Gell; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; H. Birchenough, C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Otto Beit; H. Wilson Fox; Baron E. B. d'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O.; The Duke of Abercorn.

Secretary, D. E. Brodie; *Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar; *Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.

Chief Accountant, P. J. Baird, A.C.A.

Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.

Emigration and Information Office, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

Emigration Office for Scotland, 140, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Capetown Agency, F. B. Philip, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.

Commercial Representative in South Africa (*Bulawayo*), W. Olive (*acting*).

Resident Mining Engineer in Rhodesia, A. H. Ackermann, Bulawayo.

Director of Land Settlement, F. W. Inskipp, Salisbury (*acting*).

Administrators, Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), F. D. P. Chaplin; *Northern Rhodesia* (Livingstone), L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	148,575	775,000
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	290,000	850,000

The total area of Rhodesia is about 450,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1,630,000 in 1913. The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

Communications.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *vid* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct., 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Biera Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *vid* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (280 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border (507 miles), extends a further 272 miles *vid* Kambove towards Bukama, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A narrow-gauge line (2 ft.) leaves this branch at Banket Junction and runs to Ayrshire mine (16 miles); and a standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (23 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *vid* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hill, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Victoria (126 miles).

Telegraphs.—*The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in German East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia.

Area and Population.—The total area is 148,575 square miles, and the estimated population (1913) 775,000, of whom 30,344 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 712,783, with 4,000 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, amplified from time to time by Orders in Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 18 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 12 are elected by the registered voters.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Umtali.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly restocked by importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to June 30, 1915, was of the value of £30,693,694. The output for the year ended December 31, 1914, was valued at £3,580,208. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1914-15 ..... £781,051
Administrative expenditure, 1914-15... 763,915

Salisbury, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1911, 3,979). Bulawayo, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,469 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of nearly 6,000 in 1912.

Northern Rhodesia.

This territory, a large portion of which was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, is partly occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Nearly 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly ranching; over 50,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous india-rubber is found in large areas. Cotton is grown with success, and some 5,000 acres are now devoted to it. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. There are large herds of native cattle. Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 290,000 sq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1911 at 826,000, of whom 1,497 are Europeans.

Administration revenue, 1913-14 .....£137,992
Administration expenditure, 1913-14 ... 186,179

Swaziland.

(*The Swaziland Protectorate.*)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). By the Convention of 1894, Swaziland was placed under the administration of, but not incorporated with, the South African Republic; the British Government now controls the Territory. The total area is 6,536 square miles, and the population (1911) 99,959, of whom 1,083 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

On June 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal

authority over Swaziland; and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa. A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is a minor about 18 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandeni.

The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, of which many of the later carried exemption from Customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered satisfactory government difficult. A Commission was therefore appointed under Proclamation to inquire into these concessions and monopolies. Under this Proclamation the High Commissioner has exercised the power to expropriate monopolies conferring exclusive rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. The Commission also determined the validity and extent of all concessions. In order to avoid the exercise of conflicting interest by Europeans and natives over the same area, a Special Commissioner was appointed by Proclamation to demarcate certain areas for the sole and exclusive use of natives. Under this Proclamation the agricultural and grazing rights of the natives have been fully safeguarded. A general survey of the country took place in connexion with the work of the Concessions Commission and the Special Commissioner. The sum of £176,406 has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connexion with the Swaziland Concessions Commission and the demarcation of native areas.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld, but pastoral pursuits are followed more than agricultural, though there are indications that more attention will be paid to the latter now that the certainty of land tenure has been determined. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were 90,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1915.

In the winter season between 150,000 and 200,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown only in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the subtropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended March 31, 1915, 9,311 ozs. fine gold, valued at £39,552, and 496 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £43,256, were exported. In addition to any rentals payable on the concessions, gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits, and base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. This is the only town in the Territory. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are six schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode, the kraal of the Regent, at which the young Paramount Chief attends. The total amount spent on education for the year ended March 31, 1915, which includes grants to native missions, was £2,578.

There is a bi-weekly communication by coach and motor-car between Mbabane and Breyten, on the Springs-Ermelo railway, a distance of 89 miles. Elsewhere the communication is by runners. There are ten post offices, and a telegraph office at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni.

	1913–14.	1914–15.
Revenue	£64,241	£59,199
Expenditure	63,967	62,170

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, D. Honey.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang), the *Feudatory Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis or Palit, and Brunei), and the Protected *State of Johore*.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with a population (1911) of 714,069.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1914 amounted in Singapore to 85·84 inches, in Penang to 89·54 inches, and in Malacca to 84·17 inches.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, para rubber, shells, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, gums, tin, preserved pine-apples, &c.

The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1913.	1914.
Public revenue	$12,397,747	$14,016,882
Public expenditure	10,468,618	10,180,188
Public Debt (Dec. 1)	£6,933,852	*nil.*
*Imports	$484,152,621	$391,373,125
*Exports	388,929,705	334,126,020
Imports from U.K.	52,933,084	41,901,420
Exports to U.K.	92,102,309	85,504,994

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K.C.M.G. £5,000
A.D.C. (vacant) 450
Commg. Troops, Brig.-Gen. D. H. Ridout, C.M.G., R.E. .....
Colonial Secretary (vacant) 1,500
Res. Councillor of Penang, A. T. Bryant... $9,600
Do. Malacca, L. E. P. Wolferstan £800 to £1,000
Chief Justice, J. A. S. Bucknill 2,000
Attorney-General, G. A. Goodman 1,500
Treasurer, A. M. Pountney $7,800
Colonial Engineer, Hon. F. J. Pigott ..... £1,050 to £1,200
Puisne Judges, L. M. Woodward 1,300
Do. L. P. Ebden 1,200
Do. P. J. Sproule 1,200
Do. A. Earnshaw 1,200
Auditor-General, H. Marriott $7,800
Solicitor-General, A. B. Voules ... £800 to £1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, M. S. H. McArthur ..... £800 to 1,000
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor 1,200
District Judges (*Singapore*), G. A. Hall, $6,000; H. W. Firmstone, £800 to £1,000; (*Penang*), W. C. Michell $6,000
Princ. Civil Med. Off., W. Gilmore Ellis, M.D. 6,600
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. J. Saunders ..... £1,050 to £1,200
Master Attendant (vacant) ..... £750 to 900

All salaries are stated exclusive of allowances.

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 303,321 inhabitants in 1911. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1914, exclusive of native craft, was 11,943, with a tonnage of 16,019,150. The total for the whole colony was 19,536, with a tonnage of 24,859,917. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 45,739 (tonnage, 1,951,044). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The aggregate trade returns for 1914 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $526,212,065, the value of exported tin being $40,904,846.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 155° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its population is 6,546. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1914), $1,065,869; exports, $846,005.

Resident, F. W. Douglas.

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is about 700, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of about 1,500. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1914 was 93,780 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1911, 141,559), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1911, 128,978), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kĕdah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1914 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $220,208,583; the export of tin from the port being $44,732,982 in 1914.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kĕdah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as

* Exclusive of coasting traffic.

compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, population in 1911, 7,466) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Pêrak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1911 was 124,081.

Aggregate trade, 1914.....$26,831,049 (Including para rubber, $14,643,900, exported in 1914.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

THE MALAY STATES.

(1.) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Pêrak, Sêlângor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,506 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 1,036,999. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 46,718; Ipoh (Pk.), 23,978; Taiping (Pk.), 19,556; Kampar (Pk.), 11,604; Seremban (N.S.), 8,667; Klang (Sel.), 7,657; and Teiuk Anson (Pk.), 6,927.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 822 miles of railway all constructed from revenue, including the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. There is through communication between Penang and Singapore. Lines on the West Coast through Kelantan are being constructed, to connect with the Southern Siamese Railways and afford free communication with Bangkok. The journey between Bangkok and Penang will then take 36 hours instead of, as at present, 6 days by sea. There are 2,435 miles of road, and 1,738 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about one half of the world's supply is produced. Rubber, coco-nuts, and rice are extensively cultivated. The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1913.	1914.
Public revenue	$44,332,711	$37,309,943
Public expenditure ...	47,287,581	55,010,037
Public debt	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	$86,409,157	$72,140,005
Total exports	148,669,498	122,962,929
Imports from U.K. ...	15,929,443	16,224,986
Exports to U.K.....	26,627,845	22,729,644

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Edward Lewis Brockman, K.C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*) £2,000

British Residents:—

Perak, R. G. Watson..... *£1,300

Selangor, E. G. Broadrick *£1,200

Negri Sembilan, A. H. Lemon *£1,200

Pahang, E. J. Brewster *£1,200

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir T. de M. L. Braddell..... 1,500

Judicial Commissioners, J. R. Innes; L. P. Ebden; R. C. Edmonds; — Mauby each *£1,200

Secretary to High Commissioner, W. George Maxwell, C.M.G. (*acting*)..... *£1,200

Under Secretary to Government, C. W. C. Parr. ..... *£1,050 to £1,200

Legal Adviser, F. Belfield .....*£1,050 to £1,200

Commdt., Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col. C. H. B. Lees..... £1,220

Director of Public Works, R. O. N. Anderson .....*£1,050 to £1,200

General Manager Railways, G. H. Fox (*acting*) .....*£1,250 to £1,400

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood ..... *£1,050 to £1,200

Commr. of Police, W. W. Douglas *£1,050 to £1,200

Director of Education, J. B. Elcum*£1,050 to £1,200

Surveyor-General, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E. *£1,050 to £1,200

Auditor-Gen., F. W. Talbot .....*800 to £1,000

Director, Posts and Tel., W. A. White (*acting*).....*£800 to £1,000

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt *£1,050 to £1,200

Sen. Warden of Mines, W. E. Kenny *£800 to £1,000

Commr. Trade and Customs, F. J. Weld *£1,050 to £1,200

Controller of Labour, J. R. D. Adworth *£1,050 to £1,200

Asst. Surveyor-General, H. R. Shaw (*acting*) *£750 to 900

Principal Medical Officer, C. L. Sansom *£1,050 to £1,200

Director Institute Med. Research, H. Fraser *£800 to £1,000

Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist L. Lewton-Brain .....*£800 to £1,000

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor ..... *650 to 800

Director of Museums, H. C. Robinson *540 to 660

Supt. Printing Dept., B. Mahony .....*450 to 600

* Exclusive of allowances.

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*vid* Penang).

(2) THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 9,000 square miles and a population (Census, 1911) of 180,412, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 9,359. The rubber estates are important.

	1914.
Revenue	$4,352,896
Expenditure	8,692,734
Public Debt	7,852,492
Imports	8,692,734
Exports	16,535,450

Sultan, H. H. Ibrahim, K.C.M.G.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, D. G. Campbell, C.M.G.
Legal Adviser, M. H. Whitley.

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1911 was 245,986, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 38 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1914.
Revenue	$2,513,789
Expenditure (including special services)	2,989,518
Public Debt	2,720,953

Sultan, H.H. Abdulhamid, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Ibrahim.
British Adviser, W. G. Maxwell.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles, and the population is 32,740. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1914.
Revenue	$172,970
Expenditure	185,552
Public Debt	536,838

Raja, H.H.Syed Alwi.
British Adviser, H. C. Eckhardt.

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38′ – 6° 15′ N. and 101° 26′ – 102° 45′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut, and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 12,000.

	1914.
Revenue	$762,772
Expenditure	805,965
Public Debt	3,309,226

Sultan, H.H. Muhammed, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, W. Langham-Carter (*acting*).

TRENGGANU, between 4° 30′ – 5° 45′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 6,000 square miles. Population (1911), 154,037. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports are dried fish ($673,000), tin ore ($403,000), wolfram ($67,000), and copra ($315,000). The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,991 inhabitants.

	1914.
Revenue	$166,380
Expenditure	178,424
Public Debt	193,126

Sultan, H.H. Zainet a bidin.
British Agent, C. N. Maxwell.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 110° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,860 square miles (470,887 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1911 of 333,552 (including Tobago). The estimated population on March 31, 1914, was 352,145. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 63,100), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with electric lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 8,667), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,020). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1913, 206,416 tons (£230,565) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1913) were sugar, rum, molasses, bitters, and cocoa (54,043,862 lb.). Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried out on 13 different fields; 69 prospecting licences, and exploration licences covering an area of 150,186 acres, have been issued. There are 124 miles of railway open, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires.

There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

OIL INDUSTRY.—The development of the oil-fields is progressing satisfactorily. Three large and wealthy companies, besides smaller ones, are busily engaged in prospecting and boring for oil. 3,053,696 galls. were exported during the year 1912–13, as compared with 15,564,977 galls. during 1913–14; a larger exportation is anticipated for 1914–15. Four small refineries are being operated, which make sufficient petrol for local consumption and export to the neighbouring colonies. Crude oil is used by local factories for fuel purposes.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Revenue	£950,743	£932,513	£970,789
Expenditure	959,551	947,221	751,982
Public debt	1,047,793	1,045,093	1,591,192
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imports	£5,018,848	£4,682,335	£4,968,360
Exports	4,769,486	4,472,587	5,205,673

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 20,749. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°.

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 729) and Plymouth (pop. 535).

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir John Robt. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. £5,000
Private Secretary, G. D. Owen .....
A.D.C., Capt. C. R. C. Boyle .....
Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G. £1,350 to 1,500
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon ..... £600 to 750
Attorney-General, H. C. Gollan, K.C. 1,300
Commdt. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. G. D. Swain, C.M.G. 1,000
Auditor-Gen., R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G. ... 800
Chief Justice, Sir A. W. van Lucie-Smith... 1,600
Director of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, C.M.G., M.I.C.E. 1,200
Inspector of Mines, Percival Stevens, A.M.I.C.E. 800
Solicitor-General, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.C. 607
First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D. £1,000 to 1,200
Second Puisne Judge, E. B. Wright, LL.D. 1,000
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. £800 to 900
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Ganteaume 600
Receiver-General, Denis Slyne 800
Protector of Immigrants, A. H. W. de Boissiere 800
Registrar-Gen., T. J. Potter 550
Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross 550
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders 550
Surgeon-General, H. L. Clare, M.D. 1,100
Schools Inspector (vacant) 700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 63,100); transit, 14 days

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,615, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,681. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Revenue	£8,213	£10,867	£9,051
Expenditure	8,092	8,505	9,391
Total imports	27,662	30,231	28,191
Total exports	25,947	27,805	28,348

Commissioner and Acting Judge, G. Whitfield Smith..... £500
Grand Turk, *via* U.S., 13 days.

UGANDA.

(*The Uganda Protectorate.*)

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the *London Gazette* of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Buganda, bounded by the territories known as Busoga,

Bunyoro, Ankole, and Toro. This Protectorate has since been extended, and now includes Ankole, Toro, and Kigezi, which form the *Western Province*, Bunyoro, the territories east of the Nile to the south boundary of the Sudan and the land on the west bank of the river between the Nile, the Belgian-Congo Frontier and the Sudan forming the *Northern Province*, the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, and Karamojo forming the *Eastern Province*, and the territory between Lake Rudolf and the south boundary of the Sudan and the eastern boundary of the Northern Province, which is known as the *Rudolf Province*. The Buganda Province lies on the north-west shore of Lake Victoria, about 800 miles by railway and steamer from Mombasa, the coast port. It is situated on and to the north of the Equator. Bunyoro lies further to the north between the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert. The Eastern Province extends from the Victoria Nile to Mount Elgon and the N.W. boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate. Toro lies to the W. of Buganda, and Ankole to the S.W. The population in March, 1915, was estimated at a total of 2,927,494—903 Europeans, 3,560 Asiatics, and 2,923,031 natives. The total area is 109,119 miles (92,742 land and 16,377 water).

The principal town of Buganda is Kampala, but the headquarters of the Protectorate Administration is at Entebbe, 25 miles distant, on the shores of Lake Victoria. The port on Lake Victoria for Kampala is Port Bell, which is connected with Kampala, 7 miles away, by a railway. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, £351,146; coffee, £41,005; skins, £22,307; cotton seed, £18,172; ghee, £12,264. The trade in ivory has decreased owing to the War. The principal imports in 1914 were, yarns and textiles, £146,144; provisions, £102,018; hardware, £17,033; cotton blankets, £16,584; bicycles, £15,894; apparel, £14,631; railway materials, £14,117; machinery, £14,017; galvanised iron sheets, £11,732. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are six Government steamers on Lake Victoria, including two of 600 and two of about 1,000 tons displacement. There are three sternwheel steamers on Lake Kioga, and one paddle-steamer, a launch and several sailing craft on Lake Albert.

A railway 61 miles in length has been constructed between Jinja, in Busoga, and Namasagali, at the entrance of the Nile on Lake Kioga. Motor transport is increasing with the development of the country, and regular services are established in the Baganda Province, the Eastern Province and in the Northern Province on the system of roads constructed for the purpose.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son, Daudi Chwa, was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Sudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 construction was commenced, and the last rails were laid at the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. The administration of the railway (with the Busoga railway and railway marine, and the Kampala Port Bell railway) is under the management of the Uganda railway in the East Africa Protectorate. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and this is linked to the Uganda system which connects all principal administrative posts by telegraph with the Government headquarters at Entebbe. A volunteer reserve has been organised which was called out for local defence purposes after the outbreak of war.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Revenue (local) ...	£238,655	£256,559	£282,830
Grant-in-aid	35,000	...	10,000
Expenditure	292,147	290,180	289,213
Imports	779,946	897,262	587,191
Exports	457,010	605,354	616,526

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911) (£500 *duty*) £2,000
Chief Secretary, H. R. Wallis, C.M.G. (£80 *duty*) .....£800 to 900
Provincial Commrs., F. A. Knowles, C.M.G., F. Spire, C. W. G. Eden; S. Browning (£50 *duty*) .....£500 to 700
Chief Justice, W. M. Carter ...(£90 *duty*) 900
Puisne Judge, C. A. Barrett-Lennard (£70 *duty*) 700
Attorney-General, D. Kingdon (£50 *duty*) £500 to 600
Principal Medical Officer, A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. .....£750 to 850
Asst. Chief Secretary, E. B. Jarvis (£50 *duty*) £500 to 600
Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G. (£50 *duty*) 500 to 700
Dir. of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut 600 to 750
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, R. C. Allen .....(£70 *duty*) £700 to 800
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson (£50 *duty*) £500 to 700
Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. L. H. Hickson...(£144 *duty*) 700

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37·30 N., longitude 122·10 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, in which are included 3,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121·40—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.
District Officer and Magistrate (S. Division), R. F. Johnston.
Do. (N. Division), E. A. Sly.
Financial Assistant and Inspector of Police, F. Crudge.
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, P. Crawley.
Medical Officers, W. M. Muat, M.B.; H. W. Bell, M.B.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian Islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 157,264. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Private Secretary & A.D.C., C. N. Rice 200

Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA,
(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–12° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 65,750 (1911). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Public revenue.....	£86,393	£91,258	£93,799
Expenditure	84,093	85,827	95,661
Public debt	123,670	123,670	123,670
	1912.	1913.	1914.
Total imports	£279,875	£282,927	£272,126
Total exports	285,590	367,149	333,374

Colonial Sec., Herbert Ferguson ... £620 to £700
Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O. ..... £550 to 600
Chief Justice, Hon. F. H. Parker, M.A. .. 900
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson..... 650
Magistrate, Southern District, John Stuart Martin 450
Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.*, £350; T. B. C. Musgrave, *N. Dist. & District Commr. of Carriacou* 350
Postmaster, Gerald Smith 350
Registrar, Sup. Court, D. J. Garraway 300

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1911), 6,886.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (1914) of 51,599. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1914) are sugar (75,985 cwt.), rum (19,927 gals.), cocoa (14,233 cwt.) —which is now extensively cultivated—fuel and sticks. Limes are being planted, and the industry promises to become important. In 1914, 11,113 gallons of lime juice were exported. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1911, 6,266), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1914, 741 steamers (tonnage 1,587,264) entered Port Castries.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Public revenue.....	£66,293	£67,490	£57,795
Expenditure	67,825	68,383	69,080
Public debt	142,230	140,130	138,030
Total imports	315,361	288,405	306,152
Total exports	287,601	274,459	241,422

Administrator & Col. Sec., Hon. C. Gideon Murray (and allowance £300)..... £1,000
Chief Justice, F. H. Coller 700
Attorney-General, G. O'D. Walton..... 500
Treasurer, ... 500
Colonial Engineer, M. A. Murphy..... 500
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 500
Magistrates, T. A. Drysdale, £400; A. F. Palmer 350
Chief of Police, Maj. G. L. .. Golding ... 400
Postmaster, S. Okell 300
Inspector of Schools, T. H. Couder, M.A..... 300

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (March 31, 1915) of 46,979. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands

of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1911), 4,300.

	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
Public revenue	£38,088	£34,373	£32,468
Expenditure	33,993	38,173	38,045
	1912.	1913.	1914.
Total imports	£129,142	£122,886	£109,319
Total exports	111,684	115,201	109,795

Administrator and Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. (and £100 allowance) £800
Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, Anthony De Freitas 600
Attorney-General, A. C. Vincent Prior 400

ZANZIBAR.

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate.*)

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, copra, groceries, rice, and coal; the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, hides, gum-copal, and many minor articles.

The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is direct communication with the United Kingdom by the Union Castle and Ellerman-Harrison Lines, and also a monthly cargo service by the British India Steam Navigation Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes, the Deutsche Ost Africa Linie, and the Societa Nazionale de Servizi Marittimi; and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay by the latter company.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1911) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

Trade of the *Port of Zanzibar* in 1914:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
British India	274,940	173,571
German E. Africa	57,416	68,891
U.K.	126,732	78,474
France	4,683	200,435
South Africa	18,221	1,604
Netherlands	37,082	429
U.S.A.	31,342	76,316
Germany	21,706	55,949
E. Africa Protectorate	45,407	88,616

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1914 was—German 75, British 124, French 32, the total tonnage being 1,017,738; 121 coasting vessels (55,842 tons) and 3,423 dhows (48,325 tons) entered the port in 1914.

Imports, 1914, £763,405; exports, £814,952.

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., *succeeded* his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.
High Commissioner, H.E. Sir H. Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G., *Governor East Africa Protectorate* .....
British Resident, Maj. Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G. £1,200
Chief Secretary, J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G. .....
Judges of H.B.M. Court, J. W. Murison, £1,000; T. S. Tomlinson 800

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

United States.

(The United States of America.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1910 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1910.	Census 1900.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	75,994,575
Alaska	590,884	64,356	63,592
Guam	210	†11,635	—
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	154,001
Panama Canal Zone	436	†56,481	—
Philippines	115,026	†8,276,802	†7,360,551
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	†962,019
Samoa	77	†7,050	†5,840
Military, etc., abroad	—	55,608	91,219

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,890.
† Estimated.

Increase of the People.
(*Continental U.S. only.*)

Year of Census.	Total Population.			Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants.
	White.	Coloured.	Total.		
1850	19,553,058	3,638,808	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,256,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. Since 1790 over 31,000,000 alien passengers have arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820–1913:—

Year.	Immigrants.	Year.	Immigrants.
1820	8,385	1906	1,100,735
1840	84,066	1907	1,285,349
1850	369,980	1908	782,870
1860	133,143	1909	751,786
1870	387,203	1910	1,041,570
1880	457,257	1911	878,587
1890	455,302	1912	838,172
1900	488,572	1913	1,197,892
1905	1,026,499		

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

Year.	Marriages.	Divorces Granted.		
	Total.	To Wife.	To Husband	Total.
1887	483,069	18,190	9,729	27,919
1892	577,870	24,002	12,577	36,579
1897	622,350	29,934	14,765	44,699
1902	746,733	41,424	20,056	61,480
1903	786,132	43,604	21,321	64,925
1904	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There are no complete statistics of Births or Deaths. The former are practically ignored, while the latter are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers little more than half the United States. The following table shows the Deaths recorded in the Registration Area for the decade 1903–1912:—

Year.	Deaths (Reg. Area).	Year.	Deaths (Reg. Area.)
1903	524,415	1908	691,574
1904	551,354	1909	732,538
1905	545,533	1910	805,412
1906	658,105	1911	839,284
1907	687,034	1912	838,251

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S.

(CENSUS OF 1910.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	1,174,973	Denmark	181,649	Italy	1,343,125	Spain	22,108
Belgium	49,400	England	877,719	Japan.....	67,744	Sweden	655,207
Canada—		France	117,418	Mexico	221,915	Switzerland ...	124,848
French	385,083	Germany	2,501,333	Norway.....	403,877	Turkey in Asia	59,729
Other	819,554	Greece	101,282	Portugal	59,360	Turkey in Europe	32,230
China.....	56,756	Holland.....	120,063	Russia and Finland	1,732,462	Wales.....	82,488
Cuba and other West Indies	47,635	Hungary	495,609	Scotland	261,076	Other Countries	158,992
		Ireland	1,352,251				

Total.....13,515,886

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

EARLY COLONISATION.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from Asiatic domination; and it required many centuries of progress before the European adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

American history may therefore be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; for, although *Columbus* discovered America in the fifteenth century (Oct. 12, 1492), no definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the sixteenth century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scotch) amongst the nations of Europe. In the seventeenth century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the south a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the north. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Eighteenth Century.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War* of 1754–1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A mob of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain. In spite of the counsels of Chatham the King persisted in repressive measures, generally with inadequate forces and at inopportune moments. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded, Sept. 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence. On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.* "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President; and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

Nineteenth Century.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateauguay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada; and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush. In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and *California*. In 1848 immense excitement prevailed through the discovery of gold in Upper California, and a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the Government his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. The *Battle of Gettysburg*, July 1-3, 1863, and of *Antietam*, Sept. 17, 1862, have never been surpassed for proportional losses of those engaged. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon the Federal shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence. Thus Britain became involved in a dispute which was settled by arbitration under the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, by which she was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

Twentieth Century.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of $40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Reciprocity with Canada.—Conferences between United States and Canadian representatives took place in November, 1910, at Ottawa, and in January, 1911, at Washington, and concurrent legislation in Washington and Ottawa was contemplated with a view to establishing permanent reciprocal trading relations. In view, however, of the change of Government after the Canadian General Election of October, 1911, further progress in the direction of Reciprocity is improbable.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911, but it was mutilated by Congressional amendments until it became unrecognisable. The original Treaty contained seven Articles, which were stated in the 1912 Edition of *Whitaker's Almanack*. An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 1 organised Territory.

The Constitution.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to fifteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30, 1870), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the second Monday of the January following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the second Wednesday of February by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey (*born* at Staunton, Va., 28 Dec., 1856; *educated* at Princeton Univ. 1875 1879; President of Princeton Univ. 1902–1910; Governor of New Jersey 1911 1913), elected 5 Nov., 1912, and came into office 4 March, 1913, until 4 March, 1917. *Democrat.*

1. *Vice-President of the United States* (*and ex-officio President of the Senate*), Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana (*born* 1854, admitted to the Bar 1875, Gov. of Indiana 1909–1913).

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Robert Lansing, of New York (*born* 1864, admitted to the Bar 1889), *Secretary of State, ad interim*, 9 to 23 June, 1915, *appointed* 23 June, 1915.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York (*born* 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.
4. *Secretary of War*, Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey (*born* 1864, admitted to the Bar 1886), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.
5. *Attorney-General*, Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas (*born* 1861, admitted to the Bar 1885, Special Assistant Attorney-General 1913–1914), *appointed* 19 August, 1914.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas (*born* 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884, member of Congress 1899–1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina (*born* 1862, Chief Clerk Dept. of the Interior 1893–95), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Franklin Knight Lane, of California (*born* 1864, Interstate Commerce Commissioner 1905–1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri (*born* 1866, Chancellor of the Washington University, St. Louis, 1908–1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, of New York (*born* 1858, Member of Congress 1911–1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Labour, William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1862, Member of Congress 1907–1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.

The *Department of State* has cognisance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Great Seal of the U.S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S. and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, *N.Y.* $12,000
Private Sec., Richard Crane, *Ill.* 2,500
Counsellor, Frank L. Polk, *N.Y.* 7,500
Assistant Secretary, John E. Osborne, *Wyo.* 5,000
Second do., A. A. Adee, *D.C.* 4,500
Third do., William Phillips, *Mass.* 4,500
Director of Consular Service, W. J. Carr, *N.Y.* 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis, *Neb.* 3,000
Solicitor, Cone Johnson, *Tex.* 5,000
Assistant Solicitors, F. K. Nielson, *Neb.*; Lester H. Woolsey, *N.Y.*; Hampson Gary. *Tex.* each 3,000
Foreign Trade Advisers (a vacancy); William B. Fleming, *Ky.* each 4,500
Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, Leon J. Canova, *Flor.* 4,500
Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Edward T. Williams, *Ohio* 4,500
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Albert H. Putney, *Ill.* 3,000
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, S. Y. Smith, *D.C.* 2,250
Chief, Consular Bureau, Herbert C. Hengstler, *Ohio* 2,250
Chief, Bureau of Appointments, Miles M. Shand, *N.J.* 2,100
Chief, Bureau of Citizenship, Richard W. Flournoy, jr., *Md.* 2,100
Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, John R. Buck, *Me.* 2,100
Chief, Bureau of Accounts, William McNeir, *Mich.* 2,300
Chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library, John A. Tonner, *Ohio* 2,100
Chief, Division of Information, John H. James, *Ohio* 3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

15th Street, Washington, D.C.

The *Secretary of the Treasury* prepares and submits annually to Congress estimates of the revenue and disbursements of the U.S., and collects and manages the revenue, and renders accounts of the payments and balances. He controls the minting and printing of money, and the administration of the revenue cutter service, and also of the life-saving, public health, and marine hospital services, and the construction of public buildings.

Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, *N.Y.* $12,000
Assistants, Byron R. Newton, *N.Y.*; William P. Malburn, *Col.*; Andrew J. Peters, *Mass.* each $5,000
Chief Clerk, James L. Wilmeth, *Ark.* 4,000
Supervising Architect (vacant) 6,000
Director of the Mint, Robert W. Woolley, *Va.* 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Joseph E. Ralph, *Ill.* 6,000
Chief, Appointments Division, James E. Harper, *S.C.* 3,000
Chief, Book-keeping and Warrants Division, Charles H. Miller, *Mass.* 4,000
Chief, Customs Division, Frank M. Halstead, *Wash.* 4,000
Chief, Loans and Currency, William S. Broughton, *Ill.* 3,500
Register, Houston B. Teehee, *Okla.* 4,000
Comptroller of the Treasury, Walter W. Warwick, *Ohio.* 6,000
Assistant do.; Charles M. Foree, *Ken.* 4,500
Treasurer of the U.S., John Burke, *N. Dak.* 8,000
Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, *Va.* 5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Wm. H. Osborn, *N.C.* 6,000
Deputy do. David A. Gates, *Ark.*, $4,000; G. E. Fletcher, *La.*, $3,600; Luther F. Speer, *Pa.* 4,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Ellis C. Johnson, *Wash.* 4,500
Auditor of Treasury, Samuel Patterson, *Neb.* 4,000
Auditor of War Dept., James L. Baity, *Mo.* 5,000
Auditor of Interior, Oscar A. Price, *W.Va.* 4,000
Auditor of Navy, Edward Luckow, *Wis.* 4,000
Auditor of State, Edward D. Hearne, *Del.* 4,000
Auditor of Post Office, Charles A. Kram, *Pa* 5,009
Captain Commandant, Coast Guard of the U.S., Ellsworth P. Bertholf., *N.J.* 5,000
Chief of the Secret Service, Wm. F. Flynn, *N.Y.* 4,000
Supervising Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine Hospital, Rupert Blue, *S.C.* 5,000

General Customs Appraisers.

Appraisers of Merchandise, Byron S. Waite, *Mich.*; Israel F. Fischer, *N.Y.*; Sam B. Cooper, *Tex.*; Eugene G. Hay, *Minn.*; Charles P. McClelland, *N.Y.*; George Stewart Brown, *Md.*; Jerry B. Sullivan, *Iowa*; and William B. Howell, *N.J.* each 9,000

Federal Reserve Board.

Governor, Charles S. Hamlin, *Mass.*, term expires 1916; *Vice-Governor*, Frederic A. Delano, *Ill.*, term expires 1920; Paul M. Warburg, *N.Y.*, term expires 1918; W. P. G. Harding, *Ala.*, term expires 1922; A. C. Miller, *Cal.*, term expires 1924 each $12,000
The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, *ex officio*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations

made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbours, and matters appertaining to navigation. He approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorised by Congress, and is responsible for the construction of the Panama Canal.

Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison, *N.J.* $12,000
Private Sec., Walter R. Pedigo, *Virginia* 2,500
Assistant Secretary, Henry Breckinridge, *Ky.* 5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk, J. C. Scofield, *Ga.* 4,000
Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott 8,000
Adjutant-General, Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain 6,000
Inspector-General, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington 6,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder 6,000
Quartermaster-General, Maj. Gen. J. B. Aleshire 8,000
Chief, Transportation Division, Brig.-Gen. Carroll A. Devol 6,000
Chief, Supplies Division, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe 6,000
Surgeon-General, Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas 8,000
Chief of Engineers, Brig.-Gen. Dan C. Kingman 6,000
Chief of Ordnance, Brig.-Gen. William Crozier 6,000
Chief Signal Officer, Brig.-Gen. George P. Scriven 6,000
Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(1435 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

Attorney-General, Thomas Watt Gregory, *Tex.* $12,000
Private Sec., John T. Suter, *D.C.* 3,000
Solicitor-General, John W. Davis, *W.Va.* 10,000
Assistant to Attorney-General, George Carroll Todd, *N.Y.* 9,000
Assistant Attorneys-General, Samuel Huston Thompson, jr., *Col.*; Samuel J. Graham, *Pa.*; Ernest Knaebel, *Col.*; William Wallace, jr., *Mont.*; E. Marvin Underwood, *Ga.*; Charles Warren, *Mass.* each 7,500
Solicitor, Post Office Dept., William H. Lamar, *Md.* 5,000
Solicitor, Interior Dept., Preston C. West, *Okla.* 5,000
Assistant A.G., Court of Customs Appeals, Bert Hanson, *N.Y.* 8,000
Solicitor of the Treasury, Lawrence Becker, *Ind.* 5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Ellis C. Johnson, *Wash.* 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce, Albert Lee Thurman, *Ohio* 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Labour, John B. Densmore, *Mont.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, Charles E. Stewart, *Ala.* 3,500
Attorney in charge of Titles, Chas. S. Lawrence, *Tenn.* 5,000
Chief, Division of Accounts, Calvin Satterfield, *Penn.* 2,500
Disbursing Clerk, James H. Mackey, *Col.* 2,750
Attorney in charge of Pardons, James A. Finch, *N.Y.* 3,000
Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners, Francis H. Duehay, *D.C.* 4,000
Appointment Clerk, C. B. Sornborger, *Vt.* 2,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson, *Texas* $12,000
Private Sec., Ruskin McArdle, *Texas* 2,500
Chief Clerk, William I. Denning, *Georgia* 4,000
Asst. Chief Clerk, John P. Cady, *D.C.* 2,000
Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General, Edwin B. Smith, *Maryland* 2,000
Purch. Agent, James A. Edgerton, *N.J.* 4,000
Chief Clerk, Purch. Agent, Frederick H. Austin, *Missouri* 2,000
Chief Insp., John C. Koons, *Maryland* 4,000
Chief Clerk, Chief Insp., John W. Johnston, *New York* 2,000
Appoint. Clerk, George S. Paull, *Ohio* 2,000
Disb. Clerk, William M. Mooney, *Ohio* 2,250
Asst. Attorneys, J. Julien Southerland, *N.C.*, $2,750; DeLeon Carlton, *N.C.*, $2,500; John A. Nash, *Pa.*; Edwin A. Niess, *Pa.* 2,000
Bond Exam., Elmont B. Hazard, *D.C.* 2,500
Chairman, Board of Inspection, Terence C. Sullivan, *Pa.* 2,000

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Assistant P.M.G., D. C. Roper, *S.C.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, Roscoe C. Knox, *Cal.* 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Salaries and Allowances, Goodwin D. Ellsworth, *N.C.* 4,000
Asst. Supt., Division of Salaries and Allowances, David W. Duncan, *Pa.* 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Charles R. Hodges, *Texas* 3,000
Asst. Supts., Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Lorel N. Morgan, *W. Va.*; Simon E. Sullivan, *Mass.* each 2,000
Superintendent, Division of City Delivery, William S. Ryan, *N.Y.* 3,000
Asst. Supt., Division of City Delivery, Joseph H. Callan, *Md.* 2,000
Chief, Division of Correspondence, D. Hastings MacAdam, *D.C.* 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters, Martin M. McLean, *Texas* 2,500

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Second Assistant P.M.G., O. Praeger, *Tex.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, Aleyne A. Fisher, *Ver.* 2,500
General Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Joe P. Johnston, *Missouri* 4,000
Assist. General Supt., Railway Mail Service, George F. Stone, *New York* 3,500
Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Edward W. Chatterton, *N.Y.* 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Railway Adjustments, Charles H. McBride, *N.Y.* 3,000
Asst. Supt., Division of Railway Adjustments, George E. Bandel, *Md.* 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, Robert L. Maddox, *Kentucky* 3,000

Asst. Supt., Division of Foreign Mails, Stewart M. Weber, *Pa.* $2,000
Superintendent, Division of Miscellaneous Transportation, John McNitt, Jr., *Mich.* 2,000

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Third Assistant P.M.G., A. M. Dockery, *Miss.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, William J. Barrows, *Miss.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Wm. C. Fitch, *New York* 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Finance, Wm. E. Buffington, *Pa.* 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Classification, William C. Wood, *Kansas* 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Registered Mails, Malcolm Kerlin, *N.J.* 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews, *Oklahoma* 2,750
Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders, Francis H. Rainey, *D.C.* 2,250
Director, Postal Savings System, Carter B. Keene, *Maine* 4,800
Asst. Director, Postal Savings System, Charles H. Fullaway, *Pa.* 3,000
Chief Clerk, Postal Savings System, Harry H. Thompson, *Md.* 2,500
Clerk in Charge of Administrative Section, Postal Savings System, Claude W. Calvin, *Missouri* 2,000
Clerk in Charge of Audit Section, Postal Savings System, Martin R. Bourne, *D.C.* 2,000

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant P.M.G., James I. Blakslee, *Pa.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, J. King Pickett, *Alabama* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Rural Mails, George L. Wood, *Md.* 3,000
Asst. Supt., Division of Rural Mails, Edgar R. Ryan, *Pa.* 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Equipment and Supplies, Alfred B. Foster, *Calif.*... 2,750
Asst. Supt., Division of Equipment and Supplies, Leighton V. B. Marschalk, *Ky.* 2,750
Chief Clerk, Division of Equipment and Supplies, Michael K. Campbell, *Ill.*..... 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(N.Y. and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Navy* superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.

Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, *N.C.* $12,000
Private Sec., Howard A. Banks 2,500
Assistant Sec., Franklin D. Roosevelt 5,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis 3,000
Chief of Naval Operations, Rear-Adm. W. S. Benson 6,000
Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Adm. Victor Blue 6,000
Chief of Steam Engineering, Engineer-in-Chief (with rank of Rear-Admiral) R. S. Griffin 6,000
Chief of Med. and Surg., Wm. C. Braisted 6,000
Chief of Construction and Repair, Chief-Constructor David W. Taylor 6,000
Chief of Yards and Docks, Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford 6,000
Chief of Supplies and Accounts, Paymaster-Gen. Samuel McGowan 6,000
Chief of Ordnance, Rear-Adm. J. Strauss 6,000
Judge-Advocate-Gen., Capt. Ridley McLean $5,000
Dir. of Naval Intel., Capt. James H. Oliver 5,000
Commandant of Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen. George Barnett 8,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

(F. Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Interior* deals with all business relating to the Territory of Alaska and the Dependencies of the U.S., and to education, railroads, mines and mining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, and Indians; and is the custodian of National Parks and Reservations.

Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, *Cal.* $12,000
First Assistant Secretary, Andrieus A. Jones, *N. Mex.* 5,000
Assistant Secretary, Bo Sweeney, *Wash.*... 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ezekiel J. Ayres, *N.J.* 4,000
Commissioners:—
Land Office, Clay Tallman, *Nev.* 5,000
Asst. do., Charles M. Bruce, *Va.* 3,500
Pensions, Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, *Ohio* 5,000
Deputy do., Edward C. Tieman, *Mo.* ... 3,600
Education, Philander P. Claxton, *Tenn.* 5,000
Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, *Tex.* 5,000
Asst. do., Edgar B. Meritt, ... 3,500
Patents, Thomas Ewing, *N.Y.* 5,000
1st Asst. do., James T. Newton, *Ga.*... 4,500
Asst. do. Robert F. Whitehead, *Va.*..... 3,500
Director of Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, *Me.* 6,000
Reclamation Service, Director and Chief Engineer, Arthur P. Davis, *Kans.*..... 7,500
Do., Bureau of Mines, Vannoy H. Manning, *Miss.* 6,000
Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds, Elliott Woods, *Ind.* 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(The Mall, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Agriculture* appoints the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture (except the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President), and exercises a general supervision of public business in relation to Agriculture and the Forest Service. Included in these matters are quarantine regulations, meat, food and drug inspection, the inspection of cattle boats, and the observance of the Game Laws, together with the administration and maintenance of the National Forest Reserves.

Sec. of Agricul., David F. Houston, *Mo.* $12,000
Private Sec., Floyd R. Harrison, *Va.* ... 2,500
Assistant Sec., Carl Schurz Vrooman, *Ill.* 5,000
Solicitor, Francis G. Caffey, *N.Y.* 5,000
Chief, Office of Farm Management, William J. Spillman, *Wash.* 4,000
Chief Clerk, Robert M. Reese, *D.C.* 3,500
Chief, Office of Information, George W. Wharton, *N.Y.* 3,000
In Charge, Office of Inspection, Alex. McC. Ashley, *N.Y.* 2,750
In Charge, Forest Appeals, Thomas G. Shearman, *N.Y* 3,000
Appointment Clerk, R. W. Roberts, *Ill.* ... 2,000
Expert on Exhibits, F. Lamson-Scribner, *Tenn.* 3,000
Chief, Weather Bureau, C. F. Marvin, *Ohio* 5,000
Asst., do., C. C. Clark, *Pa.* 3,250
Chief Clerk, do., Edgar B. Calvert, *Ill.* ... 3,000

Chiefs of Divisions, Weather Bureau, A. J. Henry, *Pa.*, $3,500; W. J. Humphreys, *Va.*, $3,500; H. E. Williams, *Conn.*, $3,250; C. Abbe, *N.Y.*, $3,000; W. R. Blair, *Ill.*, $2,880; H. H. Kimball, *N.H.*, $2,880; D. L. Maring, *Mich.*, $2,750; P. C. Day, *Md.*, $2,500; R. Seyboth, *D.C.*, $2,500; C. F. Talman, *Md.*, $2,400; J. P. Church, *Ohio*, $2,000; B. C. Kadel, *Pa.*, $2,000; J. U. Monroe, *Va.* $2,000

Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Alonzo D. Melvin, *Ill.* 5,000

Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, *Tex.* 4,000

Chemist and Chief, Carl L. Alsberg, *N.Y.* 5,000

Director, States Relations Service, A. C. True, *Conn.* 4,500

Entomologist and Chief, L. O. Howard, *N.Y.* 4,500

Biologist and Chief, H. W. Henshaw, *Mass.* 3,500

Forester, Henry S. Graves, *Conn.* 5,000

Associate do., A. F. Potter, *Ariz.* 4,000

Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, William A. Taylor, *Mich.* 5,000

Horticulturist, Lee C. Corbett, *W. Va.* ... 4,000

Botanist, Frederick V. Colville, *N.Y.* 3,750

Pomologist, H. P. Gould, *Md.* 3,000

Chief, Div. of Accounts, A. Zappone, *D.C.* 4,000

Editor & Chief, Division of Publications, Joseph A. Arnold, *Ind.* 3,250

Librarian, Claribel R. Barnett, *N.Y.* 2,000

Chief, Bureau of Soils, M. Whitney, *Md.* .. 4,000

Statistical Scientist, G. K. Holmes, *Mass.* 3,500

Director, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, L. W. Page, *Mass.* 4,500

Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organisation, Charles J. Brand, *Ill.* 4,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(19th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures; and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910.

Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, *N.Y.* $12,000

Private Secretary, U. Grant Smith, *N.Y.* 2,500

Assistant Secretary, Edwin F. Sweet, *Mich.* 5,000

Private Sec., Robert H. Clancy, *Mich.* . 2,100

Ch. Clerk and Supt., Geo. C. Havenner, *D.C.* 3,000

Disbursing Cberk, George Johannes, *Ohio* 3,000

Ch. of Appointment Div., C. Hastings, *Wash.* 2,500

Ch., Div. of Publications, D.C. Vaughan, *Geo.* 2,500

Ch., Div. of Supplies, Francis M. Shore, *Ohio* 2,100

Director of the Census, Sam. L. Rogers, *N.C.* 6,000

Chief, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Edward Ewing Pratt, *N.Y.* 6,000

Dir. Bureau of Standards, S.W. Stratton, *Ill.* 6,000

Comm. of Fisheries, Hugh M. Smith, *D.C.* 6,000

Comm. of Lighthouses, G. R. Putnam, *Iowa* 6,000

Supt., Coast and Geodetic Survey, E. Lester Jones, *Virginia* 6,000

Comm. of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, *N.Y.* 4,000

Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, George Uhler, *Penn.* 4,000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.
Commercial Attachés.

London, England—Albertus H. Baldwin.
Paris, France—C. W. A. Veditz.
Berlin, Germany—Erwin W. Thompson.
Petrograd, Russia—Henry D. Baker.
Peking, China—Julean H. Arnold.
Buenos Aires, Argentina—Albert Hales.
Lima, Peru—
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—Lincoln Hutchinson.
Santiago, Chile—Verne L. Havens.
Melbourne, Australia—William C. Downs.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Labour* is appointed to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U.S.; to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; to administer the immigration and naturalisation laws, mediate in labour disputes, and investigate matters pertaining to the welfare of children.

Secretary of Labour, William B. Wilson, *Pa.* $12,000

Assistant Secretary, Louis F. Post, *Ill.* ... 5,000

Chief Clerk, Robert Watson, *Mass.* 3,000

Disbursing Clerk, George G. Box, *N.Y.* 3,000

Comm.-Gen. of Immigrtn., A. Caminetti, *Cal.* 5,000

Comm. of Naturalisatn., R. K. Campbell, *Va.* 4,000

Do., Labour Statistics, Royal Meeker, *N.J.* 5,000

Chief, Children's Bureau, J. C. Lathrop, *Ill.* 5,000

Chief of Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration, T. V. Powderly, *Penn.* 3,500

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,

Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. In 1914 the Indian population of the U.S. was 331,250 (Oklahoma containing 117,607, Arizona 41,916, New Mexico 21,995, S. Dakota 20,813, California 15,226, Washington 11,274, Montana 11,394, Minnesota 11,532, and the 40 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1914, for Indian Service were $8,401,801.84. The total wealth of U.S. Indians on June 30, 1914, amounted to $667,454,639.

Chairman, George Vaux, jr., *Pa.*
Members, Daniel Smiley, *N.Y.*; Merrill E. Gates, *D.C.*; William D. Walker, *N.Y.*; Warren K. Moorehead, *Mass.*; Samuel A. Eliot,

Mass.; Frank Knox, *N.H.*; E. E. Ayer, *Ill.*; Isidore B. Dockweiler, *Cal.*; Wm. H. Ketcham, *D.C.*
Secretary (vacant).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission holds annual examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent. of the 400,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service.

President, John A. McIlhenny, *La.*..... $4,500
Commissioners, Charles M. Galloway, *S.C.*; Hermon W. Craven, *Wash.* each 4,000
Chief Examiner, George R. Wales, *Vt.* 3,500
Secretary, John T. Doyle, *N.Y.*..... 2,500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
1729, New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Vice-Chairman, Frederick L. Olmsted, *Mass.*
Members, Thomas Hastings, *N.Y.*; Cass Gilbert, *N.Y.*; Edwin H. Blashfield, *N.Y.*; Peirce Anderson, *Ill.*; Herbert Adams, *N.Y.*
Secretary and Executive Officer, Col. William H. Harts, U.S. Army.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF THE U.S.,
Washington, D.C.

The Geographic Board of the U.S. determines all unsettled questions concerning geographic names, and all names suggested for places or districts are referred to the Board before publication. The Board also advises all departments of the Government on maps and map-making.

Chairman, Andrew Braid.
Secretary, Charles S. Sloane.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office was established in 1861, and represents an expenditure of close on $16,000,000, the annual cost of operation and maintenance being $6,000,000. In addition to the printing of all Government publications, the office issues a Style Book, which regulates the spelling and treatment of all words employed in such publications.

Public Printer, Cornelius Ford, *N.J.* $5,500
Deputy do., Henry T. Brian 4,500
Chief Clerk, John L. Alverson 2,500
Purchasing Agent, Edward S. Moores 3,600
Superintendent of Work, Daniel V. Chisholm 3,600
Foreman of Printing, T. Frank. Morgan... 2,500
Congressional Record Clerk, Wm. A. Smith 2 500
Supt. of Documents, Josiah H. Brinker ... 3,500

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION,
Federal Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

U.S. Members.

Chairman, Brig.-Gen. O. H. Ernst, U.S.A. (*retired*).
Members, George Clinton; Prof. E. E. Haskell.
Secretary, W. E. Wilson.

Canadian Members.

Chairman, Sir George C. Gibbons, Kt., K.C.
Members, Louis Coste; William J. Stewart.
Secretary, Thomas Côté, *Ottawa.*

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

Chairman, Charles C. McChord, *Ky.* $10,000
Commissioners, Judson C. Clements, *Ga.*; Edgar E. Clark, *Ia.*; James S. Harlan, *Ill.*; Balthasar H. Meyer, *Wis.*; Winthrop M. Daniels, *N.J.*; Henry C. Hall, *Colo.* .....each 10,000
Secretary, George B. McGinty, *Ga.* 5,000
Assistant Secretary, Alfred Holmead, *D.C.* 3,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and replenished in 1851–1852, and since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress ($98,000 for books and periodicals); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. It comprises 2,363,873 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 430,255 square feet, and the capacity of the book stacks 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly 100 miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1915 being $649,665.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D..... $6,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 4,000
Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd .....
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.

Superintendent, Col. Clarence Page Townsley, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Army.

NAVAL ACADEMY,
Annapolis, Maryland.

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and the course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.

Superintendent, Capt. Edward W. Eberle, U.S. Navy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 173,901. The *Senate* consists of 96 members, of whom 39 are Republicans and 57 Democrats. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 436 representatives and territorial delegates, of whom 231 are Democrats and 195 Republicans, with 9 Independent. The salary of a Representative is $7,500 per annum, with mileage, as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

President of the Senate, Thomas R. Marshall, *Ind.*	$12,000
President (pro tempore), James P. Clarke, *Ark.*	
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Champ Clark	12,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, Edward D. White, *La.*, *born* 1845, *apptd.* 1910	$15,000

Associate Justices (each $14,500.)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, *Cal.*	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
William R. Day, *Ohio*	1849	1903
Charles E. Hughes, *N.Y.*	1862	1910
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
Joseph R. Lamar, *Ga.*	1857	1910
Mahlon Pitney, *N.J.*	1858	1912
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, James D. Maher *N.Y.*	$6,000
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.*	4,500
Reporter, Charles H. Butler, *N.Y.*	4,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War. The expenditure on the *Navy* in 1912–1913 amounted to $150,000,000, and the U.S. Fleet is becoming every year more formidable. The *Army* is recruited, like that of the United Kingdom, by voluntary enlistment, and America and Britain are the only nations relying upon a voluntary system for military purposes.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775–1783	309,791
North Western Indian, 1790–1795	8,983
War with France, 1798–1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801–1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812–1815	576,622
Creek Indian, 1813–1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817–1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833–1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835–1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836–1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846–1848	112,230
Texas Indian, 1849–1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851–1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861–1866	2,778,304
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898–1899	312,523
Philippine Rebellion, 1899–1902	140,038
Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900–1901	6,983

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The total enlisted strength of the Army of the United States is prohibited by law from exceeding 100,000 at any one time, and it is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The present establishment is 15 regiments of cavalry, 6 of field artillery, 1 corps of coast artillery, 3 battalions of engineers, 30 regiments of infantry, the Porto Rico Regiment, and various staff corps and detachments. The actual strength, June 30, 1912, was—(1) Regular Army and Porto Rico Regiment, 4,470 officers, 81,331 others; (2) Philippine Scouts, 180 officers, 5,480 others.

There are also State Militias, with an establishment of 9,142 officers and 112,710 enlisted men, and an effective strength in 1913 of 120,800.

The cost of the Army of the United States in 1912 was $151,048,896, which is exclusive of the States' expenditure on their militias and of the disbursements on account of pensions.

Under the President of the United States the controlling authority is the Secretary of War, who has the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of the Staff.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS, 1865–1913.

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
				$
1870	87,521	111,165	198,686	29,351,488
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229
1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1905	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861
1909	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703
1910	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056
1911	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160
1912	538,362	321,932	860,294	152,986,434
1913	503,633	316,567	820,200	174,171,661
1914	470,331	314,908	725,239	172,417,546

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $4,557,539,825, of which $4,294,596,944 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in 1913 amounted to $2,543,247.

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

The Navy of the U.S. is manned by voluntary enlistment and had a *personnel* of 66,488 of all ranks in 1915. The naval expenditure in 1913 14 was nearly $150,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1913, the Navy consisted of 33 battleships built and 4 building, 9 coast defence ships, 14 armoured cruisers, 3 first-class and 15 second-class protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, and 3 protected scouts, with smaller craft as shown below.

The principal ships of the U.S. Navy are shown in the following list:—

Name. (§=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Battleships:			
*No. 43	—	—	—
*No. 44	—	—	—
California	—	32,000	12×14 in.
Mississippi	—	32,000	,,
Idaho	—	32,000	,,
Pennsylvania	1915	31,500	,,
Arizona	1915	,,	,,
Nevada	1914	27,500	10×14 in.
Oklahoma	1914	,,	,,
Texas	1912	27,000	,,
New York	1912	,,	,,
Arkansas§	1911	26,000	12×12 in.
Wyoming§	1911	,,	,,
Florida§	1910	21,825	10×12 in.
Utah§	1909	,,	,,
Delaware§	1909	20,200	,,
North Dakota§	1908	,,	,,
Michigan	1908	6,000	8×12 in.
South Carolina	1908	,,	,,
Idaho	1905	13,000	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
New Hampshire	1906	16,000	,,
Vermont	1905	,,	,,
Kansas	1905	,,	,,
Minnesota	1905	,,	,,
Louisiana	1904	,,	,,
Connecticut	1904	,,	,,
Nebraska	1904	14,948	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Rhode Island	1904	,,	,,
Georgia	1904	,,	,,
New Jersey	1904	,,	,,
Virginia	1904	,,	,,
Ohio	1901	12,500	4×12 in. 16× 6 in.
Missouri	1901	,,	,,
Maine	1901	,,	,,
Illinois	1898	11 552	4×13 in. 4×6 in.
Wisconsin	1898	,,	,,
Alabama	1898	,,	,,
Kearsage	1898	11,520	,,
Kentucky	1898	,,	,,
Iowa	1896	11,346	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Massachusetts	1893	10,288	4×13 in. 8×8 in.
Oregon	1893	,,	,,
Indiana	1893	,,	,,

* Authorised in Naval Appropriation Act for 1915-16.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS—*continued.*

Name. (§=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Coast-Defence:			
Tallahassee	1900	3,225	2×12 in. 4×4 in.
Tonopah	1900	,,	,,
Ozark	1900	,,	,,
Cheyenne	1900	3,225	2×12 in. 4×4 in.
Monterey	1891	4,084	2×12 in. 2×10 in.
Terror	1883	3,990	4×10 in. 4×4 in.
Amphitrite	1883	,,	4×10 in. 2×4 in.
Monadnock	1883	,,	,,
Miantonomoh	1876	,,	4×10 in.
Armoured and 1st Class Cruisers:			
North Carolina	1906	14,500	4×10 in. 16×6 in.
Montana	1906	,,	,,
Washington	1905	,,	,,
Tennessee	1904	,,	,,
St. Louis	1905	9,700	14×6 in.
Milwaukee	1904	,,	,,
Charleston	1904	,,	,,
South Dakota	1904	13,680	4×8 in. 14×6 in.
San Diego	1904	,,	,,
Maryland	1903	,,	,,
Pittsburg	1903	,,	,,
Colorado	1903	,,	,,
West Virginia	1903	,,	,,
Brooklyn	1895	9,215	8×8 in. 12×5 in.
2nd and 3rd Class:			
Galveston	1903	3,200	10×5 in.
Chattanooga	1903	,,	,,
Tacoma	1903	,,	,,
Denver	1902	,,	,,
Des Moines	1902	,,	,,
Cleveland	1901	,,	,,
Albany	1899	3,430	10×5 in.
New Orleans	1896	,,	,,
Minneapolis	1893	7,350	3×6 in. 8×4 in.
Columbia	1892	,,	,,
Olympia	1892	5,865	4×8 in. 10×5 in.
Raleigh	1892	3,183	11×5 in.
Cincinnati	1892	,,	,,
Chicago	1885	4,500	4×8 in.
Boston	1884	3,000	2×8 in. 6×6 in.
Marblehead	1892	2,072	10×5 in.
Chester§	1907	3,950	2×5 in.
Birmingham	1907	,,	,,
Salem§	1907	,,	,,

Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 52; building, 6.
Torpedo Boats: 1st class 19.
Gunboats: 29.
Submarines: Built and building, 75.
Miscellaneous.—In addition to the above there are 10 vessels of special type, 5 supply ships, 48 tug-boats, 16 converted yachts, 25 fuel ships, 6 transports, 1 hospital ship, 9 tenders to torpedo vessels, and 19 unserviceable for war purposes.

EDUCATION.

The system of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only central organisation being the Bureau of Education charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 per cent. of the coloured population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. (i.) *Primary:* Age 8–14 years, *free and comp.* in majority of States, though in *all* the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation, Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii.) *Secondary:* Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities," whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium or an English public school. A salient feature of the American system is *co-education* of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii.) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention, well-equipped and well-attended. (iv.) *Universities:* Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Public Schools (Average Attendance).	Colleges, Universities, and Schools of Technology.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
1900	10,632,772	72,159	37,770	109,929
1901	10,714,613	75,472	38,900	114,372
1902	11,064,164	78,133	40,569	118,702
1903	11,053,158	82,394	42,371	124,765
1904	11,318,256	86,006	42,057	128,063
1905	11,481,531	92,161	45,562	137,723
1906	12,684,837	119,578	64,005	183,583
1910	12,827,307	119,026	64,546	183,572
1911	13,096,000	117,848	68,776	186,624
1912	13,315,537	120,181	69,582	189,763
1913	13,510,643	130,327	73,197	203,414

FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1914, are stated below in dollars ($4·867 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1911	$701,372,375	$654,137,998
1912	691,778,465	654,533,963
1913	724,111,230	682,770,706
1914	734,343,706	700,559,248
1915	695,663,190	731,527,571

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Details of the revenue and expenditure are as follows:—

—	1914.	1915.
Revenue:—	$	$
Customs	292,128,528	209,268,107
Internal Revenue	379,999,999	415,657,052
Miscellaneous	62,215,173	70,738,030
Total	737,462,640	696,663,190
Expenditure:—		
Legislative	13,291,813	13,468,828
Executive:—		
Executive Office	592,015	564,134
Dept. of State	4,978,380	5,253,912
Treasury Dept.	85,013,058	83,003,813
War Dept.	162,607,913	175,759,874
Navy Dept.	134,092,417	140,543,059
Interior Dept.	217,775,366	216,311,438
Post Office Dept.	3,196,710	2,236,202
Dept. of Agriculture	20,469,028	22,208,141
Dept. of Commerce	11,263,457	10,958,882
Dept. of Labour	3,347,380	3,768,904
Dept. of Justice	1,523,068	1,588,573
Independent Bureaus	2,878,326	3,232,180
District of Columbia	12,841,211	12,756,971
Judicial	8,900,564	8,599,579
Total Ordinary	682,770,706	700,254,490
Panama Canal	41,741,258	34,826,941
Public Debt	24,191,610	26,961,327
Postal	262,108,875	283,558,103
Total Disbursements	1,010,812,449	1,045,600,861

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Debt of the U.S. for the 5 years ended July 1, 1915, is as follows:—

Year.	Capital (Net).	Interest Charge.
1911	$915,353,190	$21,336,673
1912	963,776,770	22,787,084
1913	965,706,610	22,835,330
1914	967,953,310	22,883,957
1915	969,759,090	22,902,896

The Public Debt on July 1, 1915, was as follows:—

Description.	1914.
	$
2% bonds	730,882,130
2½% bonds	6,441,600
3% bonds	118,945,460
4% bonds	118,489,900
Total interest bearing	969,759,090
On which interest has ceased since maturity	1,507,260
Bearing no interest (Paper Money)	2,086,570,523
Total	3,057,836,873
Cash in Treasury	1,967,988,867
Total Debt less Cash in Treasury	1,089,848,006

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, is 1,903,289,600 acres, of which in 1910 873,729,000 were farms (478,451,750 acres improved). The total number of farms is 6,340,357, of which about 2,500,000 are between 100 and 500 acres, about 1,500,000 between 50 and 100 acres, and about 1,500,000 between 20 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1910 was estimated at $8,928,000,000—the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over 1909 of $104,000,000.

In 1913, 212,250,000 acres were under cereal crops (corn, 105,820,000; wheat, 50,184,000; oats, 38,399,000; rye, 2,557,000; barley, 7,499,000; flax, 2,291,000; buckwheat, 805,000; rice, 723,000), the produce being 2,446,988,000 bushels of corn (23·1 per acre), 763,380,000 bushels of wheat (15·2 per acre), 1,121,768,000 bushels of oats (29·2 per acre), 41,381,000 bushels of rye (16·2 per acre), 178,189,000 bushels of barley (23·8 per acre), 17,853,000 bushels of flax seed (7·8 per acre), 13,833,000 bushels of buckwheat (17·2 per acre), and 24,500,000 bushels of rice (33·9 per acre). There were also 3,668,000 acres under potatoes, the yield being 331,525,000 bushels (90·4 per acre). Nearly 50,000,000 acres were under hay in 1913, the crop being 64,116,000 tons, valued at $797,077,000. There were in tobacco in 1914 1,223,500 acres, the crop being 1,034,679,000 pounds, valued at $101,411,000.

Cotton.—In 1912 there were 34,283,000 acres under cotton, the product being 14,090,863 running bales of cotton, valued at $792,240,000, and 6,104,000 short tons of cotton seed, valued at $128,390,000. In 1913, 14,504,000 running bales of cotton were produced. The total value of the cotton crop in 1912 was $920,630,000.

The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1913 was $882,980,156 (pig iron, $438,342,345; copper, $189,795,035; gold, $88,884,400), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $1,562,324,861 (bituminous coal, $565,307,658; Pennsylvania anthracite, $195,181,127; petroleum, $237,121,388; clay products, $181,289,132; stone, $83,732,995; natural gas, $87,846,677; and cement, $93,001,169.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five-year Census of 1909 numbered 268,491, the value of their products being $20,672,052,000, as compared with a value in 1904 of $14,793,903,000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, sugar-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia (textiles, foundry products and machinery, sugar, printing and publishing); Boston (boots and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing); Pittsburg (iron and steel); St. Louis (meat, tobacco); Baltimore (clothing, copper); Cincinnati (liquors, foundry products and machinery); Cleveland (iron and steel); Buffalo (iron and steel); Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber); San Francisco (meat); Providence (textiles and jewellery).

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The subject of unemployment has received but a limited amount of attention in the States, and, as in the United Kingdom, the statistics available do not enable any accurate estimate to be made of the total number of unemployed persons at any time. The Bureau of the Census has made attempts to collect information in the census years, but the reliability of the returns secured by them so far is still undetermined. The details for the 1910 census are not yet available, but according to the census of 1900, 22·3 per cent. of all persons having "gainful occupations" were reported as not working at their regular occupations or any other occupation at some time during the census year.

The Department of Labour for the State of New York has, however, published statistics showing the amount of unemployment among organised workers in that State for a continuous period since March, 1897, and these figures may be taken as fairly reliable. The statistics are of two kinds, viz., those furnished by selected unions, and those returned by all unions in the State. The former are received every month, and the latter at the end of the first and third quarters of the year. The returns from the selected unions are considered the more accurate, and the statistics relating to these are therefore dealt with below.

These selected unions number nearly 200, and have a membership of about 100,000, or about one-fourth of the total organised workers in New York. The aim in their selection is to maintain as nearly as possible the same proportionate representation of different industries as appears in the total of all unions. The secretary of each of these unions reports monthly the membership of his union, the number at work and the number idle on the last working day of the month, and the causes of idleness.

The following table shows the percentages of members reported idle on the last day of each month, from January, 1904, exclusive of those returned as idle owing to sickness, accident, or old age, or on account of labour disputes; in other words, the statistics represent approximately idleness due to business or trade conditions: –

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Mean
1904	22·0	18·8	18·9	12·7	10·9	10·8	8·6	7·7	6·3	6·4	7·1	15·4	12·1
1905	18·0	15·3	14·6	8·2	5·9	6·7	6·3	5·4	4·4	3·6	4·0	9·2	8·5
1906	11·8	12·4	8·9	5·0	4·1	3·2	4·7	4·0	4·3	4·5	5·3	13·3	6·8
1907	19·0	17·4	15·5	8·5	7·7	6·2	5·4	7·7	9·6	16·1	20·0	30·5	13·6
1908	35·1	35·9	35·9	32·1	30·6	28·6	25·2	22·2	23·0	21·3	20·0	25·9	30·5
1909	26·4	24·6	21·2	15·1	12·7	13·1	10·0	8·2	11·0	9·6	9·5	17·7	14·9
1910	16·5	15·5	17·4	12·6	11·8	11·7	8·1	7·5	8·4	13·4	15·0	25·6	13·6
1911	24·9	22·9	24·1	19·6	24·0	17·7	13·1	9·5	8·9	9·8	17·6	31·9	18·7
1912	24·4	16·1	17·4	11·9	18·5	21·0	19·0	6·3	4·9	6·0	14·1	23·1	15·2

It will be noticed that the percentages in the foregoing table are much higher than those relating to the United Kingdom, but in considering the two sets of figures it must be borne in mind that the proportion of workers in the trades which they cover are not similar. The high percentages of unemployed in New York State are to some extent explained by the importance which the returns from seasonal trades assume in the reported figures. The building trades include slightly more than one-fourth of all union men, and the clothing trades account for almost as many members. But, allowing for these facts, the statistics clearly establish that the amount of unemployment is by no means constant, but that it fluctuates violently from month to month, from season to season, and from year to year.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

State Employment Bureaus.—The statutory authorities concerned in the distribution of labour in the States are the State Employment Bureaus—in some cases designated "free employment offices"—and the municipal bureaus. State bureaus have been established in fifteen States, and municipal offices in four. The table below shows the States with Government Employment Bureaus, the date of establishment, and particulars of the work carried out by them in the latest year for which information is available. The small number of offices throughout the States appears more remarkable when it is remembered that in Ohio State bureaus were established as long ago as 1890; but it should be pointed out that in many States all the Trade Unions maintain free employment bureaus for their members, thus obviating the necessity for a large number of State bureaus. In several States where State offices have been tried they have not gained the confidence of employers.

It should be mentioned that applications for work in some States are not generally recorded unless positions are available for the applicants. The applications for work in the table below, therefore, do not represent all persons going to the offices for work; further, it should be noted than an "application from an employer" may mean the offering of more than one position.

State.	Number of Offices.	Date of Authorising Act.	Statistics for Year ended	Applications for Work.	Applications from Employers.	Positions Filled.
Colorado	3	1907	30 November, 1910	30,102	20,840	18,865
Connecticut	5	1905	30 November, 1910	13,003	10,908	8,126
Illinois	6	1899	30 September, 1911	76,127	68,228	59,827
Indiana	1	1909	30 September, 1911	4,574	3,601	2,846
Kansas	1	1901	31 December; 1911	...	12,465	3,290
Maryland	1	1902	31 December, 1911	4,858	2,382	1,271
Massachusetts	3	1906	30 November, 1911	54,259	58,172	21,158
Michigan	5	1905	30 November, 1911	59,331	55,191	46,757
Minnesota	3	1905	31 July, 1910	51,760	59,528	51,713
Missouri	3	1899	30 September, 1911	11,024	9,985	6,827
Ohio	5	1890	31 December, 1910	49,435	52,597	48,727
Oklahoma	3	1908	30 June, 1911	53,870	24,841	14,942
Rhode Island	1	1908	31 October, 1911	4,101	1,721	1,728
West Virginia	1	1901	15 May, 1912	53,431	25,698	19,461
Wisconsin	4	1901	25 June, 1910	...	...	23,852

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise in the 12 years ended June 30, 1914, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports of Merchandise.			Year.	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1902	396,818,871	506,502,077	903,320,948	1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1903	426,280,379	599,538,233	1,025,719,237	1903	1,392,231,302	27,910 377	1,420,141,679
1904	444,120,240	546,967,131	991,087,371	1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1905	511,441,307	605,670,769	1,117,513,071	1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1906	549,623,878	676,938,569	1,226,562,446	1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1907	611,021,761	792,701,664	1,434,421,425	1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1908	596,160,681	668,773,183	1,194,341,792	1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1909	706,160,640	711,760,584	1,311,920,224	1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1910	756,381,490	861,636,034	1,556,947,430	1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1911	776,972,509	750,253,596	1,527,226,105	1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1912	882,570,830	771,594,104	1,653,264,934	1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1913	987,464,162	825,484,072	1,812,987,234	1913	2,428,596,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,958	1,893,925 657	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148

The exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1913 and 1914 is stated below in *dollars* (000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
United Kingdom	295,964	293,661	597,149	594,272
German Empire	188,963	189,919	331,684	344,794
Canada	120,571	160,689	415,449	344,716
France	136,878	141,446	146,100	159,819
Netherlands	38,781	36,294	125,910	112,216
Mexico	77,543	92,690	54,583	38,749
Cuba	126,088	131,304	70,581	68,884
Italy	54,107	56,408	76,285	74,235
Belgium	41,941	41,035	66,845	61,220
Argentina	26,864	45,124	52,895	45,179
Australasia	15,450	22,418	52,708	54,725
Japan	91,633	107,356	57,742	51,206
Brazil	120,156	101,329	42,638	29,964
Spain	23,220	24,659	31,472	30,388
Russia	30,316	23,320	26,465	31,304
Chile	27,655	25,722	16,077	17,432
China	39,011	39,383	21,327	24,699
Austria-Hungary	19,192	20,111	23,321	22,718
Denmark	2,975	3,270	18,688	15,670
Switzerland	23,260	25,330	827	1,020
Philippines	21,010	18,162	25,385	27,305
British India	116,220	99,939	15,109	15,626
British W. Indies	12,644	15,551	12,811	13,357

The value of the principal articles exchanged in 1913 and 1914 is stated below in *dollars*.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1913.	1914.
	$	$
Coffee	118,963,209	110,725,392
Sugar	103,639,823	101,649,375
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, crude	98,959,762	76,162,220
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	117,286,174	120,289,781
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes	94,176,908	94,541,512
Silk, unmanufactured	82,203,112	100,930,025
Cotton, manufactures of	66,065,857	70,704,828
Fibres, Vegetable, etc., manufactures of	66,889,780	82,514,239
Wood, and manufactures of	45,658,772	55,187,674
Tin in Bars, Blocks, Pigs, etc.	53,112,594	39,422,479
Fruits and Nuts	42,622,653	53,421,245
Diamonds and other precious Stones	49,698,633	33,963,140
Tobacco, and manufactures of	42,496,482	35,278,976
Art Works	52,875,637	35,010,459
Copper, and manfctrs of	59,577,393	54,506,254
Fibres, Vegetable, etc., unmanufactured	43,644,523	54,340,686
Wool, unmanufactured	35,579,823	53,190,767
Oils	38,114,885	48,020,573
Silk, manufactures of	30,054,797	35,783,448
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	41,246,138	39,341,155
Furs, and manufactures of	24,864,743	14,493,294
Seeds	17,495,533	20,084,[illegible]
Cotton, unmanufactured	22,987,318	19,456,588

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1913.	1914.
	$	$
Cotton, unmanufactured	547,357,195	610,475,301
Iron and Steel, manufactures of	294,610,596	240,005,435
Meat and Dairy Products	153,883,546	145,227,870
Breadstuffs	211,098,339	165,362,585
Copper, and manufactures of	143,123,643	130,470,636
Mineral Oils	137,237,762	152,174,[illegible]
Wood, and manufactures of	115,031,757	93,767,[illegible]
Leather, and manufactures of	60,576,334	57,977,[illegible]
Coal	65,097,221	50,921,013
Cotton, manufactures of	53,743,977	51,467,231
Tobacco, and manufactures of	55,168,573	61,453,481
Cars, Carriages, etc.	53,585,888	51,676,172
Agricultural Implements	40,572,352	31,965,789
Fruits and Nuts	34,102,582	28,025,503
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal	29,444,252	21,667,672
Vegetable Oil	23,770,361	16,020,[illegible]29
Naval Stores	26,471,292	19,882,165
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines	26,574,519	27,079,092

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

In 1914 the Capital Stock of all Railways in the U.S. amounted to $20,247,301,257, and the dividend-paying capital to $5,661,738,723, upon which $451,263,197 were paid in dividends in 1914, representing an average of 7·97 per cent. The gross earnings were $2,842,695,382, and the operating expenses $1,972,415,776. The passengers carried numbered 1,004,081,346, the freight weighed 1,844,977,673 tons (of 2,000 lb.), while the rolling-stock included 53,466 passenger and 2,325,647 freight and other cars.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1895	180,657	1905	218,101
1896	182,776	1906	224,363
1897	184,428	1907	229,951
1898	186,396	1908	2[illegible]6,740
1899	189,294	1909	244,[illegible]63
1900	193,345	1910	249,[illegible]94
1901	197,237	1911	254,[illegible]45
1902	202,471	1912	258,033
1903	207,977	1913	241,418
1904	213,904	1914	247,397

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number.	Length.
Atlantic	148	5,365
Gulf	52	[illegible]
Mississippi	54	13,[illegible]12
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	36	1,000
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.

In 1914 the total length of public roads was 2,228,042 miles, the cost of [illegible]

being $174,921,157, or $71·05 per mile, or $1·70 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1912, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 12,263 sailing vessels of 2,534,325 gross tons and 14,265 steam vessels of 5,179,858 gross tons, a total of 26,528 vessels of 7,714,183 tons. In the year ended June 30, 1911, sailing and steam vessels of 46,158,071 net tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 11,257,098 tons were American and 34,900,973 tons foreign. The various *sea* ports accounted for 1,524,011 tons sailing and 33,135,075 tons steam vessels, a total of 34,659,086 tons.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1914, there were 56,810 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 18,567,445,160 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, etc.). There were also 220 928 miles of telegraph line with 1,517,317 miles of wire.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910.

City.	Population. 1910.	1900.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	278,718
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	3,437,202
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,575
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,293,697
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	575,238
Boston, Mass.	670,585	560,892
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	381,768
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	451,512
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	285,704
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	352,387
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	342,782
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	285,315
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	325,902
Newark, N.J.	347,469	246,070
New Orleans, La.	339,075	287,104
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	102,479
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	202,718
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	206,433
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	163,752
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	80,671
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	169,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	175,597
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	204 731
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	162,608
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	163,065
Denver, Col.	213,381	133,859
Portland, Ore.	207,214	90,426
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	125,560
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	131,822
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	89,872
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	66,960
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	118,421
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	108,374
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	108,027
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	38,415
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	102,320
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	102,026
Richmond, Va.	127,628	85,050
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	105,171
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	102,555
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	104,863
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	85,333
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,501	87,565
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,865
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	94,969
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	36,848
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	70,996
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	94,151

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are the same as those of the United Kingdom, except that the old wine gallon (·8331 British gallon) and the Winchester bushel (·9694 British bushel) are retained. There is also a short ton of 2,000 lb., in addition to the long ton of 2,240 lb. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*.

$1	=	*d.* 49·32	$1	=	francs 5·1813
£1	=	$ 4·867	$1	=	marks 4·2

Trade of U.S. with United Kingdom.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U.K. Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Imports from U.K. Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent. free.	Excess of exports to U.K.
	$	$	$	$	$	$		$
1900	527,784,340	6,035,205	533,819,545	52,804,130	106,778,271	159,582,401	33·08	374,237,144
1901	624,216,404	6,960,753	631,177,157	50,858,704	92,529,797	143,388,501	35·47	487,788,656
1902	542,001,128	6,547,349	548,548,477	55,792,250	109,954,310	165,746,560	33·77	382,801,917
1903	516 986,416	7,276,240	524,262,656	58,727,562	131,294,096	190,021,658	30·91	334,240,998
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,599	57,109,521	108,675,847	165,785,368	34·45	371,555,231
1905	518,105,398	5,291,454	523,396,852	61,705,743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35·10	347,584,934
1906	578,023,505	5,066,618	583,090,123	77,073,161	132,956,276	210,029,437	36·70	373,060,686
1907	602,132,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	90,846,161	155,265,886	246,112,047	36·91	361,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34·47	390,308,047
1909	509,676,577	4,950,788	514,627,365	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35·51	306,014,607
1910	496,077,726	9,475,145	505,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43·00	234,523,099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,106	46·97	315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50·24	291,431,486
1913	542,554,127	4,443,784	546,997,911	147,625,214	104,844,023	252,469,237	58·47	294,528,674
1914	545,060,138	3,581,261	548,641,399	161,488,084	132,173,220	293,661,304	54·99	254,980,095

States and Territories.

ALABAMA (Ala.), 1819.

AREA, 51,998 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,138,093.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	833,178	678,489	1,513,401
1900	1,001,152	827,307	1,828,697
1910	1,228,841	908,272	2,138,093

Governor (1915–1919), Charles Henderson, *Democrat*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, John Purifoy.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (35) and House of Representatives (106).
The Senate (1911–1915) contains 35 *Dem.* and 1 *Rep.*; House, 102 *Dem.* and 4 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, Montgomery. Population, 38,136.
Other towns are BIRMINGHAM (132,685), Mobile (51,521), Selma (13,649), and Anniston (12,794).

ALASKA (Territory).

AREA, 590,884 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 64,356.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	...	...	32,052
1900	63,424	168	63,592
1910	...	...	64,356

Governor (1913–1917), Hon. J. F. A. Strong, *Dem.*, $7,000.
Secretary, Charles E. Davidson.
CAPITAL, Juneau. Population (1910), 64 356.
Other towns: Nome, Fairbanks, and Skagway.

ARIZONA (Ariz.), 1912.

AREA, 113,956 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 204,354.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	55,734	1,357	88,243
1900	92,903	1,848	122,931
1910	171,499	2,067	204,354

Governor (1915–1917), George W. P. Hunt, *Dem.*, $4,000.
Secretary, Sidney P. Osborn.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (19) and House of Representatives (35).
Senate (1912–1913), *Dem.* 15, *Rep.* 4; House, *Dem.* 30, *Rep.* 5.
CAPITAL, Phœnix. Population (1910), 11,134.

ARKANSAS (Ark.), 1836.

AREA, 53,335 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,574,449.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	818,752	309,117	1,128,211
1900	944,580	366,856	1,311,564
1910	1,131,030	422,891	1,574,449

Governor (1915–1917), George W. Hays, *Dem.*, $4,000.
Secretary of State, Earl W. Hodges.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (36), House of Representatives (100).
The Senate of 1911–1913 contains 35 *Dem.* and 1 *Rep.*; the House, 95 *Dem.* and 5 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, Little Rock. Population, 58,678.
Other towns are Fort Smith (23,975), Pine Bluff (15,102), Hot Springs (14,434), and Argenta (11,138).

CALIFORNIA (Cal.), 1850.

AREA, 158,297 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,377,549.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,111,833	11,322	1,213,398
1900	1,402,727	11,045	1,485,053
1910	2,259,822	21,645	2,377,549

Governor (1915–1919), Hiram W. Johnson, *Rep.*, $10,000.
Secretary of State, Frank C. Jordan.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Assembly (80).
The Senate, 1911–1915, contains 30 *Rep.* and 10 *Dem.*; House, 1913–1915, 54 *Rep.*, 25 *Dem.*, and 1 *Soc.*
CAPITAL, Sacramento. Population (1910), 44,696.
Other towns: SAN FRANCISCO (416,912), Los ANGELES (319,198), OAKLAND (150,174), Berkeley (40,434), San Diego (39,578), Pasadena (30,291), San José (28,946), Fresno (24,892), Alameda (23,383), Stockton (23,253), and Long Beach (17,809).

COLORADO (Colo.), 1876.

AREA, 103,948 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 799,024.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	404,534	6,215	413,249
1900	529,046	8,570	539,700
1910	783,539	11,453	799,024

Governor (1915–1917), George A. Carlson, *Rep.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, John E. Ramer.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (35), House of Representatives (65).
Senate (1913–1915), 24 *Dem.*, 11 *Rep.* and *Prog.*; House, 48 *Dem.*, 17 *Rep.* and *Prog.*
CAPITAL, DENVER. Population (1910), 213,381.
Other towns: Pueblo (44,395) and Colorado Springs (29,078).

CONNECTICUT (Conn.), O.S.

AREA, 5,004 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,114,756.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	733,438	12,302	746,258
1900	892,424	15,226	908,420
1910	1,098,932	15,174	1,114,756

Governor (1915–1917), Marcus H. Holcomb, *Rep.*, $4,000.
Secretary of State, Charles D. Burnes.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (35), House of Representatives (258).
The Senate (1911–1913) contains 21 *Rep.*, 14 *Dem.*; House, 159 *Rep.*, 99 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Hartford. Population (1910), 98,915.

Other towns: NEW HAVEN (133,605), BRIDGEPORT (102,054), Waterbury (73,141), New Britain (43,916), Meriden (32,066), Stamford (28,836), and Norwich (28,219).

DELAWARE (Del.), O.S.

AREA, 2,050 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 202,322.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	140,066	28,386	168,493
1900	153,977	30,697	184,735
1910	171,103	31,181	202,322

Governor (1913–1917), Charles R. Miller, *Rep.*, $4,000.
Secretary of State, Thomas W. Miller.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (17), House of Representatives (35).
The Senate (1913–1915) contains 9 *Rep.*, 8 *Dem.*; the House, 14 *Rep.*, 21 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Dover. Population (1910), 3,720.
Largest city, Wilmington (87,411).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (D.C.).
(Federal District).

AREA, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1912), 352,936.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	154,695	75,572	230,392
1900	191,532	86,702	278,718
1910	236,623	94,446	331,069

Commissioners (1913–1916), Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Lt.-Col. Chester Harding.
WASHINGTON. Pop. (1912), 352,936.

FLORIDA (Fla.), 1845.

AREA, 58,666 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 752,619.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	224,949	166,180	391,422
1900	297,333	230,730	528,542
1910	443,646	308,669	752,619

Governor (1913–1917), Park M. Trammell, *Dem.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, H. Clay Crawford.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (32), House of Representatives (71).
The Senate and House of 1913–1915 are entirely *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Tallahassee. Population (1910), 5,018.
Other towns: Jacksonville (57,699), Tampa (37,782), Pensacola (22,982), and Key West (19,945).

GEORGIA (Ga.), O.S.

AREA, 59,265 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,609,121.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	978,357	858,815	1,837,353
1900	1,181,294	1,034,813	2,216,331
1910	1,431,826	1,176,987	2,609,121

Governor (1913–1915), N. E. Harris, *Dem.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, Philip Cook.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (44), House of Representatives (184).
Senate (1913–1914), 43 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*; House, 183 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, ATLANTA. Population (1910), 154,839.
Other towns: Savannah (65,064), Augusta (41,040), Macon (40,665), and Columbus (20,554).

HAWAII (Territory).

AREA, 6,449 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 191,909.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	...	...	89,900
1900	53,768	233	154,001
1910	...	...	191,909

Governor (1913–1917), L. E. Pinkham, *Dem.*, $7,000.
Secretary, Wade W. Thayer.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (15), House of Representatives (30).
Senate (1913–1914), 8 *Rep.*, 5 *Dem.*, 2 *Home Rule*; House, 18 *Rep.*, 11 *Dem.*, 1 *Home Rule*.
CAPITAL, Honolulu. Population (1910), 52,183.

IDAHO, 1890.

AREA, 84,313 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 325,594.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	82,117	201	88,548
1900	154,495	203	161,772
1910	319,302	646	325,594

Governor (1915–1917), Moses Alexander, *Dem.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, George R. Barker.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (24), House of Representatives (60).
The Senate (1912–1914) contains 21 *Rep.*, 3 *Dem.*; House, 56 *Rep.*, 4 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Boise. Population (1910) 17,358.

ILLINOIS (Ill.), 1818.

AREA, 56,665 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 5,638,591.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	3,768,472	57,028	3,826,352
1900	4,734,873	85,078	4,821,550
1910	5,526,982	109,041	5,638,591

Governor (1913–1917), Edward F. Dunne, $12,000.
Secretary of State, L. G. Stevenson.
LEGISLATURE, Senate (51), House of Representatives (153).
The Senate (1913–1914) contains 25 *Rep.*, 24 *Dem.*, 2 *Prog.*; House, 77 *Dem.*, 52 *Rep.*, 25 *Prog.*, 3 *Soc.*
CAPITAL, Springfield. Population (1910), 51,678.
Other towns: CHICAGO (2,185,283), Peoria (66,950), East St. Louis (58,547), Rochford (45,401), Quincy (38,567), Joliet (34,670), Decatur (31,140), Aurora (29,807), Danville (27,871), Bloomington (25,768), Elgin (25,976), Evanston

(24,978), Rock Island (24,335), Galesburg (22,089), Belleville (21,122), and Moline (20,478).

INDIANA (Ind.), 1816.

AREA, 36,354 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,700,876.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 ...	2,146,736	45,215	2,192,404
1900 ...	2,458,502	57,505	2,516,462
1910 ...	2,640,033	60,280	2,700,876

Governor (1913–1917), Samuel S. Ralston, *Dem.*, $8,000.

Secretary of State, Homer L. Cook.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (100).

The Senate (1913–1915) contains 40 *Dem.*, 10 *Rep.*; House, 95 *Dem.*, 4 *Rep.*, 1 *B.M.*

CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS. Population (1910), 233,650.

Other towns: Evansville (69,647), Fort Wayne (63,933), South Bend (53,684), Terre Haute (58,157), Muncie (24,005), Anderson (22,476), Richmond (22,324), Hammond (20,925), New Albany (20,629), and Lafayette (20,081).

IOWA, 1846.

AREA, 56,025 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,224,771.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 ...	1,901,090	10,685	1,912,297
1900 ...	2,218,667	12,693	2,231,853
1910 ...	2,209,096	15,078	2,224,771

Governor (1915–1917), George W. Clark, *Rep.*, $6,800.

Secretary of State, William S. Allen.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (108).

The Senate (1913–1915) contains 32 *Rep.*, 18 *Dem.*; House, 66 *Rep.*, 42 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Des Moines. Population (1910), 86,368.

Other towns: Sioux City (47,828), Davenport (43,028), Dubuque (38,494), Cedar Rapids (32,811), Council Bluffs (29,292), Waterloo (26,693), Clinton (25,577), Burlington (24,324), and Ottumwa (22,012).

KANSAS (Kans.), 1861.

AREA, 82,158 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,690,949.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,376,619	49,710	1,428,108
1900	1,416,319	52,003	1,470,495
1910	1,663,883	54,504	1,690,949

Governor (1915–1917), Arthur Capper, *Rep.*, $5,000.

Secretary of State, J. T. Botkin, *Rep.*

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (125).

Senate (1913–1915) contains 19 *Rep.*, 21 *Dem.*; House, 51 *Rep.*, 72 *Dem.*, 2 *Soc.*

CAPITAL, Topeka. Population (1912), 46,385.

Other towns: Kansas City (86,826), Wichita (56,379), and Leavenworth (22,353).

KENTUCKY (Ky.), 1792.

AREA, 40,598 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,289,905.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,590,462	268,071	1,858,635
1900	1,862,309	284,706	2,147,174
1910	2,027,955	261,656	2,289,905

Governor (1911–1915), James B. McCreary, *Dem.*, $6,500.

Secretary of State, C. F. Crecelius.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (38), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912–1913), 32 *Dem.*, 6 *Rep.*; House, 76 *Dem.*, 24 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Frankfort. Pop. (1910), 10,465.

Other towns: LOUISVILLE (223,928), Covington (53,270), Lexington (35,099), Newport (30,309), and Paducah (22,760).

LOUISIANA (La.), 1812.

AREA, 48,506 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,656,388.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	558,395	559,193	1,118,588
1900	729,612	650,804	1,381,625
1910	941,086	713,874	1,656,388

Governor (1912–1916), Luther E. Hall, *Dem.*, $5,000.

Secretary of State, Alvin E. Hebert.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (41), House of Representatives (116).

Both Houses are *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Baton Rouge. Population (1910), 14,897.

Other towns: NEW ORLEANS (339,075) and Shreveport (28,015).

MAINE (Me.), 1820.

AREA, 33,040 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 742,371.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	659,263	1,190	661,086
1900	692,226	1,319	694,466
1910	740,017	1,364	742,371

Governor (1915–1917), Oakley C. Curtis. *Dem.*, $3,000.

Secretary of State, John E. Bunker.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (31), House of Representatives (151).

Senate (1911–1912), 22 *Dem.*, 9 *Rep.*; House, 86 *Dem.*, 63 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Augusta. Population (1910), 13,211.

Other towns: Portland (58,571), Lewiston (26,247), Bangor (24,803), Biddeford (17,079), Auburn (15,064), and Waterville (11,458).

MARYLAND (Md.), O.S.

AREA, 12,327 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,294,450.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	826,493	215,657	1,042,390
1900	952,424	235,064	1,188,044
1910	1,062,645	232,249	1,294,450

Governor (1915–1916), Phillips L. Goldborough, *Rep.*, $4,500.
Secretary of State, Robert P. Graham.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (27), House of Delegates (113).
Senate (1912–1914), 19 *Dem.*, 8 *Rep.*; House, 63 *Dem.*, 40 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, Annapolis. Population (1910), 8,609.
Other towns: BALTIMORE (588,485), Cumberland (21,839), Hagerstown (16,507), and Frederick (10,411).

MASSACHUSETTS (Mass.), O.S.
AREA, 8,266 sq. mi'es. Pop. (1910), 3,366,416.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,215,373	22,144	2,238,947
1900	2,769,764	31,974	2,805,346
1910	2,325,053	38,042	3,366,416

Governor (1915–1916), David I. Walsh, *Dem.*, $8,000.
Secretary of State, A. P. Laugtry.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (240).
Senate (1912), 26 *Rep.*, 14 *Dem.*; House, 138 *Rep.*, 102 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, BOSTON. Population (1910), 670,585.
Other towns: WORCESTER (145,986), FALL RIVER (119,295), LOWELL (106,294), CAMBRIDGE (104,839), New Bedford (96,652), Lynn (89,336), Springfield (88,926), Lawrence (85,892), Somerville (77,236), Holyoke (37,730), Brockton (56,878), Malden (44,404), Haverhill (44,115), Salem (43,697), Newton (39,806), Fitchburg (37,826), Taunton (34,259), Everett (33,484), Quincy (32,642), Chelsea (32,452), Pittsfield (32,121), Waltham (27,834), Chicopee (25,401), and Gloucester (24,398).

MICHIGAN (Mich.), 1837.
AREA, 58,915 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,810,173.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,072,884	15,223	2,093,890
1900	2,398,563	15,816	2,420,982
1910	2,785,247	17,115	2,810,173

Governor (1915–1917), Woodbridge N. Ferris, *Dem.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, Coleman C. Vaughn, *Rep.*
LEGISLATURE: Senate (32), House of Representatives (100).
Senate (1913–1914), 21 *Rep.*, 5 *Dem.*, 6 *Prog.*; House, 54 *Rep.*, 35 *Dem.*, 11 *Prog.*
CAPITAL, Lansing. Population (1910), 31,229.
Other towns: DETROIT (465,766), GRAND RAPIDS (112,571), Saginaw (50,510), Bay City (45,166), Kalamazoo (39,437), Flint (38,550), Jackson (31,433), Battle Creek (25,267), Muskegon (24,062), and Port Huron (18,863).

MINNESOTA (Minn.), 1858.
AREA, 84,682 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,075,708.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,296,408	3,683	1,301,283
1900	1,737,036	4,959	1,751,394
1910	2,059,253	7,084	2,075,708

Governor (1915–1917), Winfield S. Hammond, *Dem.*, $7,000.
Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (67), House of Representatives (130).
Senate (1911–1913), 42 *Rep.*, 19 *Dem.*, 2 *Ind.*; House, 89 *Rep.*, 26 *Dem.*, 5 *Ind.*
CAPITAL, ST. PAUL. Population (1910), 214,744.
Other towns: MINNEAPOLIS (301,408), Duluth (78,466), and Winona (18,583).

MISSISSIPPI (Miss.), 1817.
AREA, 46,865 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,797,114.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	544,851	742,559	1,289,600
1900	641,200	907,630	1,551,270
1910	786,119	1,009,487	1,797,114

Governor (1912–1916), Earl Brewer, *Dem.*, $4,500.
Secretary of State, J. W. Power.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (45), House of Representatives (137).
Senate and House (1912–1916), all *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Jackson. Population (1910), 21,262.
Other towns: Meridian (23,285), Vicksburg (20,814), Natchez (11,791), and Hattlesburg (11,733).

MISSOURI (Mo.), 1821.
AREA, 69,420 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,293,335.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,528,458	150,184	2,679,185
1900	2,944,843	161,234	3,106,665
1910	3,134,945	157,452	3,293,335

Governor (1913–1917), Elliott W. Major, *Dem.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (34), House of Representatives (142).
Senate (1913–1915), *Dem.* 25, *Rep.* 9; House, *Dem.* 113, *Rep.* 28, *Prog.* 1.
CAPITAL, Jefferson City. Population (1910), 11,850.
Other towns: ST. LOUIS (687,029), KANSAS CITY (248,381), St. Joseph (77,403), Springfield (35,201), Joplin (32,073), Hannibal (18,341), and Sedalia (17,822).

MONTANA (Mont.), 1889.
AREA, 146,997 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 376,053.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	127,690	1,490	142,924
1900	226,283	1,523	243,329
1910	360,587	1,834	376,053

Governor (1913–1917), S. V. Stewart, *Dem.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, A. M. Alderson, $3,000.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (28), House of Representatives (74).
Senate (1911–1913), *Rep.* 16, *Dem.* 12; House, *Dem.* 42, *Rep.* 32.
CAPITAL, Helena. Population (1910), 12,515.
Other towns: Butte (39,165), Great Falls (13,948), Missoula (12,869), Anaconda (10,134), and Billings (10,031).

NEBRASKA (Nebr.), 1867.

AREA, 77,520 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,192,214.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,047,096	8,913	1,062,656
1900	1,056,526	6,269	1,066,300
1910	1,180,311	7,689	1,192,214

Governor (1915–1917), John H. Morehead, *Dem.*, $2,500.
Secretary of State, Charles W. Pool.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (100).
Senate (1911–1913), 19 *Dem.*, 14 *Rep.*; House, 54 *Dem.*, 46 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, Lincoln. Population (1910), 43,973.
Other towns: OMAHA (124,096), South Omaha (26,259), and Grand Island (10,326).

NEVADA (Nev.) 1864.

AREA, 110,690 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 81,875.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	39,121	242	47,355
1900	35,405	134	42,335
1910	74,371	513	81,875

Governor (1915–1919), Emmett D. Boyle, *Dem.*, $4,000.
Secretary of State, George Brodigan.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (22), House of Representatives (53).
Senate (1911–1913), *Dem.* 12, *Rep.* 8, *Soc.* 1; House, *Dem.* 32, *Rep.* 19, *Soc.* 1.
CAPITAL, Carson City. Population (1910), 2,466.
Other towns: Reno (10,867).

NEW HAMPSHIRE (N.H.) O.S.

AREA, 9,341 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 430,572.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	375,840	614	376,530
1900	410,791	662	411,588
1910	429,909	564	430,572

Governor (1915–1917), Rolland H. Spaulding, *Rep.*, $3,000.
Secretary of State, Edwin C. Bean.
LEGISLATURE, Senate (24), House of Representatives (402).
Senate (1913–1915), *Rep.* 10, *Dem.* 14; House, *Rep.* 207, *Dem.* 195.
CAPITAL, Concord. Population (1910), 21,497.
Other towns: Manchester (70,063), Nashua (26,005), and Dover (13,247).

NEW JERSEY (N.J.) O.S.

AREA, 8,224 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,537,167.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,396,581	47,638	1,444,933
1900	1,812,317	69,844	1,883,669
1910	2,445,927	89,760	2,537,167

Governor (1914–1917), James F. Fielder, *Dem.*, $10,000.
Secretary of State, Thomas F. Martin.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (21), House of Representatives (60).
Senate (1913), *Rep.* 11, *Dem.* 10; House, *Rep.* 37, *Dem.* 23.
CAPITAL, TRENTON. Population (1910), 96,815.
Other towns, NEWARK (347,469), JERSEY CITY (267,779), PATERSON (125,600), Camden (96,815), Elizabeth (73,409), Hoboken (70,324), Bayonne (55,545), Passaic (54,773), Atlantic City (46,150), West Hoboken (35,403), East Orange (34,371), Perth Amboy (32,121), and Orange (29,630).

NEW MEXICO (N. Mex.).

AREA, 122,634. Pop. (1910), 327,301.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	142,918	1,956	160,282
1900	180,207	1,610	195,310
1910	304,602	1,628	327,301

Governor, (1913–1917), William C. McDonald, *Dem.*, $5,000.
Secretary, Antonio Lucero, $3,000.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (24), House of Representatives (49).
Senate (1912–1913), 17 *Rep.*, 7 *Dem.*; House, 33 *Rep.*, 16 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Santa Fé. Population (1910), 5,072.
Albuquerque (11,020).

NEW YORK (N.Y.) O.S.

AREA, 50,203 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 9,113,614.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total
1890	5,923,955	70,092	6,003,174
1900	7,156,881	99,232	7,268,894
1910	8,966,921	134,181	9,113,614

Governor (1915–1917), Charles S. Whitman, *Rep.*, $10,000.
Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo, $6,000.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (51), House of Assembly (150).
Senate (1913–1914), 32 *Dem.*, 16 *Rep.*, 3 *Ind.*; House, 22 *Rep.*, 19 *Dem.*, 1 *Soc.*, 1 *Prog.*
CAPITAL, ALBANY. Population (1910), 100,253.
Other cities: NEW YORK (4,766,883), BUFFALO (423,715), ROCHESTER (218,149), SYRACUSE (137,249), Yonkers (79,803), Troy (76,813), Utica (74,419), Schenectady (72,826), Binghamton (48,483), Elmira (37,176), Auburn (34,668), Jamestown (31,297), Amsterdam (31,267), Mount Vernon (30,919), Niagara Falls (30,445).

NORTH CAROLINA (N.C.), O.S.

AREA, 52,426 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,206,287.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,055,382	561,018	1,617,949
1900	1,263,603	624,469	1,893,810
1910	1,500,513	697,843	2,206,287

Governor (1915–1917), Locke Craig, *Dem.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, J. Bryan Grimes.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (120).
Senate (1911–1913), 43 *Dem.*, 7 *Rep.*; House, 99 *Dem.*, 20 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, Raleigh. Population (1910), 19,218.
Other towns: Charlotte (34,014), Wilmington (25,748), Asheville (18,762), Durham (18,241), and Winston (17,167).

NORTH DAKOTA (N. Dak.), 1889.

AREA, 70,837 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 577,056.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	182,407	373	190,983
1900	311,712	286	319,146
1910	569,855	617	577,056

Governor (1915–1917), L. B. Hanna, *Rep.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, Thomas Hall.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (111).
Senate (1913), *Rep.* 44, *Dem.* 6; House, *Rep.* 103, *Dem.* 8.
CAPITAL, Bismarck. Population (1910), 5,443.
Other towns: Fargo (14,331) and Grand Forks (12,478).

OHIO, 1802.

AREA, 41,040 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 4,767,121.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	3,584,805	87,113	3,672,329
1900	4,060,204	96,901	4,157,545
1910	4,654,907	111,443	4,767,121

Governor (1915–1917), Frank B. Willis, *Rep.*, $10,000.
Secretary of State, Charles Q. Hildebrant.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (123).
Senate (1913–1915), 26 *Dem.*, 7 *Rep.*; House, 87 *Dem.*, 33 *Rep.*, 3 *Prog.*
CAPITAL, COLUMBUS. Population (1910), 181,511.
Other towns: CLEVELAND (560,663), CINCINNATI (364,463), TOLEDO (168,497), DAYTON (116,577), Youngstown (79,066), Akron (50,738), Canton (50,217), Springfield (46,921), Hamilton (35,279), Lima (30,508), Lorain (28,883), and Zanesville (28,026).

OKLAHOMA (Okla.), 1907.

AREA, 70,057 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,657,155.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	172,554	21,609	258,657
1900	670,204	55,684	790,391
1910	1,444,535	137,612	1,657,155

Indian Territory.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	161,546	18,636	180,182
1900	355,207	36,853	392,060

Governor (1915–1919), R. L. Williams, *Dem.*, $4,500.
Secretary of State, J. L. Lyon.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (44), House of Representatives (99).
Senate (1911–1913), 29 *Dem.*, 15 *Rep.*; House, 66 *Dem.*, 33 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, Oklahoma City. Population (1910), 64,205.
Other towns: Muskogee (25,278), Tulsa (18,182), Enid (13,799), McAlester (12,954), and Shawnee (12,474).

OREGON (Oreg.), 1859.

AREA, 96,699 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 672,675.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	301,982	1,186	317,704
1900	394,582	1,105	413,536
1910	655,094	1,519	672,765

Governor (1915–1919), James Withycombe, $5,000.
Secretary of State, Ben W. Olcott.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (60).
Senate (1911–1913), 27 *Rep.*, 3 *Dem.*; House, 58 *Rep.*, 2 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Salem. Population (1910), 14,094.
The largest city is PORTLAND (207,214).

PENNSYLVANIA (Pa.), O.S.

AREA, 45,215 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 7,665,111.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	5,148,258	107,596	5,258,113
1900	6,141,664	156,845	6,302,115
1910	7,467,760	193,908	7,665,111

Governor (1915–1919), Martin G. Brumbaugh, *Rep.*, $10,000.
Secretary of State, Cyrus E. Woods.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (207).
Senate (1913–1915), 34 *Rep.*, 15 *Dem.* (1 vacancy); House, 127 *Rep.*, 57 *Dem.* (23 vacancies).
CAPITAL, Harrisburg. Population (1910), 64,186.

Other towns: PHILADELPHIA (1,549,008), PITTSBURG (533,905), SCRANTON (129,867), Reading (96,071), Wilkesbarre (67,105), Erie (66,525), Johnstown (55,482), Altoona (52,127), Allentown (51,913), Lancaster (47,227), York (44,750), McKiesport (42,694), Chester (38,537), Newcastle (36,280), and Williamsport (31,860).

RHODE ISLAND (R.I.), O.S.

AREA, 1,248 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 542,610.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	337,859	7,393	345,506
1900	419,050	9,092	428,556
1910	532,498	9,529	542,610

Governor (1915–1917), R. Livingstone Beekman, *Rep.*, $3,000.
Secretary of State, J. Fred Parker.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (39), House of Representatives (100).
Senate (1912–1913), 34 *Rep.*, 5 *Dem.*; House, 61 *Rep.*, 39 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE. Population (1910), 224,326.
Other cities: Pawtucket (51,622), Woonsocket (38,125), Newport (27,149), and Warwick (26,629).

SOUTH CAROLINA (S.C.), O.S.

AREA, 30,989 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,515,400.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	462,008	688,934	1,151,149
1900	557,807	782,321	1,340,316
1910	679,162	835,843	1,515,400

Governor (1915–1917), Richard L. Manning, *Dem.*, $3,000.
Secretary of State, R. M. McCown.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (44), House of Representatives (124).
Senate and House are all *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Columbia. Population (1910), 26,319.
Other towns: Charleston (51,833), Spartanburg (17,517), and Greenville (15,741).

SOUTH DAKOTA (S. Dak.), 1889.

AREA, 77,615 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 583,888.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	328,010	541	348,600
1900	380,714	465	401,570
1910	563,771	817	583,888

Governor (1915–1917), Frank M. Byrne, *Rep.*, $3,000.
Secretary of State, Frank M. Rood.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (45), House of Representatives (104).
Senate (1911–1912), 34 *Rep.*, 11 *Dem.*; House, 99 *Rep.*, 5 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Pierre. Population (1910), 3,600.
Other towns: Sioux Falls (14,094) and Aberdeen (10,763).

TENNESSEE (Tenn.), 1796.

AREA, 42,022 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,184,789.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,336,637	430,678	1,767,518
1900	1,540,186	480,243	2,020,616
1910	1,711,433	473,088	2,184,789

Governor (1915–1917), Thomas C. Rye, *Dem.*, $4,000.
Secretary of State, R. R. Sneed.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (99).
Senate (1911–1912), 25 *Dem.*, 8 *Rep.*; House, 74 *Dem.*, 25 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, NASHVILLE. Population (1910), 110,364.
Other towns: MEMPHIS (131,105), Chattanooga (44,604), and Knoxville (36,349).

TEXAS (Tex.), 1845.

AREA, 265,896 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,896,542.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,745,935	488,171	2,235,527
1900	2,426,669	620,722	3,048,710
1910	3,204,896	690,020	3,896,542

Governor (1915–1917), James E. Ferguson, *Dem.*, $4,000.
Secretary of State, John G. McKay.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (31), House of Representatives (143).
Senate (1911–1912), 30 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*; House, 142 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, Austin. Population (1910), 29,860.
Other towns: San Antonio (96,614), Dallas (92,104), Houston (78,800), Fort Worth (73,312), El Paso (39,279), Galveston (36,981), and Waco (26,425).

UTAH, 1896.

AREA, 84,990 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 373,351.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	205,925	588	210,779
1900	272,465	672	276,749
1910	366,602	1,143	373,351

Governor (1913–1917), William Spry, *Rep.*, $6,000.
Secretary of State, David Mattson.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (18), House of Representatives (45).
Senate (1913–1914), 16 *Rep.*, 2 *Dem.*; House, 31 *Rep.*, 14 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Salt Lake City. Population (1910), 92,777.

VERMONT (Vt.), 1791.

AREA, 9,564 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 355,956.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	331,418	937	332,422
1900	342,771	826	343,641
1910	354,298	1,621	355,956

Governor (1915–1917), Charles W. Gates, *Rep.*, $2,500.
Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey, $3,500.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (246).
Senate (1912–1914), 27 *Rep.*, 3 *Dem.*; House, 146 *Rep.*, 56 *Dem.*; 22 *Progressives*, 7 *Prog. Rep.*; 3 *Ind. Rep.*, 2 *Ind. Prog.*; 1 *Prog. Dem.*, 1 *Ind. Dem.*, 1 *Prohibitionist*, 1 *Do. Rep.*, 1 *Labour*, 1 *Undefined*, 3 vacancies.
CAPITAL, Montpelier. Population (1910), 7,856.
Other towns: Burlington (20,468), Rutland (13,546), and Barre (10,734).

VIRGINIA (Va.), O.S.

AREA, 42,627 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,061,612.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,020,122	635,438	1,655,980
1900	1,192,855	660,722	1,854,184
1910	1,389,809	671,096	2,061,612

Governor (1914–1918), Henry C. Stuart, *Dem.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, B. O. James.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (100).
Senate (1912 1913), 35 *Dem.*, 5 *Rep.*; House, 90 *Dem.*, 10 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, RICHMOND. Population (1910), 127,628.
Other towns: Norfolk (67,452), Roanoke (34,874), Portsmouth (33,130), and Lynchburg (29,494).

WASHINGTON (Wash.), 1889.

AREA, 69,127 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,141,990.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	340 829	1,602	357,232
1900	496,304	2,514	518,103
1910	1,109,157	6,058	1,141,990

Governor (1913–1917), Ernest Lister, *Dem.*, $6,000.
Secretary of State, I. M. Howell.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (42), House of Representatives (97).
Senate (1913–1914), 27 *Rep.*, 9 *Dem.*, 6 *Prog.*; House, 50 *Rep.*, 18 *Dem.*, 1 *Soc.*, 28 *Prog.*
CAPITAL, Olympia. Population (1910), 6,996.
Other towns: SEATTLE (237,194), SPOKANE (104,402), Tacoma (83,743), Everett (24,814), and Bellingham (24,298).

WEST VIRGINIA (W. Va.), 1863.

AREA, 24,170 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,221,119.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	730.077	32,690	762,794
1900	915,233	43,499	958,800
1910	1,156,817	64,173	1,221,119

Governor (1913–1917), H. D. Hatfield, *Rep.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (86).
Senate (1911–1912), 15 *Dem.*, 15 *Rep.*; House, 63 *Dem.*, 23 *Rep.*
CAPITAL, Charleston. Population (1910), 22,996.
Other towns: Wheeling (41,641) and Huntington (31,161).

WISCONSIN (Wis.), 1848.

AREA, 56,066 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,333,860.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,680,828	2,444	1,693,330
1900	2,057,911	2,542	2,069,042
1910	2,320,557	2,900	2,333,860

Governor (1915–1917), Emanuel L. Philipp. *Rep.*, $5,000.
Secretary of State, John S. Donald.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (100).
Senate (1913–1914), 25 *Rep.*, 7 *Dem.*, 1 *Soc.*; House, 59 *Rep.*, 35 *Dem.*, 6 *Soc.*
CAPITAL, Madison. Population (1910). 25,531.
Other towns: MILWAUKEE (373,857), Superior (40,384) Racine (38,002), Oshkosh (33,062), and La Crosse (30,417).

WYOMING (Wyo.), 1890.

AREA, 97,914 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 145,965.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	59,324	922	62,555
1900	89,051	940	92,531
1910	140,373	2,235	145,965

Governor (1915–1919), J. B. Kendrick, *Dem.*, $4,000.
Secretary of State, F. L. Houx.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (27), House of Representatives (57).
Senate (1911–1912), 19 *Rep.*, 8 *Dem.*; House, 29 *Rep.*, 27 *Dem.*
CAPITAL, Cheyenne Population (1910), 11,320.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice.
G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1912) £10,000
Embassy—Connecticut Avenue.
Coun. of Embassy, C. de R. Barclay, M.V.O. 900
Naval Attaché, Capt. Guy R. A. Gaunt, R.N. 800
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. Murrough O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O. 500
1st Sec., A. Robertson, C.M.G. ..... £300 to 500
3rd Secs., Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice; Francis G. Osborne; R. S. Hudson; N. W. Law; H. J. Seymour (*acting*) 250
Attaché, R. I. Campbell .....
Hon. Attaché, Viscount Campden .....
Vice-Consul, H. B. Rowland.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—*Cons.-Gen.*, Gilbert Fraser £1,400
,, *V.-Cons.*, E. A. Boyd..... £500 to 700
,, *V.-Cons.*, J. Guthrie.....
Newport News—*V.-Cons.*, C. E. Kenworthy

Norfolk, Va.—*Vice-Consul*, Barton Myers
Richmond, Va.—*Vice-Cons.*, Arthur P. Wilmer
Boston, Mass.—*Cons.-Gen.*, F. P. Leay £1,400
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Portland, Me.—*V.-Consul*, J. B. Keating
Providence, R.I.—*V.-Cons.*, H. J. Dubois
Chicago, Ill.—*Cons.-Gen.*, H. D. Nugent ... 1,500
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Lewis E. Bernays £500 to 700
Detroit—*Vice-Cons.*, H. G. Meredith ...
Duluth—*Vice-Cons.*, David Quail .....
Omaha—*Vice-Cons.*, M. A. Hall.....
St. Paul—*Vice-Cons.*, C. E. Hamilton ...
Galveston, Tex.—*Cons.*, C. A S. Perceval £900 to 1,000
,, *Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes .....
El Peso, Tex.—*Vice-Consul*, H. Myles ...
Port Arthur—*Vice-Cons.*, J. R. Adams.
Honolulu (Hawaii)—*Cons.*, E. L. S. Gordon 1,000
Manila—*Cons.-Gen.*, J. B. Rentiers 1,267
,, *Vice-Cons.*, W. M. Royds 700
Cebu—*Vice-Consul*, J. T. Knowles.....
Iloilo—*Vice-Consul*, T. H. W. Price .....
New Orleans, La.—*Cons.-Gen.*, H. T. Carew-Hunt 1,300
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Mobile, Ala.—*V.Con.*, T. J. McSweany ...
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Port Tampa, Fla.—*V.-C.*, Jas. W. Morris
New York, N.Y. *Con.-Gen.*, C. Clive Bayley 2,400
,, *Vice-Cons.*, R. L. Nosworthy ...£750 to 950
,, ,, Claude K. Ledger ... 550 to 750
,, ,, H. A. Ford ..... 550 to 750
Buffalo—*Vice-Consul*, W. H. J. Cole.....
Philadelphia, Penn.—*Cons.-G.*, W. Powell 1,400
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. H. G. Shepherd £500 to 700
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,, *Vice-Cons.*, W. K. Small .....
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San Francisco, Cal.—*Cons.-Gen.*, A. C. Ross, C.B. £1,700
San Francisco, Cal.—*Vice-Cons.*, Douglas Young .....£500 to 700
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Donald C. C. Grant
Douglas, Ariz, Vice-Consul, Alexander Baird .....
Los Angeles, Cal.—*V.-C.*, C.W. Mortimer
San Diego, Cal.—*V.-C.*,
Savannah, Ga.—*C.*, Col. A. M. Brookfield £950 to 1,050
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Darien—*Vice-Consul*, R. Manson .....
Wilmington, N.C.—*V.-C.*,

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Office of Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens.
Secretary of Embassy, Irwin B. Laughlin 3,000
2nd Secretary, Jordan Herbert Stabler ... 2,625
2nd Secretaries, Edward Bell; Franklin Mott Gunther; Richard E. Pennoyer; Elbridge Gerry Greene 2,000
3rd Secretary, Eugene C. Shoecraft 1,200
Commercial Attaché, Albertus H. Baldwin.
Naval Attaché, Comm. Powers Symington.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. O. Squier.
Attachés, Lieut. Stanford C. Hooper; Lieut. John H. Towers; Naval Constructor Lewis B. McBride; Lieut.-Col. Rufus H. Lane, Major Thomas C. Treadwell.
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Kidderminster—*Agent*, J. Morton.
Leeds—*Consul*, Homer M. Byington..... 3,000
Leicester—*Agent*, W. W. Early.
Liverpool—*Consul*, H. L. Washington ... 8,000
London—*Consul-Gen.*, Robert P. Skinner 12,000
,, *Consul*, Charles A. Holder..... 3,500
,, *Vice do.*, Richard Westacott.
,, *Do. do.*, Ripley Wilson.
,, *Do. do.*, Herbert D. Jameson.
Consular Office, 42 New Broad St., E.C.
Manchester—*Consul*, Ross E. Holaday... 6,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—*Consul*, W.C. Hamm 3,000
Nottingham—*Consul*, Calvin M. Hitch... 4,000
Plymouth—*Consul*, J. G. Stephens 2,500
Redditch—*Agent*, William U. Brewer.
St. Helens—*Agent*, E. L. Phillips.
Sheffield—*Consul*, John M. Savage..... 3,000
Southampton—*Consul*, A. W. Swalm ... 4,500
Stoke-on-Trent—*Consul*, R. S. S. Bergh... 3,000
West Hartlepool—*Agent*, H. C. Nielsen.
Weymouth—*Agent*, F. W. Fuller.

Wales :—
Cardiff—*Consul*, L. A. Lathrop 3,000
Swansea *Consul*, Maxwell K. Moorhead 3,500

Scotland :—
Aberdeen—Agent, Geo. McClellan Wells.
Dundee—Consul, E. H. Dennison $4,000
Dunfermline—Consul, H. D. Van Sant 3,000
Edinburgh—Consul, R. Fleming 3,500
Glasgow—Consul, J. N. McCunn 4,500
Troon—Agent, P. H. Waddell.

Ireland :—
Belfast—Consul, H. Sharp 5,000
Cork—Consul, Wesley Frost 3,000
Dublin—Consul, E. L. Adams 4,000
Galway—Agent, R. A. Tennant.
Limerick—Agent, John A. Dinan.
Londonderry—Agent, P. O'Hagan.
Queenstown—see Cork.

Europe :—
Gibraltar—Consul, R. L. Sprague 2,500
Jersey—Agent, Albert E. Ereaut.
Kirkwall, Orkney Is.—Agent, James Flett.
Malta—Consul, Wilbur Keblinger..... 2,500

Asia :—
Aden—Consul, William J. Grace 2,500
Bombay—Consul, Carl F. Deichman..... 4,000
Calcutta—Consul-General, J. A. Smith... 8,000
Colombo—Consul, Walter A. Leonard... 3,000
Hodeida—Agent,
Hong Kong—Con.-Gen., G. E. Anderson 8,000
Karachi—Consul, James O. Laing..... 3,000
Madras—Consul, Lucien Memminger ... 3,000
Penang—Agent, Joseph Heim.
Rangoon—Consul, Samuel C. Reat 3,500
Sandakan—Consul, George M. Hanson. 3,000
Singapore—Cons.-Gen., John P. Bray ... 6,000

Africa :—
Bloemfontein—Agent, A. E. Fichardt.
Cape Town—Consul-Gen., G. H. Murphy 8,000
Durban—Consul, Wm. M. Masterson ... 3,500
East London—Agent,
Johannesburg—Consul, E. N. Gunsaulus 6,000
Mombasa—Consul, Perry C. Hays 3,000
Port Elizabeth—Consul E. A. Wakefield 3,500

North America :—
Canada—
Annapolis, N.S.—Agent, J. M. Owen.
Arnprior, Ont.—Agent, W. B. Murphy.
Bay of Islands, N.F.—Agent, Ozro C. Gould.
Beebe Junction, Que.—Agent, H. S. Beebe.
Bridgewater, N.S.—Agent, W. H. Owen.
Cabano, Que.—Agent, Henry C. Hamel.
Calgary—Consul, Harold D. Clum..... 3,000
Campbelltown, N.B.—Consul, T. Botkin 2,000
Canso, N.S.—Agent, A. W. Hart.
[illegible] 2,000
[illegible] 2,000
Cumberland, B.C.—Agent, G. W. Clinton.
Edmonton, Alb.—Agent, George S. Montgomery.
Edmundston, N.B.—Agent, L. O. Keeton.
Fernie, B.C.—Consul, T. D. Bowman ... 2,000
Fort Erie—Consul, G. S. Messersmith... 2,000
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—Consul, H. P. Starrett 2,500
Fredericton, N.B.—Agent,
Galt, Ont.—Agent, J. Ryerson.
Halifax, N.S.—Consul-General, Evan E. [illegible] 4,500
Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, J. de Olivares. 3,000
Kenora, Ont.—Agent, R. H. Moore.
Kingston, Ont.—Consul, F. S. S. Johnson 2,500
Lethbridge—Agent, Matthew P. Johnston.
Liverpool, N.S.—Agent, J. M. Mack.
Louisburg, N.S.—Agent, H. C. V. Levatte.
Lunenberg, N.S.—Agent, D. J. Rudolf.
Moncton, N.B.—Consul, C. Forman $2,000
Montreal—Consul-Gen., W. H. Bradley... 6,000
Nanaimo, B.C.—Agent, J. H. Pashley.
Newcastle, N.B.—Agent, B. N. Call.
Niagara Falls—Consul, J. H. Goodier... 2,000
North Bay—Agent, E. C. Wakefield.
Orillia—Consul, Milton B. Kirk 2,500
Ottawa—Consul-General, J. G. Foster... 6,000
,, *Consul*, O. G. Marsh 2,000
Paspebiac—Agent, D. Bisson.
Peterborough, Ont.—Agent, C. F. Leonard.
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—Agent, A. Bain.
Prescott—Consul, Frank C. Denison..... 2,500
Prince Rupert, B.C.—Consul, G. C. Cole 3,000
Quebec—Consul, G. Willrich 3,500
Regina, Sask.—Consul, John A. Gore ... 2,000
Riviere, du Loup, Quebec—Consul, John Fowler..... 3,500
St. John, N.B.—Consul, H. S. Culver ... 3,500
St. John's, Newfoundland—Consul, Jas. S. Benedict 2,500
St. Stephen, N.B.—Consul, 2,000
Sarnia—Consul, F. C. Slater 2,500
Sault Ste. Marie—Consul, G. W. Shotts 2,500
Sherbrooke, Que.—Consul, C. N. Daniels 3,500
Summerside—Agent, N. Sinclair.
Sydney, N.S.—Consul, C. M. Freeman... 3,000
Toronto—Consul, Chester W. Martin ... 4,000
Trenton, Ont.—Agent, S. J. Young.
Vancouver, B.C.—Cons.-Gen., Robert E. Mansfield 4,500
Cons., G. C. Woodward. 2,000
Victoria, B.C.—Consul, R. B. Mosher... 4,000
,, ,,
Victoriaville—Agent, John H. Gray.
White Horse, Yukon—Agent, E. J. White.
Windsor, Ont.—Consul, H. A. Conant... 2,500
Winnipeg—Cons.-Gen., F. M. Ryder..... 4,500
Yarmouth, N.S.—Consul, H. H. Balch.. 2,500
West Indies :—
Barbados—Consul, C. D. Livingston 3,000
Brighton—Agent, William E. Daly.
Cockburn Harbour—Agent, C. H. Durham.
Grenada—Agent, P. J. Dean.
Hamilton—Consul, Carl R. Loop 2,500
Kingston—Consul, James C. Monaghan 4,500
Montego Bay—Agent, H. M. Doubleday.
Nassau—Consul, Wm. F. Doty 3,000
Port Antonio—Consul, Ross Hazeltine 3,000
Port Morant—Agent, Chas. E. H. Beard.
Roseau—Agent, H. A. Frampton.
St. Ann's Bay—Agent, A. B. D. Rerrie.
St. George—Agent, T. T. Higinbothom.
St. Lucia—Agent, William Peter.
St. Vincent—Agent, E. A. Richards.
Salt Cay—Agent, A. W. Harriott.
Trinidad—Consul, A. J. McConnico..... 3,000

South America :—
Belize—Consul, W. L. Avery 2,500
Georgetown—Consul, G. E. Chamberlin. 3,500
Paramaribo—Agent, Hy. L. Hirschfeld.

Oceania :—
Adelaide—Agent, G. H. Prosser
Auckland—Cons.-Gen., A. A. Winslow... 4,500
Brisbane—Agent, J. W. Collins.
Christchurch—Agent, F. Graham.
Dunedin—Agent, F. O. Bridgeman.
Fremantle—Agent, U. W. Burke.
Hobart—Consul, William A. Bickers ... 2,000
Melbourne—Consul, W. C. Magelssen ... 4,000
Newcastle—Consul, Lucien N. Sullivan. 3,000
Sydney—Consul-General, J. I. Brittain. 5,500
,, *Consul*, E. V. Richardson 2,000
Townsville—Agent, A. R. Mackay.
Wellington—Agent, Arthur E. Whyte.

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Dependency and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.
Guam (Agaña)	207	12,000
Philippines (Manila)	121,400	9,000,000
Puerto Rico, etc. (San Juan)	3,600	1,120,000
Tutuila (Pago Pago)	95	6,000
Wake Island, etc.	10	—
Panama Canal Zone	400	130,000
Total	125,712	10,268,000

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Island.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population 1903.*
Bohol	1,441	243,148
Cebu	1,762	592,247
Leyte	2,722	357,641
Luzon	40,969	3,798,507
Masbate	1,236	...
Mindanao	36,292	499,634
Mindoro	3,851	...
Negros	4,881	460,776
Palawan	4,027	...
Panay	4,611	743,646
Samar	5,031	222,690
Other Islands (3,130)	14,572	...
Total	121,935	7,635,426*

Position and Extent.—The Philippine Islands are situated between 4° 40′–21° 10′ N. lat. and 116° 40′–126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 121,935 square miles, of which total 106,823 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles.

Physiography.—The Philippines are a volcanic chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending for more than 1,000 miles in an irregular crescent formation, the largest islands being at the northern (Luzon) and southern (Mindanao) extremities. In the extreme west is the long, narrow island of Palawan, detached from the main chain, and lying in the China Sea. All the islands are mountainous, the general strike of the ranges being north to south; the highest peaks are Mount Apo in Mindanao (10,312 feet), Mount Halcón, in Mindoro (8,800 feet), and Mounts Pulog and Mayon, in Luzon (8,000 feet). There are twelve active volcanoes in the archipelago, and Mount Mayon (Luzon) caused great havoc by an eruption in 1897, and Jaal volcano, on an island in a lake 50 miles south of Manila, was the scene of a destructive outbreak in 1911. Earthquakes are frequent, but very seldom severe. The principal rivers are the Cagayán (220 miles), in Luzon, and the Cotobate and Agusan, in Mindanao, while close to Manila is the Laguna de Bay, a freshwater lake over 30 miles in length, and Lake Taal, about half the size of the former, and smaller lakes abound in most of the islands. The climate of the island is marked by a high temperature and the rainfall in Manila is about 75 inches; but while the islands are subject to violent tropical storms (*baguios*) the heat is less oppressive than that of many temperate countries.

Population.—At the Census of 1903 the population was ascertained to be 7,635,426, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 7,000,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 275,000 were Muhammadans; about 725,000 are pagans. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the U.S.A. (8,200 in 1903). The population in 1913 was estimated at 8,831,618.

Government.—The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. Co-operation with Aguinaldo and his undisciplined troops proved to be impossible, and the U.S. forces were eventually increased to 60,000 men engaged in a war of pacification which ended with the capture of Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901. The garrison has again been reduced to 12,000 American and 5,000 native troops. The first civil governor of the Philippines was William H. Taft (afterwards President of the U.S.), appointed July 1, 1901, and he was succeeded by General L. E. Wright (1904-5), H. C. Ide (1906), General J. F. Smith (1906), and W. C. Forbes (1909). The present Governor was appointed in 1913.

* Later investigations show that this total should have been increased.

Governor-General (*Manila*), Francis Burton Harrison.
Vice-Governor-General, N. W. Gilbert.

Executive Officers.

Interior (vacant).
Commerce and Police (vacant).
Finance and Justice, Gregorio Araneta.
Public Instruction, N. W. Gilbert.

These executive officers, with four others (F. A. Branagan, J. R. de Luzuriaga, R. Palma, and J. Sumulong), form the Commission under the presidency of the Governor-General. The Legislature consists of two houses, the *Commission* (*see* above) and an *Assembly* of 81 members, elected by the people on a limited franchise for four years.

Public Health.—The birth rate for the city of Manila, which is the only area for which entirely accurate statistics are at present obtainable, was 36·79 in 1913, and the death rate 26·69. Cholera, smallpox, and the bubonic plague now occur only in the form of occasional sporadic cases. Lepers are segregated in a colony on the Island of Culion, which had about 2,500 inmates in 1913. The number of deaths from intestinal diseases has been greatly reduced—in some cases by 50 per cent.—by the installation of a water supply from an uninhabited watershed for the city of Manila, and by the drilling of artesian wells, of which there were 830 at the end of 1913, in the rural towns.

Education.—In 1913–14 there were 2,934 primary, intermediate, and secondary public schools, with an average monthly enrolment of 329,000 pupils. This is being increased during the current school year (1913–1914) by 1,000 new primary schools, accommodating 100,000 additional pupils. Registered private schools have an enrolment of about 10,000. The University of the Philippines, supported from public funds, has an enrolment of about 800 in the collegiate departments.

Finance.—The revenue of the central government is mainly derived from customs duties and internal taxes :—

Resources (*July* 1, 1913) :—	$
Cash available for appropriation	702,345
Cash appropriated for public improvements, but not released	840,519
Available appropriations from revenue	6,800,376
Available appropriations from bond issues	139,778
Total	$ 8,483,018
Revenues and Receipts :—	
Customs Revenue	7,774,945
Internal Revenue	5,044,231
Franchise taxes	59,819
Surplus of the Gold Standard Fund in excess of 35 per cent. of the currency in circulation	444,769
Miscellaneous receipts	165,936
Total	13,489,700
Supplies brought into Account	27,370
	27,370
Total available for Expenditure	$22,000,088

Expenditures :—	$
Current expenses of the central government	9,560,087
Aid to cities, provinces, and municipalities	1,097,142
Interest and sinking-fund payments in connexion with bonded debt	344,043
Interest on guarantee bonds of railway companies	310,331
Public improvements	3,992,437
Total	14,804,040
Resources (*June* 30, 1913) :—	
Cash available for appropriation	826,490
Cash appropriated for public improvements, but not released	74,027
Available appropriations from revenue	6,214,593
Available appropriations from bond issues	80,938
Total	7,196,048
	$22,000,088

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the archipelago, and employs over one-half of the working population. The chief crops are hemp, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, and coco-nuts; the exports being principally hemp, copra, sugar and tobacco; the imports are cotton goods, rice, wheat flour, fresh meat, boots and shoes, iron and steel manufactures, petroleum and paper. The principal manufactures are cigars and cigarettes; of the former 305,000,000 were made in 1913, and 207,000,000 exported; of the latter 4,500,000,000, of which the bulk are consumed locally, although the exports are increasing. The total value of the principal crops in 1914 was £17,963,967.

The growth of the trade of the Philippines is shown below.

IMPORTS INTO PHILIPPINES.

Year.	From U.S.	From Other Countries.	Total.
1905	$5,839,512	$25,040,536	$30,879,048
1909	4,656,178	23,098,304	27,794,482
1910	10,798,589	26,269,041	37,067,630
1911	19,818,841	30,014,881	49,833,722
1912	20,791,433	33,758,547	54,549,980
1913	25,646,875	30,680,658	56,327,533
1914	27,304,587	28,706,983	56,011,570

EXPORTS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Year.	To U.S.	To Other Countries.	Total.
1905	$15,681,980	$16,673,885	$32,355,865
1909	10,256,600	20,787,858	31 044,458
1910	18,793,678	20,924,282	39,717,960
1911	16,813,864	22,964,765	39,778,629
1912	21,619,686	28,700,150	50,319,836
1913	19,970,642	33,712,684	53,683,326
1914	18,162,312	32,826,129	50,988,441

Communications.—In 1914 there were 612 miles of railway in operation. In 1914 there were 1,496 miles of first-class hard-surfaced roads, 1,249 miles of second-class light-surfaced roads, and 1,926 miles of third-class unsurfaced roads. On these roads there were 5,660 permanent bridges

and culverts. Post offices numbered 672, and there were 4,799 miles of telegraph. In 1914 the postage revenue was $380,942, the telegraph revenue $283,305, and the value of money orders sold $8,272,858; there is a postal savings bank, with 45,518 depositors. The mercantile marine consisted in 1913 of 191 steam vessels and 489 sailing vessels, the combined tonnage of these 680 vessels being 54,396 tons. The tonnage of foreign vessels cleared in 1914 was 2,014,660, and of coastwise vessels cleared 1,325,369. The principal ports are Manila (harbour accessible for vessels of 30-ft. draught), Cebú and Iloilo.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; estimated population, 250,000. The next largest towns are Cebú (about 60,000) and Iloilo (about 50,000); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26′ N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,450 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 207 square miles, with a population of about 13,000, of whom 515 are foreigners (including 311 U.S. naval force), the natives being of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island. The island was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Magellan in 1521, and was occupied by Spain from 1688 to 1898, being ceded to the U.S. by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1908. Formal occupation was made by a gunboat of the U.S. on Feb. 1, 1899. A plateau occupies most of the northern portion, and in the south is a range of hills, with the highest peak in Jumullong Mangloc (1,280 feet). Only a small part of the island is cultivated, although the available land is fertile and the climate favourable. Coconuts, rice, sugar, coffee, and cacao are grown in small quantities. The wooded slopes of the plateau and the valleys contain valuable timber. Capital, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

Governor, Capt. William J. Maxwell, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is a large island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′–18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′–67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,436 square miles and a population of 1,118,012 at the census of 1910. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 1,050 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1493, and was occupied by Spain from 1508 to 1898, in which year it was captured by the United States, by whom it was formally occupied on Oct. 18, 1898. Included in the annexation are the islands of Vieques (about 100 square miles), Culebra (30 square miles), Mona (20 square miles), and several islets. A range of mountains, with a greatest elevation of 3,800 feet, crosses Puerto Rico from west to east, and the island is generally hilly, with few plains of any extent. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 200 miles of railway were in operation in 1912, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 50,000 inhabitants in 1912, other towns being Ponce (35,500), Mayaguez (17,000), and Arecibo (10,000). An Executive Council of eleven members, appointed by the President of the United States, constitutes the upper house of the Legislature, the lower house being the House of Delegates, of 35 members, elected for two years.

Governor, Arthur Yager $8,000

TUTUILA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S., of Nov. 14, 1899, the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agreement, the islands east of 171° W. long. being reserved to the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila and Aunun, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population estimated at 7,250 in 1912.

Tutuila, the largest of the U.S. group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 5,250, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra and cocoa beans are exported.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Medway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–53° N. lat. and 172° E.–163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanage-

ment by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1825, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1890, and abandoned in 1893, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1895 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force: after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal. The labour force has varied from 700 on May 4, 1904, 17,000 in 1906, 29,000 in 1907, to 50,000 in 1913. At its maximum, the force was composed approximately of 6,000 Americans, 5,000 European labourers, and 39,000 negro labourers from the West Indies and the mainland bordering the Caribbean Sea. The total cost is estimated at $375,000,000, including, in addition to the canal construction, the $40,000,000 paid to the French canal company, $10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama, and the cost of terminal facilities.

The canal is fifty miles long, and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 85 feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 110 feet; least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea-level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 12,000,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 100,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 220,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administration and construction of the canal were under Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S. Army, who was Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Chief Engineer, Governor of the Canal Zone, and President of the Panama Railroad Company. There is a Commission composed of six members, and an administrative and engineering corps composed of American citizens.

A small steamer, *Louise*, actually passed through the canal from Atlantic to Pacific on November 17, 1913. The canal was opened for traffic on August 15, 1914, when the first steamer passed from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific, returning the following day. The journey was made in about 10 hours each way. Since that date several landslides have occurred, necessitating a temporary suspension of traffic.

From New York to Various Points:

	Viâ Panama.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,996 (*a*)	13,566	—
Manila	11,548 (*a*)	11,589	—
Hong Kong	11,691 (*a*)	11,673	—
Melbourne	10,392	13,385	13,162
Sydney	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington	8,851	14,441 (*c*)	14,333
Colon	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso	4,630 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound	6,074	—	—

(*a*) *Viâ* San Francisco. (*b*) *Viâ* Strait of Magellan 8,461. (*c*) *Viâ* Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From Liverpool to Various Points:

	Viâ Panama.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Cape Town.
Colon	4,720 (*a*)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (*b*)	—	—
Valparaiso	7,369 (*g*)	—	—
Sydney	12,406 (*c*)	11,036	12,940
Wellington	12,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne	12,749 (*d*)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama	12,197 (*e*)	11,640	—
Yokohama	12,330 (*f*)	—	—
Manila	14,300 (*e*)	9,677	—
Hong Kong	14,483	9,731	—

(*a*) *Viâ* Jamaica. (*b*) *Viâ* New York. (*c*) *Viâ* Tahiti. (*d*) *Viâ* Wellington. (*e*) *Viâ* San Francisco. (*f*) *Viâ* Honolulu. (*g*) Liverpool to Valparaiso *viâ* Strait of Magellan 8,830.

NOTE.—Special Articles deal with the *Great War now in progress;* with the *Mercantile Marines* of the Principal Countries; with *British Imports, British and Enemy Trade*; and with *Exploration* and *Events* of the past year in all quarters of the Globe. POSTAGE, PARCEL and TELEGRAPH RATES from the United Kingdom will be found in the *Postal Guide*.

The following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies and Legations in London.

In statistics of trade the term "Domestic" Exports signifies the produce and manufactures of the Country whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Emperor (*Negus Negust* or *King of Kings*), Lij Eyasu, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1897, *succ.* 1913.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a total population of 7,000,000, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, and the British Somaliland Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and no education. The Emperor's potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, and is increasing. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem;* in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway is being built under French auspices from Jibuti, viâ Dire Dawa, to the capital, and is now open for goods and passenger traffic to within a short distance thereof. The posts and telegraphs are under French management, and Abyssinia has been admitted to the Postal Union. Telegraphs and telephones have been constructed, and admission to the International Telegraph Convention has been sought. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Ababa, are Adowa, the capital of Tigre, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Amalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubé, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	£5,848	£6,475
Exports to U.K.	8,609	8,106

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Capt. Hon. Wilfred G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (1909) £1,500
Hon. Attaché, J. G. O. Thompson.....
Consul, Gerald Campbell..... £600 to 700
Vice-Consul, P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.
Harrar—Consul, J. H. H. Dodds..... £450 to 650
Vice-Consul, Maj. A. S. Lawrance (*acting*).
N.W. Ethiopia (*Gondar*)—*Consul*, C. H. Armbruster.
Western Ethiopia—Consul, C. H. Walker.
Southern ,, —*Consul*, Arnold Hodson.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

ALBANIA.

Albania lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Strait of Otranto. The independence of Albania was declared at the Conference of London, 30 May, 1913, at the close of the first Balkan War, when the Kingdoms of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, and Montenegro wrested the western portion of the peninsula from Turkey. The political neighbours are, on the north Montenegro and Servia, on the east Servia, and on the south-east and south Greece. The boundaries are subject to delimitation by International Commissions, the estimated area being 12,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. The principal towns are Durazzo and Scutari, of which the first named is expected to become the capital.

Mpret, Prince William of Wied (nominally).
British Representative on International Commission of Control (*Valona*), Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G. £1,200
Scutari—Vice-Consul, N. J. Summa.....

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President (1912–1916), Victorino de la Plaza $96,000
Vice-President, Dr. Benito Villanueva ,, 36,000
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Miguel S. Ortiz.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jose Luis Murature.
Finance, Dr. Francisco J. Oliver.
Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Carlos S. Lamas.
Agriculture, Dr. Horacio Calderon.
Public Works, Dr. M. Moyano.
War, General Angel P. Alleria.
Marine, Admiral Juan Pablo Saenz Valiente.

Minister in London, Don Vicente J. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate, W.
Secretaries, Don Jacinto L. Villegas; Don Luis H. Dominguez.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Enrique Peme.
Attaché, Carlos Dominguez.
Naval Attaché (vacant).
Consul-Gen., Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 601 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Asst. Consul, Don Arturo Parker.

There are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport*, and *Glasgow*.

The Argentine Republic of South America is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 7,123,663 in 1910. The constitution is modelled on that of the U.S. of America. The government has enjoyed considerable stability since 1890. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were in 1914 29,500,000 cattle, sheep 80,000,000, horses 9,500,000, and there were also mules, goats and pigs, the total value being placed at £130,000,000. The export of frozen beef and mutton is an important industry. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. There were (1914) 21,880 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £150,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. Immigration is encouraged and comes principally from Spain and Italy, the immigration of the British working-man not being attended with success. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. 141,719 steam vessels (56,604,830 tons) entered and cleared Argentine ports in 1913.

The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, and 2 first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval post at Bahia Blanca.

The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1913.	1914.
Revenue	£35,623,000	£42,615,000
Expenditure	37,389,000	44,201,000
Internal debt	46,519,000	62,485,000
External debt	—	—
Paper and nickel in circulation*	£69,500,000	£86,095,181

* Secured by $233,539,666 gold and Bonds for $71,452,025 gold (deposited with the Argentine Legations abroad), together equivalent to £60,514,224, held by the Conversion Office, and some $10,000,000 gold held by the Bank of the Nation, which is also responsible for another $20,000,000 gold (£3,968,254), deposited as a guarantee for the currency, but which has been converted into paper currency for re-discount, operative under one of the Emergency Finance Laws of Aug., 1914.

	1913.	1914.
Total imports	84,270,000	54,303,000
Total exports	96,701,000	69,851,000

Exports to U.K. (1914) £37,219,290.

Butter	£3 5 450	Meat—Beef	£13,124,530
Corn—Wheat	2,581,385	Mutton	2,370,810
Oats	1,174,415	Linseed	2,285,297
Maize	8,601,441	Wool	1,856,228
Hides	617,740		

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1914) £14,578,341.

Apparel	£156,949	Linen manufctrs.	£118 9 0
Railway Carriages	510,709	Machinery	1,391,852
Coal, &c.	2,579,417	Iron, Steel, and manufactures	2,760 036
Cotton manufctrs.	1,388,911	Woollens	801,358
Electrical goods, &c.	290,594		

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1907), 1,250,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £4,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. Edward L. D. Boyle, R.N.
3rd Secretary, E. Hillington Drake 250
Translator, C. F. A. Bristow 650

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, H. G. A. Mackie £1,600
Vice-Consul, David J. Rodgers ..... £650 to 850
,, P. E. Davies .....
,, C. F. A. Bristow .....
,, R. J. Knox .....
Bahia Blanca—V.-Consul, D. F. S. Filliter £550 to 750
Do.—Vice-Consul, W. B. Harding Green
Do.—Pro-Con., C. D. Macdonald .....
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, R. G. Lea .....
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
Do.—Cons.-Agent, E. C. Boas.
Do.—Pro-Consul, W. Puleston .....
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
Tucuman—Vice-Consul, F. E. Tirbutt...
Rosario—Consul, S. S. Dickson ..... £900 to 1,000
Vice-Consul, Alex. S. Nolan .....
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, ...
Parana—Vice-Consul, ...
,, *Pro-Consul*, ...
Santa Fé Vice-Consul, H. G. Norman.
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Cons., F. W. Darch.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I.—THE JOINT MONARCHY.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, *born* 18 August, 1830; *succeeded* (as Emperor of Austria) 2 Dec., 1848; *crowned* King of Hungary at Buda, June 8, 1867; *married* 24 April, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria (*born* 24 Dec., 1837, *assassinated* in Geneva 10 Sept., 1898), and has issue 2 daughters.
Heir Presumptive, his nephew (son of the late Archduke Otho Francis Joseph), Charles Francis Joseph, *born* 17 Aug., 1887.

The Common Ministry (1914).

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House, Baron Stephan Burian.
Minister of Finance.
Minister of War, Feldzeugmeister Alexander, Ritter von Krobatin.
Navy (department of War Office), *Commander*, Admiral Anton Haus.

The largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°—51° N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long. It embraces an area of 675,887 sq. kilometres, and a population (1910) of nearly 51,340,603.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two States, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs its own Ministry and Administration; but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by two Delegations, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Förendiház), and 40 from the Lower House of Austria (Abgeordnetenhaus) and of Hungary (Képviselöház). In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made, which expired in 1897, was renewed in 1907. According to this agreement Austria contributes to the common expenses with 63·6 per cent., and Hungary with 36·4 per cent. From 1897 to 1907, no new proportion having been agreed, the quota was fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated (for the year 1913) at £24,966,757, towards which the Customs revenue contributed £8,237,673, leaving £16,729,084 to be covered by the matricular contributions of Austria and Hungary.

COMMERCE is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Switzerland, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England.

In connexion with the Ausgleich-Kiegyezés the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory, and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907. In 1897, no agreement having been attained, the Union was provisorily maintained.

The principal exports are sugar and confectionery, timber and woodwork, eggs, coal and fuel, animals, hides, glass, woollens, paper and stationery, cottons, leather goods, malt, iron and manufactures, horses, and cereals; the principal imports being raw cotton, textiles, iron and metals, coal and fuel, raw wool, machinery, hides and skins, cereals, coffee, raw silk, leather, tobacco, and books. The total value of merchandise imported in 1912 was £146,093,342; the exports being valued at £118,199,993.

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1914, £2,676,345:—

Chemicals and Preparations	£59,968	Machinery	£288,923
Coal	463,856	Ships, Boats, and Machinery	162,365
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	133,319	Yarn (woollen), Alpaca and Mohair	174,843
Iron, Steel, &c., and Manufactures	80,209	Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	383,708

Exports to the U.K., 1914, £4,421,712:—

Boots and Shoes	£29,405	Poultry and Game	£22,570
Corn, Grain, &c.	81,504	Silk Manufactures	56,552
Eggs	376,537	Sugar, refined and unrefined	2,505,590
Glass	115,995	Wood and Timber	126,137
Jewellery	136,983		
Leather M'ufacture	295,433		

DEFENCE.—*Army.*—Re-organised 1912-13. Three distinct organisations, (*a*) *Common Army* (incl. forces raised in Bosnia-Herzegovina); (*b*) *Austrian Landwehr and* [*Landsturm*]; (*c*) *Hungarian Honved and* [*Landsturm*]. In each the period of service are similar, and armaments, &c., are being assimilated. Each organisation has its own Reserves. According to nationality and lot drawn, *Recruits join either* (1) Active Army, 2 or 3 yrs. colour service; *then* Active Reserve, 10 or 7 yrs. (the shorter period of res. serv. being for those who have performed 3 yrs. col. serv.), with 4 trgs., in all not exceeding 14 weeks during the 10 yrs., or 3 trgs. not exceeding 11 weeks in the 7 yrs.; *then* Res. of Landwehr (or Honved) to age 37, and [Landsturm] to age 42 (but liability ceases at age 40 in case of men performing 3 yrs. col. serv.). *Or* (2), Landwehr (or Honved), 2 or 3 yrs., and subsequently in its Res., and in [Landsturm], as above. *Or* (3), Ersatz Res., 12 yrs., initial trg. 10 weeks, subsequently 3 trgs., each 1 mo.; *then* [Landsturm] to age 42. In Bosnia-Herzegovina there is no Landwehr or Landsturm, the Active Reserve is styled First Res., and a Second and Third Res. is organised. *Peace Establishment* (will be increased gradually under operation of new Law), (*a*) Active Army, 18,079 offrs., 6,444 officials, 314,843 others: *Bosnia-Herzegovina*, 406 offrs., 6,212 others: *Aust. Landwehr*, 3,559 offrs., 1,318 officials, 45,667 others; *Hung. Honved*, 3,477 offrs., 1,484 officials, 33,698 others. *Budgets* (1912), *Active Army*, £16,547,292; *Landwehr*, £2,974,699; *Honved*, £2,671,213, *plus* large extry. credits during 1912 and 1913. *Navy.*—13 battleships (3 building), 3 armoured cruisers, 9 cruisers (3 building), 12 destroyers (6 building), 60 torpedo-boats (8 building), 6 submarines. A new 4-ship programme has been adopted, commencing in July, 1914. The four Dreadnoughts will displace 25,000 tons and carry ten 14-in. guns, the original suggestion for an armament of eight 15-in. and sixteen 5·9-in. having been abandoned. These vessels will nominally replace the three of *Monarch* class (1895-1896) and the *Habsburg* (1901), whose combined displacement is less than that of one of the new ships. The vessels are estimated to cost £2,900,000 apiece, and the programme provides also for the construction of fast cruisers and destroyers, to cost $20,500,030 in all. Pola is the naval arsenal.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—These provinces are situated between 42° 40′ to 40′ 15′ N. lat. and 33° 22′ to 38° 45′ E. long., and contain a total area of 51,028 sq. kilometres, and a population of 1,898,379. The seat of administration is Sarajevo.

The local Revenue was estimated at Kr.79,129,475 in 1911, the expenditure at Kr.79,535,715. CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai). Civil population (1910), 51,872. *Administrator*, Dr. Leon, Ritter von Belinski.

II.—AUSTRIA.

(1914.)

President of the Council, Dr. von Bilinski.
Justice, Dr. Viktor R. v. Hochenburger.
Finance,
Interior, Dr. Karl Freiherr Heinold von Udynski.
Agriculture, Dr. Franz Zenker.
Commerce, Dr. Rudolf Schuster Edler von Bonnott.
Instruction & Religion, Dr. Max Ritter Hussarek von Heinlein.
Railways, Dr. Zdenko Freiherr von Forster.
Public Works, Otto Trnka.
Defence, General der Infanterie Friedrich, Baron Georgi.
Without Portfolio, Ladislas von Dlugosz.

Austria contains an area of 300,005 sq. kilometres, and a population of 28,567,898 (1910). The Central Government of the Empire is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 17 provinces, viz.:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Steiermark, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Istria, Görtz and Gradisca, Trieste), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants, there were in 1900, 9,171,614 Germans, 5,955,397 Bohemians and Moravians, 4,252,483 Poles, 3,381,570 Ruthenians, and 1,192,780 Slovenes. There are 23,797,000 Roman, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 607,000 Orthodox Greek, 494,000 Protestants, and 1,225,000 Jews in the country. In addition to Vienna there are seven cities with over 100,000 inhabitants, and nine in addition with over 50,000.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which 13,700,000 were employed in 1900; trade and manufactures accounting for about 9,600,000, while mining occupied 538,819. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (6,252,571 hectolitres in 1909), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper); the manufactures being woollens, cottons, and glass.

	1912.	1913.
Estimated revenue	£124,378,764	£130,728,397
Estimated expenditure	127,059,016	130,716,773

National Debt:	1911.	1912.
Consolidated Debt	£214,617,870	£213,757,657
Floating Debt	40,173	40,173
Indemnity Loans	1,135,432	1,135,432
Total	£215,793,495	£214,933,182

Special Debt:	1911.	1912.
Consolidated	£279,637,281	£290,212,090
Floating	14,597,232	14,485,087
Total	£294,234,513	£304,698,047

III.—HUNGARY.

(1914.)

President of the Ministry and Minister of the Interior, Stephen Count Tisza.
Finance, Johann de Teleszky.
Instruction and Religion, Dr. Béla de Jankovich.
Commerce, Johann Baron Harkány.
Interior, Johann de Sándor.
Agriculture, Baron Ghillányi.
Justice, Dr. Eugen de Balogh.
National Defence, Feldmarschallleutnant Samuel, Baron Hazai.
Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, Dr. Theodor Count Pejácsevich.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 324,851 sq. kilometres, about 125,430 sq. miles, with a population of 20,886,487 at the census of 1910: to this Croatia and Slavonia contribute 2,621,954. The country is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. *Croatia and Slavonia* form an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice, and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Banus* (Lord-Lieutenant), Edward Cuvaj, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian Diet sends 43 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member. Parliament consists of a Lower House of 453 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the male members of the dynasty, the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 6,000 crowns to the land-tax, the *Banus*, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants in 1910, 10,050,575 were Hungarians, 2,949,032 Roumanians, 2,037,435 Germans, 1,967,970 Slovaks, 1,833,162 Croatians, and 1,106,471 Servians. By religions (1910) there were 10,888,338 Roman Catholics, 2,025,425 Greek Catholics, 2,986,874 Orthodox Grecks, 1,340,195 Lutherans, 2,621,501 Calvinists, and 932,406 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which had, in 1910, 881,601 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The live stock in 1911 included 7,320,000 cattle, 2,350 000 horses, 8,550,000 sheep, and 7,580,000 pigs. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur. The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income. Salt is a Government monopoly.

Estimated Revenue, 1913	
Ordinary	£76,429,131
Extraordinary	9,937,912
Total	£86,367,043

Estimated Expenditure, 1913	
Ordinary	£71,740,893
Extraordinary	14,455,372
	170,168,493
Total	£86,364,758

**Special Debt*, 1912:—	
Consolidated	£174,826,860
Annuities	42,775,459
Departmental	7,687,681

CAPITAL, Budapest. Pop. (1910), 881,601.
Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London.

* Austria and Hungary have no common debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of 60,621,984 crowns is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria contracted before 1867.

BELGIUM.

King, Albert, *born* 8 April, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov., 1901.

TEMPORARY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Le Havre, France.

Premier and Minister for War, Baron de Broqueville.

Justice, M. H. Carton de Wiart.

Foreign Affairs, M. J. Davignon.

Interior, M. Paul Berryer.

Minister of Science and Arts, M. P. Poullet.

Finance, M. Levie.

Agriculture and Public Works, M. G. Helleputte.

Industry & Labour, M. Armand Hubert.

Railways, M. A. Van de Vyvere.

Marine, Posts and Telegraphs, M. P. Segers.

Colonies, M. J. Renkin.

Minister in London, M. Paul Hymans, 59 Sloane Gardens, S.W.

Councillor, Edm. de Prelle de la Nieppe.

1st Secretary, M. G. de Ramaix.

2nd Secretary, Count Phillipe de Beaufort.

Military Attaché, Commandant R. J. A. Maton, C.B.

Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 40 Finsbury Square, E.C.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area of 11,373 square miles and a population (at the census of 1910) of 7,516,730.

There are nine provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. BRUSSELS, pop. 1910, 195,630 (with suburbs, 720,347 inhabitants) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (320,650 exclusive of suburbs); Ghent (165,149), the centre of the iron industry, which has also large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (174,768). Its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde. The other harbours are Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg, and Zeebrugge. French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

In 1830 Belgium separated from Holland, and her neutrality was guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by a further treaty, in 1839, signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 110 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 166 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles) and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), with a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

DEFENCE. — There is universal liability to service, but in practice the Army on a peace footing consists of about 50,000 men. The war strength amounts to somewhere about 350,000. Belgium has no navy.

Antwerp is the principal fortress, and Liège and Namur are also fortified, forming "Têtes-de-pont" on the line of the Meuse against a violation of neutrality by either France or Germany. (On the 2nd Aug., 1914, this neutrality was violated by an entirely unprovoked invasion of the German army at Visé. They met with the most stubborn resistance from the valiant though numerically inferior Belgians at Liège and Namur. The Germans celebrated their occupation of a large part of the country by debauching and subsequently destroying Louvain, Termonde, and other places and setting up a reign of terror generally. They are at present in occupation of practically the whole country, where they are exercising Civil Government.)

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The State Universities are at Ghent and Liège; others at Louvain and Brussels.

COMMERCE.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

TRADE WITH U.K., 1914.

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1914 were (*Board of Trade*):—

	£		£
Apparel	151,194	Meat & Rabbits	98,871
Brooms & Brushes	96,949	Motor Cars, &c.	553,887
Chemicals	189,087	Oil Seed	191,519
Cotton Manufacts.	840,853	Painters' Colours	154,412
Flax	1,289,249	Paper	312,429
Fruit	143,034	Silk Manufactures	114,653
Glass	838,049	Skins and Furs	81,519
Gloves, Leather	321,440	Stones and Slates	156,467
Iron, Bar	449,536	Sugar, Refined	151,168
,, Steel	994,609	,, Unrefined	191
,, Nails &c.	204,286	Wool	145,667
,, Ship. Plates	311,124	Woollen Manufs.	213,293
Ivory, Animal	210,542	,, Yarn	748,114
Linen Yarn	703,552	Zinc	615,538
,, Manufacts.	343,241	,, Manufactures	166,455
Machinery	157,095		

The imports of British produce and manufacture include (1914) (*Board of Trade*):

Animals (horses)	£363,486	Machinery	£678,621
Beer and Ale	191,465	Metals	615 738
Chemicals	251,429	Oil	125,715
Coal, &c.	671,444	Oil Cloth	104,456
Corn, Grain, &c.	160,469	Ships and Boats	109,271
Cotton Yarn	201,033	Skins and Furs	176,788
,, Manufacts.	659,407	Wool	211,189
Fish	257,942	,, &c., Yarn	167,791
Leather and Boots	247,907	,, Manufactrs.	374,945
Linen Yarn	125,011		

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1912) of 105 vessels (181,637 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1912, 9,268 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 14,497,101). In 1912 there were 4,719 kilometres of railway (including branch lines and 350 kilometres of private lines rented by the State); the telegraphs had a length of 7,975 kilometres (1911), and the post-office carried 218,000,000 letters, 123,000,000 post-cards, while 22,000,000 telegrams were sent in 1911. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 2,179 kilometres (1911), and there are 9,757 kilometres of roads.

	1912.	1914.
Estimated revenue	£28,155,300	—
Estimated expenditure	28,138,182	—
Public debt (31 Dec.)	149,565,339	—
Imports (excl. Transit)	191,320,375	—
Exports ,, ,,	158,059,143	—
Imports from U.K.	19,556,261	£13,252,681
Exports to U.K.	23,615,740	16,105,820

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop. (1912), 195,630; with suburbs, 720,347.

*BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,230
1st Secretary, G. J. Kidston 500
Naval Attaché, Captain M. H. Hodges, M.V.O., R.N. .....
Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES. (Suspended.)

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of 18 Oct., 1908.

The total area amounts to 802,000 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at not more than 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1912) was 5,465, of whom 379 were British, 48 Americans, 278 Italians, 303 Portuguese, 177 Swedes, 150 Germans, and 3,307 Belgians. The river is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. There is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, from Boma to the Mayumbe country. The Great Lakes Railway has a line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville, 125 kilometres, and another line from Kinder to Kongolo, 355 kilometres. The completion of the line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika now renders possible continuous communication by river and rail from the mouth of the Congo to the Lake, and across German East Africa to the Indian Ocean. A line of telegraph is open to Coquilhatville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population. However, the disease seems to have attained its highest point of severity, and in several districts is decreasing. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but barren mountain-land shuts out the coast from the more productive interior. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. Revenue (1912), £1,714,705; expenditure, £2,758,294; imports (1912), £2,154,713; exports (1912), £2,365,015. Capital, Boma (pop. 3,300). Matadi has about 4,000 inhabitants.

Boma (Congo)—Consul, W. J. Lamont ... £1,050
Kasai District—Vice-Consul, H. H. Castens 700
Elisabethville—V.-Con., F.W. Manners £530 to 730
Leopoldville—V.-Con., J. E. Bell 500 to 700
Stanleyville—V.-Con., R. I. Purdon ... 650

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

BOLIVIA, Republic of.

President, Dr. Ismail Montes (1913–1917).
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Victor T. Sanjinés.
War & Colonies, Dr. Nestor Gutierrez.
Justice & Industry, Dr. Placido Sanchez.
Interior, Dr. Arturo Molina Campero.
Finance, Señor Julio Zamora.
Education & Agriculture, Dr. Aníbal Capriles.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Col. Don Pedro Suarez.
Offices of Legation, 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.
Consulate-General, 81 Cannon Street, E.C.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is about 567,498 square miles, with a population in 1911 estimated at 2,200,000. The peace army amounts to about 3,000 men, the war effective being about 90,000. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible; while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; tin, copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which with tin, gold, silver, and copper are its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There are about 500 miles of trunk lines of railway and 2,896 miles of telegraph wire. There is direct railway communication with La Paz from Antofagasta (Chile), and from Rio Mulato (near Uyuni) to Potosi; branch lines are under construction from Oruru to Cochabamba. Railway from Arica to La Paz has long been completed and open to traffic. Proposed railway from Guaqui to Puno temporarily abandoned, the connexion between these

* The temporary Seat of Government is at Le Havre.

towns being still maintained by steamers across Lake Titicaca. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca and Tupiza, in Bolivia, has been started this year by a French firm. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles). It is expected to be completed by the end of 1915, when it will connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Buenos Aires to Bolivia is complete to La Quiaca.

Estimated revenue (1915)	...	£1,358,864
Estimated expenditure(1915)	...	1,358,864
Interior debt (1915)	...	1,315,384
Exterior debt (1915)	...	3,102,202

	1913.	1914.
Exports	7,497,720	5,264,088
Imports	4,381,024	3,180,897
Imports from U.K.	888,100*	624,700†
Exports to U.K.	6,061,146	4,154,900

By law internal exchange is fixed at 12·50 to the £1, but recently it has varied much from that in actual practice. At present the exchange (foreign) Bs. 15=£1, but it is improving.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 80,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Cecil W. G. Gosling £2,500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

La Paz—Vice-Consul, G. D. N. Haggard £600 to 800
" T. G. Richards.
Oruro—Vice-Consul, William Grey.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.
Uyuni—Vice-Consul, T. Mason.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *vid* Buenos Aires 28 (*vid* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL, Republic of.

President (1914-1918, Wenceslas Braz.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lauro Miller.
Interior, Dr. Herculano de Freitas.
Communications and Public Works, Dr. José G. Barbosa.
Agriculture, Dr. Pedro Toledo.
Finance, Dr. Rivadavia Correa.
War, General V. G. de Albuquerque é Silva.
Marine, Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar.

Minister in London, Senhor A. de Fontoura Xavier.
Offices of Legation, 44 Grosvenor Place, S.W.
Councillor of Legation, A. Rocas.
1st Secretary, Adolpho da Silva Gordo.
Commercial Attaché, F. Guimarães.
Archivist, G. R. Moore.
Consul-General in London, F. Alves Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Lully José de Souza.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, extends between lat. 4° 22′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., and comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population estimated at 21,580,000, of whom about 1,000,000 are "wild" Indians. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The Navy (1913) consisted of 3 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, and other smaller craft, including 11 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 3 submarines. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, with its immediate tributaries, and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others.

The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated; also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being computed at 18,000,000. Cotton is being largely cultivated for export, and is being used for home manufactures. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos; and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from Rio de Janeiro, Minas, São Paulo, and Esperito Santo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil. The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but there were in 1908 no fewer than 1,541 industrial establishments, including 161 cotton-mills, giving employment to 45,942 hands, and representing an invested capital of $70,000,000. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, and 1906.

In December, 1913, there were 15,445 miles of railroad open and 1,683 miles under construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1913, 39,506 miles.

Estimated Revenue (1914 and 1915):—

	1914.	1915.
Gold	£14,730,950	£12,100,000
Paper	23,253,050	26,050,000

Estimated Expenditure:—

	1914.	1915.
Gold	£10,750,075	£8,075,400
Paper	28,970,900	19,050,100

External debt (31 Dec., 1913)	£103,570,380
Internal debt (31 Dec., 1913)	46,758,840

	1913.	1914.
Total imports	£67,165,750	£34,978,500
Total exports	65,040,220	46,500,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1914), £6,601,211:—

Rlwy. Carriages, &c.	£160,744	Machinery	£789,130
Coal, Coke, &c.	1,260,529	Iron & Steel & Manuf	602,765
China & Earth'ware	132,405	Ships & Boats	63,431
Cotton Yarn & Manf.	972,073	Tools & Hardware	256,946
Jute Yarn	229,949	Woollens & Worsted	163,980

Exports to U.K. (1914), £7,978,632:—

Cocoa, Raw	£345,120	Rubber	£3,433,581
Coffee, Raw	954,247	Seeds, Cotton	211,987
Cotton, Raw	1,715,400	Sugar, Unrefined	293,995
Nuts	201,939	Wax	45,474

* £260,000 of this was gold.
† £250,000 of this was gold.

British vessels entered at Brazilian ports in 1909, 2,250 (6,205,133 tons); all nations, 5,016 (12,247,013).

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1912), 1,000,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Arthur R. Peel £3,750
Naval Attaché, Capt. Edward L. D. Boyle, R.N.
3rd Sec., H. T. Beresford Hope..... £250
Translator, L. A. H. Parish 650

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-General, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare..... £1,600
Vice-Consul, George H. E. Parr..... £650 to 850
Morro-Velho—V.-Cons., Dr. John Spear
São João del Rey—V.-Cons., C. Causer
Pro-Consul, O. D. Coelho .....
Victoria—V.-Cons., Brian Barry .....
Bahia—Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay ... £1,100
Vice-Cons., Frank Stevenson.....
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.
Pará—Consul, George B. Michell £1,150 to 1,250
Vice-Consul, James Bremner.....
Manáos—V.-Cons., Wyndham Robilliard
Maranham—V.-Cons., C. Ernest Clissold
Pernambuco—Consul, H. E. Dickie £1,050 to 1,150
Vice-Consul, Commr. S. H. Way, R.N. 700
Pro-Consul, F. V. da Costa Bahia ...
Ceará—Vice-Consul, William Studart...
Maceio—Vice-Consul, K. C. Macray ...
Parahyba—V.-Cons., C. H. Howe .....
Pro-Consul, J. H. Scott .....
Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, J. J. Clissold
Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Cons., O. de A. Garcia (*acting*) .....
Porto Alegre—Consul, Dr. T. C. Dillon ...
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, E. J. Wigg...
Uruguayana—Vice-Cons., A. F. Lockwood-Thompson.....
São Paulo—Consul, G. G. F. Atlee £1,100 to 1,200
Vice-Consul, (vacant) .....
Pro-Consul, A. E. Levy .....
Curityba—Vice-Cons., H. H. Gomm ...
Pro-Consul, H. C. Withers. .....
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)—Vice-Cons., W. B. Chaplin .....
Santos—Vice-Consul, L. M. Robinson...
São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.....

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

Tsar, Ferdinand, *born* 26 Feb., 1861; *elected* 7 July, 1887; *proclaimed* Tsar 5 Oct., 1908; *m.*, (1) 20 April, 1893, Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma (*born* 17 Jan., 1870, *died* 31 Jan., 1899); (2) 28 Feb., 1908, Princess Eléonore of Reuss-Kostritz (*b.* 22 Aug., 1860).

Heir Apparent, Boris, Prince of Tirnovo, *b.* 30 Jan., 1894.

President of the Council & Minister of the Interior & Public Health, Dr. V. Radoslavoff.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. V. Radoslavoff (*temporary*)
Public Instruction, P. Pesheff.
Justice, Chr. Ivan Poppoff.
War, General Fekoff.
Agriculture & Lands, Ivan Dintcheff.
Public Works & Communications, D. Petkoff.
Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, D. Apostoloff.
President of the Sobranjé, M. Vatcheff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Servia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople and the Ægean Sea. The kingdom is governed by a King and a Council of Ministers, with a single chamber, popular legislature (Sobranjé, or National Assembly) and constitutional government.

Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912–13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. In Oct. 1915 Bulgaria decided to participate in the European conflict, and, siding with Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Turkey, attacked Serbia. The present area of Bulgaria is about 42,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,500,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church.

DEFENCE.—The strength of the Army in 1915 was given as 216 battalions of infantry, 58 machine gun companies, 158 field batteries, and 37 squadrons of horse, besides technical troops and fortress artillery. The fighting strength was approximately 250,000 rifles, 6,000 sabres, and 722 guns. By adding the last reserves an additional 100,000 men would be available.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

TRADE, &C.—The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal. The principal towns, with their populations at the census of 1910, are Sofia (102,812), Philippopolis (47,981), Varna (41,491), Rustchuk (36,255), Sliven (25,142), Plevna (23,019), and Shumla (22,225). The principal ports are Varna and Bourgas. In 1910, 6,820 vessels (1,988,492 tons) entered and cleared at ports on the Black Sea. There were 1,384 miles of railway open in 1913 and about 239 miles under construction; 4,112 miles of telegraph and 1,254 of telephone wires. In 1912 there were 2,342 post offices, handling 79,896,000 letters; 374 telegraph offices, the number of dispatches being 2,499,600.

	1913.	1914.
Revenue (estimated)	£5,765,300	£10,280,000
Expenditure „	4,750,800	10,270,000
Public debt	33,500,000	35,150,000
Total Imports	6,850,000	...
Total Exports	3,730,000	...
Imports from U.K.....	502,029	884,539
Exports to U.K.	40,782	195,143

CAPITAL, Sofia. Population (1910), 102,812.

CHILE, Republic of.

President (1915-1920), J. Luis Sanfuentes $60,000
Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Rafael Orrego.
Foreign Affairs, Religion and Colonisation, Enrique Villegas.
Justice and Public Instruction, Enrique Rodriguez.
Finance, Ricardo Salas.
War and Marine, Ramon Corvalan.
Industry and Public Works, Enrique Zanartu.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Agustin Edwards.
Legation, 48 Grosvenor Square, S.W.
1st Secretary, Enrique Cuevas, 53 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
2nd Secretaries, Dario Ovalle; Ricardo Pepper.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Alfredo Santander.
Military Attaché, Col. Alfredo Schönmeyr.
Consul, Vicente Echeverria Larrain, 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 18° 28′ and 56° 35′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 40′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 294,665 square miles, with a population (1912) of about 3,500,000, exclusive of Araucanians, Bolivian and American Indians, numbering about 50,000. In 1913, the births numbered 140,525; marriages, 21,461; and deaths, 107,200. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1910), are:—Santiago (355,000), Valparaiso (200,000), Concepcion (62,000), Talca (45,000), Iquique (45,000), Chillan (35,000), and Antofagasta (32,000). The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 118 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The live stock includes about 2,000,000 cattle, 4,500,000 sheep, 500,000 horses, 290,000 goats, and 280,000 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. The nitrate exports in 1911-12 were valued at $101,250,000. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 40 days. There are (1913) about 5,008 miles of railway open and 400 miles under construction, nearly 15,000 miles of telegraph, over 1,114 post-offices, and 25,430 miles of telephone, the last worked by an English company. The commercial marine numbers (1912) 98 steamers (114,887 tons) and 41 sailing vessels (36,331 tons). In 1913, 14,110 vessels of a total tonnage of 26,227,203 entered at Chilian ports. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 14,500. The navy consists of 2 battleships, 1 armoured cruiser, and 4 protected cruisers; 2 Dreadnoughts and 4 ocean t.b.d.'s are under construction.

EDUCATION is free but not compulsory, and a large proportion of the population are still illiterate. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 162,682 volumes.

	1912.	1913.
Revenue (Estimate)	£16,921,967	£15,733,871
Expenditure ,,	17,366,670	16,236,543
External Debt	34,497,760	33,912,340
Internal Debt, Gold	8,088,277	11,686,690
Do. Paper	—	1,337,409

	1912.	1913.
Imports	£25,727,312	£24,713,836
Exports	29,008,040	29,259,325

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1914), £4,010,030:—

Apparel	£71,601	Cotton Manufactures	£669,828
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	75,924	Machinery	369,717
Railway Carriages and Parts	29,006	Iron & Steel & Manufactures	425,674
Coal, Coke, and Manufactures	451,072	Woollen & Worsted Manufacs.	363,632

Exports to U.K. (1914), £5,347,456:—

Chemicals	£216,846	Silver Ore	£83,924
Corn, Grain, &c.	649,960	Tin Ore	484,348
Nitrate of Soda	1,627,499	Wool	582,927
Copper Ore	273,134		

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1910), 355,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Francis W. Stronge, K.C.M.G. £3,050
Naval Attaché, Capt. Charles R. N. Burne, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Consul and Secretary to H.M.'s Minister, Allen C. Kerr.
Antofagasta—Consul, H. W. W. Bird.
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. W. MacAuslane.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.
Caleta Caloso—Vice-Consul, A. E. Danks.
Carrizal Bajo—Vice-Consul, John King.
Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
Copiapo—Cons. Agent, Josiah Rogers.
Mejillones—Vice-Consul, H. E. Peet.
Taltal—Vice-Consul, H. T. S. Pearch.

Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. Nicholls.
Coquimbo—Consul, G. L. Ansted.
Iquique—Consul, ...£1,050 to 1,150
Vice-Consul, F. Watson.
Arica—Vice-Consul, G. de M. MacKirdy.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, C. C. Aitken.
Junin—Vice-Consul, L. J. Garratt.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.
Tacna—Vice-Consul,
Valparaiso—Cons.-Gen., Allan Maclean ...£1,500
,, *Vice-Consul*, S. G. Irving ...£500 to 700
Concepcion—Consul, Wm. Borrowman.
Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Los Andes, Cons. Agent, Louis Murray.
Lota—Vice-Consul,
Puerto Montt—Vice-Consul,
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, J. E. Bell ½£550 to 750
Talca—Cons.-Agent, C. A. Stringfellow.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, H. J. Coke.
Temuco, Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
Tomé—Vice-Consul, M. S. Pasmore.
Valdivia & Corral—V.-Cons., P. Mason.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *vid* Panama, and 11,000 *vid* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Vid* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

President of the Chinese Republic. (1913–1923), Yuan Shih-kai, *born* 1859.

Ministers (June, 1915):—
Vice-President, Li Yüan-hung.
Secretary of State, Hsü Shih-ch'ang.
Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-hsiang.
Interior, Chu Ch'i Ch'ien.
Finance, Chow Hsueh-hsi.
War, Tuan Ch'i-jui.
Navy, Liü Kuan-Hsiung.
Justice, Chang Tsung Hsiang.
Education, T'ang Hua Lung.
Agriculture and Commerce, Chou Tzu-chi.
Communications, Liang Tun Yen.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Alfred Sao-ke Sza, 49 Portland Pl., W.
1st Secretary, Lo Chung-yi.
2nd Secretary, Ts'ao Yün-hsiang.
3rd Secretary, Shih K'uei, Yen Ch'ih-ch'ung.
Attachés, Lao Yu Ching; Han Chien.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan	600,000	2,000,000
Total	4,287,000	421,000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by taoyins or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The Treaty of Kiakhta, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of $325,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered

into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsin-mintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

In October, 1911, a Revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government. In 1913, a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by the present President. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 1915, a new Treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. The Government now consists of a President assisted by a Secretary of State. The various Ministries are under the charge of Ministers who are responsible to the President. The Upper House or Council of State consists of 70 members nominated by the President and a Lower House of 350 members is to be elected by a system of limited franchise.

The estimated foreign population of China during the year 1914 is as follows: British, 8,914; Japanese, 84,948; Russian, 56,319; American, 4,365; Portuguese, 3,187; German, 3,013; French, 2,864; other nationalities, 2,197, the total being 164,807. Out of a total of 3,421 foreign firms in China, 534 are British, 1,237 Russian, 955 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French.

DEFENCE.—The army is undergoing reorganisation. The total strength of all forces in August 1913, just after the Rebellion of that year, was estimated at 500,000, but no authenticated statistics are obtainable. China now possesses 2 protected cruisers built in 1911 (2,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300-3,000 tons), 3 torpedo gunboats (850 tons), 11 gunboats (750-550 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (120 tons). No figures are available as to the complement of the Navy.

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. There is a University in Peking and a number of colleges all over China under foreign management. In 1911, there were 545 foreigners employed in educational work.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports for the years 1909–1914 is stated as follows, in *taels* (7's = £1).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1909	418,158,067	338,992,814	757,150,881
1910	462,964,894	380,833,328	843,798,222
1911	471,503,943	377,338,166	848,842,109
1912	473,097,031	370,520,403	843,617,434
1913	570,162,557	403,305,546	973,468,103
1914	557,109,048	345,280,874	902,389,922

The foreign trade of China was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1914:—

British.	%	Foreign.	%
Great Britain	12	Japan	20
Hong Kong	28	U.S.A.	9
India	4	Europe (exc. Russia)	11
Other British Dominions	2	Russia	6
		Other countries	8
% British	46	Foreign	54

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1914, £16,852,011:—

Boats and Ships	£20,445	Machinery	£622,520
Cottons	10,045,128	Tobacco	1,739,232
Iron Manufactures	891,123	Woollens	721,080

Exports to U.K., 1914, £5,317,730:—

Bristles	£297,192	Skins and Furs	£263,374
Hair	216,162	Soya Beans	176,484
Oil	278,005	Straw Plaitings	81,597
Peas and Beans	420,938	Tallow	68,525
Raw Silk	319,468	Tea	833,188
Silk Manufactures	157,143	Wool	169,250

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 6,500 miles were open in Jan. 1915, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1914 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 96,326,276, an increase of 2,991,446 on that of the previous year. Of these 40 per cent. were British, 25 per cent. Chinese, 5 per cent. German, 20 per cent. Japanese, 2 per cent. French and 3 per cent. Russian.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1913 there were 37,000 miles of land lines and 51,000 miles of aerial wires.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Imperial Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General.* By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a *Postmaster-General* (foreign) was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 8,324; 538,581,400 postal packets and 5,385,260 parcels were handled in 1914.

Revenue 1913	£33,000,000
Expenditure 1913	64,000,000
Debt 1913	200,000,000

	1913.	1914.
Imports	£86,118,000	£76,027,000
Exports	60,915,000	47,116,000

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000. Outer Mongolia is now, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty. Its ruler, the Hutukhta Khan of Urga, receives his title from the Chinese Government. China appoints a Resident at Urga, with three Assistant Residents in other towns. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, *q.v.*

CHINESE TURKESTAN has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Urumchi and Kulja.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir John N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £5,000
Counsellor, J. W. R. Macleay 800
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. H. Rymer, R.N.
Commercial Attaché, W. P. Ker, C.M.G. 1,000
Chinese Sec., S. Barton, C.M.G. ... £800 to 1,000
2nd Sec., R. H. Hoare 500
Accountant, E. G. Jamieson 200
Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray 850
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Norris, D.D.... 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, H. A. Little £800
Pro-Consul, W. P. W. Turner .....
Canton—Con.-Gen., J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. 1,200
Vice-Consul, R. S. Pratt (*acting*) 700
Pro-Consul, F. A. Wallis .....
Changsha—Consul, B. Giles 933
Chefoo—Consul, R. Willis 800
Chengtu—Consul-General, H. H. Fox, C.M.G. 1,150
Pro-Consul, E. W. Mead .....
Chungking—V.-Con., A. G. Major (*acting*) 700
Chinkiang—Consul, H. A. Otterwill 800
Foochow—Consul, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G. . 900
Pro-Consul, J. F. Brenan .....
Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent, Dr. W. W. Myers .....
Hangchow—Consul, V. L. Savage 800
Ningpo—Vice-Cons., C. A. W. Rose, C.I.E. 600
Hankow—Cons.-Gen., Sir W. H. Wilkinson 1,200
Vice-Cons., H. J. Brett (*acting*) 700
Pro-Consul, N. Fitzmaurice .....
Harbin—Consul, H. E. Sly, C.M.G. 1,233
Ichang—Consul, B. G. Tours, C.M.G. 800
Kashgar—C.-Gen, Sir G. Macartney, K.C.I.E.
Kiu-kiang—Consul, H. F. King 800
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, G. W. W. Pearson 800
Pakhoi—Pro-Consul, W. S. Toller .....
Mukden—Cons.-Gen., P. E. O'Brien-Butler 1,000
Nanking—Consul, E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G. 800
Newchwang—Consul, W. J. Clennell..... 800
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Havilland W. de Sausmarez 2,250
Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir E. Fraser, K.C.M.G..... 1,800
Assist. Judge, F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G. ... 1,550
Consul, H. Phillips £880
Pro-Consul, G. P. Byrne .....
Crown Adv., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson ... 600
Registrar, G. W. King ..... £650 to 850
Chief Clerk, ... 400 to 600
Assistant Clerk, A. A. Macdonald 200 to 300
Swatow—Consul, G. D. Pitzipios 800
Pro-Consul, S. Wyatt-Smith .....
Tengyueh—Consul, J. L. Smith 933
Tientsin—Cons.-Gen., H. E. Fulford, C.M.G. 1,200
Vice-Consul, L. Giles 700
Tsinan—Consul, J. T. Pratt 933
Wuchow—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke..... 933
Wuhu—Consul, H. Porter 800
Yunnan-fu, Cons.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G. ... 1,150

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA, Republic of.

President (1914–1918), Dr. José Vicente Concha.
Interior, Miguel Abadia Mendez.
Foreign Affairs, Marco Fidel Suarez.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42 Holland Road, Kensington, W.
Secretary & Chargé d'Affaires, S. Restrepo.
Consul-General, José M. Nuñez U, 42 Holland Road, Kensington, W.
Consul in Liverpool, Luis E. Bonilla
Consul at Southampton, Lisandro Leyva.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,475,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. Thus temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants.

Its mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 620 miles being open in 1914, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about $5 gold or $500 paper = £1 (approximately).

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Revenue (estimate) gold	$16,500,000	$17,404,010
Expenditure (est.) ,,	16,115,000	19,718,854
Foreign debt	£2,486,600	£2,486,600
Internal debt.....	£800,000	£800,000
Total imports.....gold	$23,964,623	$28,535,779
Total exports ..... ,,	32,221,746	34,315,251
	1913.	1914.
Exports to U.K.....	£1,088,717	£1,090,164
Imports from U.K.	1,713,354	1,184,398

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Percy C. H. Wyndham £2,000
Clerk and Archivist, H. E. Bowle..... 100

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotà—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bowle £300 to £500
Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, Maurice Badian.
Barranquilla—Cons., John Gillies.
Pro-Consul, A. O. Lightowler.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, V. Burrowes.
Carthagena—Vice-Cons., William Dickin.
Pro-Consul, C. Stevenson.
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., P. H. Marshal.
Tumaco—Cons. Agent, Wm. Jarvis.

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotà, 30–35 days.

COSTA RICA, Republic of.

President (1914–1918), Alfredo Gonzalez Flores.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Julio Acosta G.
Commerce & Finance, Mariano Guardia Carazo.
Public Works, Enrique Pinto.
Interior, Juan Rafael Arias.
War and Marine, Federico A. Tinoco Granados.
Public Instruction, Luis Felipe Gonzalez.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Wenceslao de la Guardia, 10 Strathmore Gardens, W.
Consul-General, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1914) of 420,179. The chief exports (1914) are coffee (£959,687), bananas (£972,528), gold and silver bullion (£182,868), cacao, hardwoods, rubber, skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway material, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1914, 53·27 per cent. from United States, 14·42 from United Kingdom, 14·10 from Germany, 3·98 from France, and 14·23 from other countries).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and England is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1914, 508 foreign vessels (1,142,785 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 385 miles of railroad were open in 1914. In 1914 there were 208 post offices, dealing with 7,703,077 packets, and 128 telegraph offices (one wireless), transmitting 1,123,728 dispatches over 1,661 miles of line. Telephones, 470 miles. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

	1913.	1914.
Public income	£919,861	£823,128
Public expenditure	986,012	932,750
Foreign debt	3,400,000	2,986,660
Internal debt.	235,911	604,492
Total imports	1,787,435	1,554,083
Total exports	2,124,07	2,235,272
Imports from U.K.	265,334	194,420
Exports to U.K.	1 522,001	1,684,126

Average exchange, 1914, 216·71%. £ = 83½ colones.

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1914), about 34,784. Heredia, 8,121; Limon, 7,082; Alaguèla, 6,460; Cartago, 8,451; Puntarenas, 4,850; Liberia, 2,483.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, F. Nutter Cox.
Port Limon—Consul, William McAdam.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct, 15 to 18 days; *vid* New York, 18 to 20 days.

CRETE (or CANDIA).

Crete (or Candia) is an island in the Mediterranean, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles; the population is 303,543, of whom 269,319 are Christians, 33,496 Mussulmans, and 728 Jews. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empires, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks, who retained it until 1898, when Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy set up a semi-independent government in the island under a High Commissioner, subject to the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. At the outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey in Oct. 1912 Crete was declared to be part of the Hellenic kingdom. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are wheat and fruit; and wool, soap, olive oil, carobs, vallonea, and cheese are the principal exports. The chief towns are Candia (pop. 23,000), Canea, the capital (pop. 24,500), and Retimo (pop. 10,000).

Imports from U.K. (1914) £28,403
Exports to U.K. (1914)..... 5,254

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Canea—Consul, E. C. D. Rawlins .....£350 to 450
Vice-Consul, C. Moazzo.
,, E. Cassimatis.
Candia—Vice-Consul, A. Calocherino.
Retimo—Consular Agent, Marc. Scouloudis.

CUBA.

President of the Republic (1913–1917), Mario G. Menocal.
Vice-President, Enrique José Varona
Foreign Affairs, Pablo Desvernine.
Justice, Cristobal de la Guardia.
Finance, Leopoldo Cancio.
Public Works, José R. Villalon.
Interior, Aurelio Hevia.
Sanitation, Enrique Nuñez.
Public Instruction, Ezequiel Garcia Enseñat.
Agriculture, Emilio Nuñez.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary, General Carlos Garcia Velez, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
1st Secretary, Miguel A. Campa.

The island of Cuba lies between 74 and 85 W. long., and 19 and 23 N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,150,112 (1910). Cuba suffered many years of internal discord, from its discovery by Columbus until its liberation in 1898, having been a Spanish possession until the Spanish-American War, of which it was the main bone of contention. A Cuban constituent convention met at the end

of 1900 and agreed upon a Constitution (1901), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. in 1902. In 1906 disturbances broke out and resulted in the renewed occupation by American troops and the establishment of a provisional administration, which ceased when President Gomez took over the administration in 1909.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar; 2,516 miles of railroad were open in November, 1911, and 5,065 miles of telegraph line (1908).

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. about 297,000); other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (37,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Camaguey (29,000). In 1914 there were 25,911 immigrants.

	1914–15.
Revenue	$41,828,580*
Expenditure	40,262,905*
External Debt	44,732,000*
Internal Debt	32,371,000*

	1913.	1914.
Imports	$143,758,736*	$119,006,000*
Exports	164,823,059*	177,554,000*
Imports from U.K.	16,071,787*	12,379,000*
Exports to U.K.	18,427,163*	15,842,000*

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Stephen Leech £1,800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, Denys Cowan £600 to 800
" G. F. Plant.
Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, G. Woodhouse.
Guantanamo, Vice-Cons., Theodore Brooks.
Santiago—Consul, William Mason.

DENMARK.

King, Christian X., *born* 26 Sept., 1870; *succ.* 14 May, 1912; *married*, 26 April, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederick (Crown Prince), *b.* 11 March, 1899.
Premier and Minister of Justice, C. T. Zahle.
Foreign Affairs, Eric Scavenius.
Finance, Dr. Edward Brandes.
Agriculture, K. Pedersen.
Interior, Ove Rode.
Defense, Peter Münch.
Worship and Education, Sören Keiser-Nielsen.
Commerce, J. Hassing Jorgensen.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, M. H. de Grevenkop Castenkiold, 29 Pont Street, S.W.
Secretary of Legation, Count Reventlow.
Attaché, M. de Wichfeld.
Consul-Gen. in London, J. W. Faber, 8 Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, P. Nordlien.
Consul-General—Leith, E. Berry.
Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 2,757,076, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1908, 2,871,590 acres were under corn crops and 3,103,519 permanent pasture. In 1909 the live stock numbered 535,018 horses, 1,281,974 cows, 726,879 sheep, and 1,467,822 swine. The crops in 1910 included 4,884,356 qrs. of oats, 2,622,120 of barley, 2,353,974 rye, 2,065,763 mixed corn and 547,106 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 553 steamers, with a tonnage of 671,828. There are (1901) 2,135 miles of railway and 24,294 miles of telegraph wire (1911).

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 14,000 trained men, the vote for 1914–15 amounting to Kr. 18,350,484. The Navy consists of 37 steam vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men. Vote, 1914–15, Kr. 9,934,643.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1914.	1915.
Revenue	£7,492,736	£6,765,598
Expenditure	6,806,000	8,673,897
Public debt	20,098,941	21,813,117

The Budget shows an estimated Revenue for 1916–17 of £7,384,062, and an Expenditure of £6,567,276.

	1913.
Total imports	£47,522,000
Total exports	40,072,000

The estimated yield from taxation is Kr. 100,069,600. The interest on the Public Debt is £681,000.

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1914, £7,160,182:—

Coal and Coke	£2,056,678	Machinery	£148,261
Corn and Bran	147,628	Ships and Boats	396,725
Cottons	580,099	Woollen Yarn	174,347
Iron Manufactures	354,306	" Manufactures	216,188

Exports to U.K., 1914, £25,376 023:—

Butter	£11,038,637	Fish	£141,681
Eggs	2,546,979	Pork	205,490
Bacon	9,936,454	Sugar unrefined	396,243

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1911), 462,161.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir H. C. Lowther, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £3,000
1st Sec., H. Gurney, M.V.O. ..... £300 to 500
2nd Sec., H. A. Grant Watson ..... £300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Montagu W. W. P. Consett, R.N.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O. 200

* $4·8 = £1 sterling.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R. Erskine ..... £600 to 800
Pro-Consul, E. H. Hansen .....
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, W. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, C. Loehr.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Poul Norgaard.
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsör—Vice-Consul, Horald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—V.-Consul, W. G. Gardner £300 to 500
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsöe.
Rönne(Bornholm)—Vice-Consul, Ludvig Hintze.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, Ingvard A. Petersen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho.
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, C. B. Stewart.
Pro-Consul, G. P. Reckë.
Chaplain, Rev. Eyre Hutson.
Bassin(Christiansted)—V.-Con., D. S. Armstrong
Frederiksted—Vice-Consul, Robert L. Merwin.
Thorshavn (Faröe)—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. £600
Vice-Consul, Valdemar Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 90,500 square miles, with close on 150,000 inhabitants. They include the FARÖES or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 12,955); ICELAND; GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population 12,968), the trade of which is a Government monopoly, and 3 islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN (142 sq. m., pop. 32,786). These latter export sugar and rum.

Exports Danish Possessions to U.K., 1912 £225,307
Imports from United Kingdom, 1912 ... 302,297

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 32 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Provisional President (1914–1920), Juan I. Jiménez.
Interior and Police, J. M. Jiménez.
Foreign Affairs, Bernardo Pichardo.
Justice and Education, Jacinto Peynado.
Finance and Commerce, Francisco Herrera.
Agriculture and Immigration, Jaime Mota.
War and Marine, Desiderio Arias.
Development (Fomento) and Communications, Frederico Velasquez H.

Consul-General in London, R. A. Brache, 17 Coleman Street, E.C.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. It comprises an area of about 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 700,000. Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee, and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, bananas, and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (3 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, and Porto Rico. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since 1907 not less than 55 per cent. of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

British trade is hampered by the absence of direct maritime communication.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 25,000.

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Revenue ($4·867 = £1)	$5,809,785	$5,035,250
Expenditure	5,845,994	4,890,216

	1913.	1914.
Imports	$9,272,278	$6,729,007
Exports	10,469,947	10,588,787
Debt (estimate)	20,000,000	20,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1914)		£101,802
Exports to U.K. (1914)		234,292

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Stephen Leech (*see* CUBA).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul (Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister) G. A. Fisher £450 to £650
Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, M. Doorly.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul
Sanchez—C. McFadzean.
Pro-Consul, W. Johnston.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR, Republic of.

President (1912–1916), Leonidas Plaza.
Foreign Affairs, Luis N. Dillon.
Interior, Dr. Modesto Peñaherrera.
Finance, Juan F. Game.
Public Instruction, Modesto A. Peñaherrera.
War and Marine, General Navarro.

Consul-General in London, Celso Nevares, 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Juan de Eiizalde.
Consuls at *Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*.

A State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 26′ S. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 116,530 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,300,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits,

sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1908, about 60,000); other chief towns being Quito, 55,000; Cuenca, 25,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The *Galapagos Islands* (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue (Budget)	£2,398,480	£1,997,280
Expenditure ,,	2,204,725	1,994,976
Total Debt	4,513,540	4,489,258
Imports	1,647,660	2,364,013
Exports	2,806,386	3,471,313
	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	£424,712	£450,578
Exports to U.K.	467,737	766,069

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 55,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*see* Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, Lucien J. Jerome £1,000
Guayaquil—Consul, Hubert W. Wilson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, George A. Powell.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Cartwright.
Esmeraldas—V.-Cons., H. Cornwall.
Manta—Vice-Consul, Edward Theobald.
Pro-Consul, M. D. Strong.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days

FRANCE.

President of the Republic (1913–1920), Raymond Poincaré £24,000

Ministry (29 October 1915).

Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Briand.
Ministers of State, M. de Freycinet, M. Bourgeois, M. Combes, M. Guesde, M. Denys Cochin.
Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Council, M. Viviani.
Minister of War, General Gallieni.
Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Lacaze.
Minister of the Interior, M. Maly.
Minister of Finance, M. Ribot.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Méline.
Minister of Public Works, M. Sembat.
Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel.
Minister of the Colonies, M. Doumergue.
Minister of Instruction & Minister of Inventions Affecting National Defence, M. Painlevé.

Foreign Ambassadors.

Ambassador to Russia, M. Paléologue; *Italy*, M. Barrère; *Spain*, M. L. Geoffray; *U.S.A.*, M. Jusserand.
Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.
Councillor, M. A. de Fleurian.
2nd Secretary, M. F. Charles-Roux.
3rd Secretaries, M. Sabatier d'Espeyran; Comte de Montholon; M. Thierry; Vicomte de Felcourt.
Attaché, M. Bérard.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Vicomte de la Panouse.
Naval Attaché, Cap. de frégate Comte de Saint Seine.
Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.
Consul and Secretary Archiviste, M. Joseph Knecht.
Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C.
Consul-General, M. de Coppet.
Consul (*suppléant*) (vacant).
Chancelier, M. Mattei.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. The population at the census of 1911 was 39,601,509; and in 1913 there were 745,539 births, 298,760 marriages, and 703,638 deaths. France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1,046,905 were resident there, or 2·51 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 377,638 Italians, 330,433 Belgians, 87,836 Germans, 35,990 English, 14,863 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. 20 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. About 26,000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (971,778,632 gallons of wine were produced in 1913), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1913 amounted to 661,868,702 gallons. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot, for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1912, 40,394,177 metric tons), pig iron (4,939,194 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. The culture of oysters is an important industrial feature, and in the year 1911 244,593,150 oysters were produced, representing a value of £39,333.

DEFENCE.—*Army.*—Universal service strictly enforced, exemption for physical unfitness *only*. Three distinct organisations: (*a*) *Home* (*Metropolitan Army*) incl. estab. of Algeria and Tunis; (*b*) *Colonial Army* (in France). (*c*) *Colonial Forces* in colonies. The first is recruited by compulsion; the second mainly by voluntary enlistment, or voluntary transfer from the first; the third mainly by voluntary enlistment, with reserve power of compulsion. Law of 1913 provides for incorporation in active army at age 20 (instead of 21, as formerly), and periods of service as follows —Active army, 3 yrs.; active reserve, 11 yrs.; [territorial army, 7 yrs.; territorial army reserve, 7 yrs.]. *Peace establishment* (1913): (*a*) *Metropolitan Army*; (i.) In France, 517,963; (ii.) in

Algeria, 56,700; in Tunis, 18,200 (of the forces in Algeria-Tunis about two-fifths are natives); (iii.) *Gendarmerie, &c.*, abt. 25,000. *(b) Colonial Army in France*, 28,000. *(c) Colonial Forces*, abt. 130,000 (half natives). *Budgets* (1913), for (*a*) £32,513,000; for (*b*) £4,042,000; for (*c*) £3,485,000. In addition, considerable extraordinary expenditure was undertaken, or is contemplated. *W.E., Field Army (excl.* forces in Africa) *First Line*, 750,000; *Second Line*, 500,000; *total*, 1,250,000. *Reserves*, in depôts, 650,000; unorganised, 500,000; *total*, 1,150,000. [Territorial army, *organised*, abt. 550,000; *unorganised*, 750,000]. *Navy.*—21 battleships (10 building), 24 cruisers, 8 light cruisers, 3 torpedo vessels, 80 destroyers (7 building), 153 torpedo-boats, 50 submarines (26 building).

EDUCATION.—Educational system highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern; (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1912, was 25,579 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £75,513,464. The length of telegraph wires is 151,700 miles, and of telephone lines 107,150 miles. At the 1st of January, 1913, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 17,670, vessels of 1,518,518 net tons (of which 15,813 were sailing ships, representing 614,024 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in 1912 amounted to £1,530,000, and £1,106,732 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

	1913.	1914.
Revenue	£189,555,297	£207,567,024
Expenditure	189,544,141	207,665,723
	1911.	1912.
Debt	£1,255,938,160	£1,246,480,055
Floating Debt	68,611,560	55,835,936
	1911.	1912.
Imports	£324,428,000	£318,034,240
Exports	246,880,000	265,454,160

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1914 were valued at £37,774,178:—

Apparel	£1,325,778	Dyeing and Tanning Extracts	£431,910
Butter	1,674,155	Eggs	328,821
Motor Vehicles	1,765,631	Linen & Manuf.	248,873
Chemicals	476,185	Silk and Manufs.	5,467,267
Fancy (Paris) Goods	290,485	Skins ,,	772,015
Flowers, Artificial and Fresh	509,878	Spirits	924,972
Fruits	1,209,681	Potatoes & Veget.	699,964
Scientific Instr'ts	453,170	Wine	1,684,083
Leather & Manufs.	1,115,607	Wood and Manufs.	1,064,553
Copper & Manufs.	371,270	Wool	1,343,360
Oils	262,017	Woollen Yarn and Manufs.	6,002,664
Cotton & Manufs.	1,192,866		

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1914 were valued at £35,052,260:—

Apparel	£466,710	Copper	£332,911
Rubber	198,082	Iron, Steel and Manufs.	1,412,297
Carriages, &c.	512,966	Tin, unwrought	220,053
Chemicals	1,226,321	Oilcloth	182,284
Coal and Coke	7,756,801	Paper	173,471
Corn and Grain	587,834	Ships and Boats	220,365
Cotton & Manufs.	1,178,981	Silk & Manufs.	212,619
Leather & ,,	1,651,474	Skins and Furs	130,030
Machinery	1,628,232	Woollen & Worst.	2,004,940
Manures	140,767		

Shipping.—During the year 1912 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27,409, representing a tonnage of 30,586,106 tons, of which 7,401,797 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 20,440 ships of a tonnage of 23,153,011 tons, of which 6,707,571 tons were French.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated in 1906 at about 1,119,416 square miles, with a population (1911) of 5,563,828, of whom 752,043 were Europeans and 4,740,526 natives. The revenue in 1914 was estimated at £6,854,580, and the expenditure at £6,853,024; the imports from foreign countries in 1912 were valued at £3,809,520, and the exports at £4,795,960. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting to £16,021,800, and the imports from France to £22,685,600; the exports to the U.K. in 1914 were valued at £1,134,572, and the imports from the U.K. at £974,499. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K.

were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1913 there were 2,793 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1914 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 8,336, of a net tonnage of 10,635,271 tons, of which the percentage of British vessels was fully 21 per cent. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1911, 172,397), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemçen. *Governor-Gen.*, M. Lutaud.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1911), 2,846,986.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Bertie of Thame, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905) £11,500
Counsellor, Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. 1,200
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. H. Hodges, M.V.O., R.N. 800
Mil. do., Col. Hon. Henry Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O. .....
Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company, Sir Hy. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1,500
1st Sec., Geo. D. Grahame, M.V.O. 500
2nd Sec., P. L. Loraine.....£300 to 500
,, Hon. P. Ramsay ..... 300 to 500
,, Reginald Bridgeman ..... 300 to 500
,, C. M. Palairet ..... 300 to 500
,, E. St. J. Monson ..... 300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, Thos. Folliott Powell Lord Berwick.....
Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson ..... 250 to 350

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Consul-General, Walter R. Hearn £1,200
Vice-Consul, C. D. Smith .....£300 to 500
,, Joseph Pike..... 300 to 500
,, E. Attwell Smith.....
Angers—Raymond Richou .....
Chantilly—V.-Con., E. Spearman, C.M.G.
Reims—V.-Cons., John Lewthwaite ...
Ajaccio—Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas 500
Bastia—Vice-Cons., W. Follett Routley
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., Basil S. Cave, C.B.... 2,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. S. London .....£300 to 500
,, ,, L. Graeme Scott.....
Arzeu and Mostaganem—Vice-Consul, James Madden.....
Bône—V.-Cons., Herbert Scratchley, M.V.O.
Constantine, W. H. Miller .....
Oran—Vice-Consul, Iréné Barber.....
Philippeville—V.-Cons., T. N. L. Barber
Antananarivo—Consul, T. P. Porter 800
Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent, Jean Castaing (*acting*) .....
Majunga—Vice-Consul, ...£300 to 500
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang .....
Bordeaux—Consul, A. L. S. Rowley...£600 to 800
Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy ...
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap .....
Bayonne—V.-Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, N. A. Bellairs . .
La Rochelle—V.-Cn., C.J. Haus Hamilton
Limoges—V.-Cons., Henri F. de Luze...
Pau—Vice-Cons., H. Hewetson .....
Pauillac—V.-Cons., Maurice Adde .....
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons., E. Rizat
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, Thomas Huggins
Brest—Consul, A. J. Ogston .....£300 to 500
Calais—Consul, Paul Wilkinson ...£300 to £500
,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. J. Hill (*acting*)..... 50
Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner.....
Lille—V.-Cons., Jas. E. Walker .....
Cayenne—Consul, ... 800
,, *Vice-Consul*, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. .....
Congo—Consul, ...
,, *Vice-Consul*, ...
Libreville—V.-Cons., Vincent Teale .....
Dahomey—Consul,
Porto Novo—Cons. Agent, J. B. Williamson
Dakar—Con.-Gen., Capt. C. Braithwaite Wallis 700
,, *Vice-Consul*, Percy H. Stormont
Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, ...
Dunkirk—Consul, P. C. Sarell 800
,, *Vice-Consul*, William Sutcliffe
Havre—Consul-Gen., Harry L. Churchill, C.M.G. 800
,, *V.-Cons.*, J. O'B. T. Walsh.....
Caen—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax ...
Dieppe—V.-Cons., Com. H.C. Wallis, R.N.
Fécamp—Vice-Consul, J. Malandain ...
Honfleur—Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charlesson
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, E. Harrison Barker .....
Lyons—Consul, Edward R. E. Vicars..... £00
,, *V.-Cons.*, Jean Chatillon... .....
Grenoble—V.-Consul, J. Lewis .....
Marseilles—Cons.-Gen., M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O. 1,000
,, *V.-Cons.*, N. C. Haag..... £300 to 500
Cette—Vice-Consul, Paul Sabatier .....
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook .....
Toulon—V.-Consul, Sidney E. Kay £300 to 500
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher
Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux
Nantes—Consul, Gaston de Bernhardt...
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert
St. Brieuc—V.-Cons., H. W. Beghin
St. Malo—V.-Con., Hon. E. Henniker-Major
St. Nazaire—V.-Con., Alfred Trillot
New Caledonia—Consul, H. C. Venables £500 to 600
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh .....
Vice-Consul, W. J. Smith .....
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor, M.V.O.
Mentone, V.-Cons., Hector H. Hill .....
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, A. H. Deane
Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat .....
Rouen—Consul-General, C.B.C. Clipperton 800
Saigon—Consul, T. F. Carlisle 900
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. L. O'Connell.....
Haiphong — Vice-Consul, J. J. A. Giqueaux .....
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, P. J. Stainforth.....£600 to 700
Tahiti—Consul, H. A. Richards 700
Tunis—Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B. 900
V.-Cons., C. A. Goodwin .....£300 to 500
,, R. Schembri ....
Bizerta — Vice-Consul, Hon. Terence Bourke
Gabes—Cons. Agent, C. Calleja .....
Gerba, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia.....
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante .....
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi .....
Susa—Vice-Consul, Harry Engerer .....

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2*d.*

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Colonial possessions of the French Republic have a total area of 4,084,410 square miles, including Algeria and Morocco. The population of this vast area is estimated (1911) at 54,730,039.

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of 277,700. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1912) estimated at 16,600,000.

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (*see* p. 748), is now predominantly French. *Tunis* has been a French protectorate since 1881. *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. ms., pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. ms.), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. ms.), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. ms., pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. ms., pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. ms., pop. 878,500); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 square miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. ms., pop. 9,000,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. ms., pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands). Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen, and Amsterdam. The total area of French Africa is thus 3,812,200 square miles, with an estimated population of 39,948,300.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe (with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin); and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

Trade of Colonies with the U.K.

	Imports from U.K. 1914.	Exports to U.K. 1914.
French Colonies	£1,588,284	£1,659,863
Algeria	974,499	1,134,572
Morocco	1,454,923	408,292
Tunis	370,266	751,916
Total	£4,387,972	£3,954,643

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

**Emperor*, William II. (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick III. and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. *Born* 27 Jan., 1859; *succeeded* his father 15 June, 1888; *married*, 27 Feb., 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, *born* 22 Oct., 1858.

Heir Apparent, H.I. and R.H. Crown Prince William, *born* 6 May, 1882; married (1905) H.R.H. Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue.

Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Interior, Dr. Delbrück.

Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow.

Colonies, Dr. Solf.

Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz.

Justice, Dr. Lisco.

Imperial Treasury, Dr. Helferich.

Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Kraetke.

President, Imperial Railways Dept., Dr. Breitenbach.

Foreign Ambassadors.

German Ambassador to Austria, Herr von Tschirschky und Bögendorff; *Italy*, Herr von Flatow; *Turkey*, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenberg; *U.S.A.*, Count von Bernstorff.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of 16 April, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidentship of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor, and represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council, *Bundesrat*, which represents the sovereignty of the Federated States of the Empire. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. Art. 4 of the Constitution). The Emperor has the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year; the Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All Bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. The Emperor is the *Bundesfeldherr*, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command: in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is

* *See also* p. 117.

mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (*kaiserlich*), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war. The Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, consists of 397 Deputies; the original idea was that there should be one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. The Reichstag sits for a period of five years, unless previously dissolved by the Emperor. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (excluding Bavaria); inland navigation; the Customs of the Empire; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; copyright; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; police; sanitation; colonisation. The railways, as a result of the defeat of Bismarck's plan to imperialise them, remain subject to State legislation; but the Constitution (Art. 42) requires that they shall be administered as a homogeneous network, and this aim, as regards, rates, regulations, rolling-stock, etc., has to a large extent been achieved. The movement to imperialise the railways still exists, but makes little progress. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Federated States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

The German Empire has a total area of 208,780 square miles, and consists of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg and —since 1890—Heligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe-Detmold; Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine); Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg.

The census of 1910 shows a total population of 64,925,993, of whom 32,031,967 are males and 32,871,456 females.

The religious confessions were divided in 1910 as follows:—39,991,421 Protestants, 23,821,453 Roman Catholics, 283,946 Christians of other categories, 615,021 Jews, and 214,152 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There were in 1900 4,231,129 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz.:—80,361 Dutch, 20,677 Frisians, 141,061 Danish (and Norwegians), 8,998 Swedish, 20,217 English, 211,679 French, 11,841 Walloons, 65,961 Italians, 2,059 Spanish, 479 Portuguese, 3,086,489 Poles, 142,049 Massurians, 100,213 Kassubians, 93,032 Wends, 64,382 Moravians, 43,016 Czechs, 9,617 Russians, 106,305 Lithuanians, 8,158 Hungarians, 14,535 not above specified.

There are 48 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 33 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 in Baden, and 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, Reichsland, and Brunswick, while two of the three Hanse Towns also exceed 100,000.

The educational system is remarkable for the ease with which it meets the requirements of every social class. Its efficiency is best exemplified by the annual military recruiting statistics, which in 1910 disclosed a proportion of only ·02 p.c. of illiterate recruits. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising (i.) a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, save those special schools dependent on other ministries, (ii.) a provincial organisation charged with management of public elementary schools, and (iii.) Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, appointment of teachers, and leaving examinations. (i.) *Primary: Comp.* and *free*, age 6–14. Average attendance, 94 p.c. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary:* Evening continuation schools for children of working classes; city intermediate schools in two grades; gymnasia (some State-maintained) preparing for university and learned professions with a 9-yrs. course. The standard to qualify for military service as a 1 yr. volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State gymnasium; progymnasia, similar, but lacking the highest class of the gymnasia; Real gymnasia confining classical instruction to Latin; Real progymnasia similar, but lacking higher classes of the foregoing; Oberrealschulen and Realschulen making a special feature of modern languages; Lehrer-Seminarien and Fachschulen supplying specialised instruction. Private institutions are comparatively few. For girls, special Töchterschulen (high schools). Here private establishments predominate. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous throughout the empire, special attention being devoted to agriculture, commerce, mining, forestry and music. *Polytechnica* grant degrees in engineering, &c. *Secondary Education* generally is neither free nor comp., but abatement or remission of charges is discretionary. (iv.) *Universities*, State-maintained and administered, are: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and Würtzburg.

EMIGRATION.—At the commencement of the nineteenth century few Germans emigrated, but about fifty years afterwards there was a strong desire to leave the Mother Country. Out of thirty millions of emigrants from Europe in the nineteenth century Germany contributed about five millions, or one-sixth of the whole number. The highest figure attained in one year was that of 1881 (220,902), but the numbers of oversea emigrants are now seldom above 30,000, the figure for 1913 being 25,843.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY. — Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the popu-

lation were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and traffic. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. Germany supports about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On January 1st, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 seagoing steamers of 17·65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register). The number of seamen in the German Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1913, was 77,746 (January 1st, 1912, 75,130). Germany now ranks second in the list of maritime countries. There were completed in 1912 at German yards for German firms, 659 sea-going ships of 383,090 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms, 124 seagoing ships of 31,238 tons gross.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* in the Empire in 1913 was 37,823 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belong to the different States. There are 1,500 miles of inland canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (January 1, 1913) was 77,789.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Württemberg, 1911):—Length of telegraph lines, 228,600 kilometres (length of wires, 1,907,200 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 49,533,000; post offices, 41,415; telegraph offices, 50,013; wireless stations, 14; telephone call-stations, 37,970; letters delivered, 5,994,300,000; cash on delivery orders, £640,100,000; money orders, £4,628,500,000; telegrams despatched, 49,533,000; telegrams received, 49,643,000. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 310,363.

DEFENCE. — *The Army.* — The remarkable military activity of the German Empire in recent years culminated in the Law of 1913, of which the main principles were (1) to increase substantially the annual recruit quota; (2) to anticipate, complete, and enhance the operations of the Laws of 1912 and 1911; and thereby to increase largely the Peace Establishment of units, to diminish the reliance placed upon Reserve elements, to add some necessary formations, and to lower the average age of the mobilised Field Army. *By these processes the period necessary for mobilisation will be curtailed very materially, and the readiness of the Field Army for action will be perfected—results of deeper significance than the mere numerical increase. The War Chest* (cash immediately available for emergencies of mobilisation) is increased from £6,000,000 in gold to £12,000,000 in gold and £6,000,000 in silver. Recruits join either (1) Active Army, 2 or 3 yrs.; *then* Active Reserve, 5 or 4 yrs., 2 trgs., each 8 weeks; *then* Landwehr, 1st Ban, 5 or 3 yrs., 2 trgs., each 14 days (for dismtd. branches only); *then* Landwehr, 2nd Ban, to age 40; no trg. *Then* [Landsturm, 2nd Ban, to age 45]. *Or* (2), Ersatz Res., 12½ yrs., 3 trgs. of 10, 6, and 4 wks.; *then* [Landsturm, 1st Ban, to age 39, and, 2nd Ban, to age 45]. New Law provides for progressive increase of *Peace Establishment*, which, by the end of 1915, will be (*for Active Army only*) 30,000 offrs., 10,000 officials, 18,000 (or more) one-year volunteers, 771,000 others. *War Strength of Field Army, First Line*, may be 1,500,000; organised *Landwehr*, 750,000. In all, some 5,400,000 *fully-trained* men were available in 1915, and little or no reliance was placed upon partly-trained *personnel*. Ersatz Reserve training has probably been discontinued. About £60,000,000 was estimated for 1914.

The Navy.—46 battleships, 7 battle cruisers, 9 cruisers, 43 light cruisers (6 building), 133 destroyers (12 building), 80 torpedo boats, 24 submarines (14, or more, building).

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codifies previous legislation, establishes new Insurance Authorities, reduces working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provides pensions for widows and orphans, and makes other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Ordinary Revenue ...	£135,390,700	£178,869,935
Extraordinary do	10,848,800	5,931,725
Total.....	146,239,500	184,801,660
Ordinary Expenditure	119,486,638	178,869,935
Extraordinary do.	26,752,865	5,931,725
Total.....	146,239,503	184,801,660

	1911.	1912.
Debt (31 Dec.)	£226,182,835	£229,112,100
Do. (no interest)	21,000,000	17,000,000
Total.....	247,182,835	246,112,100
Imports (Merchandise)	£529,350,000	£578,605,000
Exports „	438,695,000	484,210,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1914, £36,431,273:—

Coal and Coke	£3,099,151	Wool	£1,271,992
Cotton Yarn and Manufacture	4,706,459	Yarn, Woollen and Worsted	1,739,714
Fish	732,964	Yarn, Alpaca and other	1,124,241
Machinery	1,061,391	Woollen and Worsted Manuf.	1,306,056
Metals and Manuf.	1,271,992		
Wool Tops	894,114		

Exports to U.K., 1914, £47,049,343:—

Apparel	£745,305	Paper	£962,510
Motor Car & Parts	758,696	Painters' Colours and Pigments	570,511
Chemicals	1,132,853	Zinc and Manuf.	817,196
Corn and Grain	1,477,270	Silk and Manuf.	1,710,250
Cotton Manuftre.	4,122,397	Skins and Furs	834,869
Dye Stuffs	1,026,783	Sugar, Raw and Refined	5,462,216
Leather	1,282,713	Toys and Games	484,741
Leather Manuf.	678,183	Woollen and	
Machinery and Parts	1,779,344	Worsted Manuf.	2,046,567
Iron and Steel	4,669,617		

GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies, at the commencement of the war, had a total area of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population of about 14,890,000, of whom 24,170 (including garrison and police) were whites. Of these whites about 18,500 were settled Germans.

AFRICA.—*Togoland:* Area, 33,659 sq. miles; population about 1,000,000. Capital, Lome. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £152,000; expenditure, £176,000; trade (1910), imports, £573,300; exports, £361,100.—*Cameroon:* Area, 295,000 sq. miles; population, 3,500,000. Capital, Buea. Budget for 1912: Receipts, £361,500; expenditure, £882,500; trade (1912), imports, £1,712,100; exports, £1,165,000.—*German South-West Africa:* Area, 322,348 sq. miles; population, 120,000. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £860,500; expenditure, £2,250,000; trade (1912), imports, £2,265,000; exports, £1,425,000. On July 9, 1915, Gen. Botha accepted the unconditional surrender of all the German forces in South-West Africa.—*German East Africa:* Area, 384,079 sq. miles; population, 7,645,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £624,000, of which State aid, £151,135; expenditure, £1,828,500; trade (1912), imports, £2,295,000; exports, £1,570,900.

PACIFIC.—*German New Guinea:* Total area, 90,000 sq. miles; population, 463,300. Capital, Rabaul. Trade (1910), imports, £194,500: exports, £181,250.—*Solomon, Caroline, Pellew, Marianne, and Marschall Islands:* Area, 5,160 sq. miles, population, 122,000. Capitals, Ponape and Yap. Budget, 1912: Receipts (with New Guinea), £78,000; expenditure (with New Guinea), £138,000; trade (1910), imports, £117,750; exports, £502,100.—*Samoa:* Area, 1,050 sq. miles; population, 35,000. Capital, Apia. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £43,500; expenditure, £47,500; trade (1910), imports, £173,100; exports, £176,700.

ASIA.—*Kiao-Chao* (capitulated to an Anglo-Japanese force in November, 1914): Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 193 sq. miles; leased territory and sphere of interest, 2,750 sq. miles; population, 84,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £312,000; expenditure, £732,000; trade (1910), imports, £2,500,000; exports, £2,500,000; the ocean shipping entered in 1913 being 936 vessels of 1,309,294 tons. The German garrison in Kiao-Chao consisted of 92 officers, 2,374 German non-commissioned officers and men, and one battalion of the East Asiatic Garrison brigade. It was further agreed that within a 50-kil. zone (31 English miles) from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorisation from the German Government. Germany also received mining and railway concessions in the province of Shan-Tung, which is called "the sphere of influence," area about 2,750 English sq. miles, population 84,000. The leased territory, as it is called, comprises the bay up to high-water mark, its islands, and the north and south tongues of land at the mouth of the harbour.

Germany's share in the trade with her colonies in 1912 was about 36 per cent.

States of the German Empire.

KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

King, William II., German Emperor (*q.v.*).
President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Interior, Herr von Dallwitz.
Finance, Dr. von Lentze.
War, Lt.-Gen. Wild von Hohenborn.
Public Works, Herr von Breitenbach.
Agriculture, Woods and Forests, Herr von Schorlemer-Liesser.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Sydow.
Instruction and Worship, Herr von Trott zu Solz.
Minister of Justice, Dr. Beseler.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with a total area of 134,558 English square miles and a population in 1910 of 40,165,219.

Of the total population 19,847,725 are males and 20,317 494 females. There are 33 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue (Budget)	£187,248,000	£201,133,000
Expenditure do.	187,248,000	201,133,000
Total debt, 31 March	476,583,000	471,443,000

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1910), 2,070,695.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

King, Ludwig III., *born* 7 Jan., 1845; *proclaimed* King, 5 Nov., 1913; *married*, 1868, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, of Austria-Este.
Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Rupprecht, *born* 18 May, 1869; *married*, 1900, Marie Gabriella, Duchess in Bavaria, and has issue, two sons.
Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Freiherr von Hertling; *Justice*, Dr. von Thelemann; *Interior*, Dr. Freiherr von Soden-Fraunhofen; *Instruction*, Dr. von Knilling; *Finance*, Dr. von Breunig; *Communications*, von Seidlein; *War*, Gen. Freiherr Kress von Kressenstein.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 29,286 square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 6,887,291. The capital (596,467) and Nuremberg (333,142) are the largest towns. Bavaria contributes three *corps d'armée* to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 69,143 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Budget, 1912–1913 ..... £33,810,590
Public debt, 1 Jan., 1914 (including railway debt, £97,033,260) 123,931,980
CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1910), 596,467.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

King, Frederic Augustus III., *born* 25 May, 1865; *suc.* 15 Oct., 1904.
Heir Apparent, his son, Crown Prince George, *b.* 15 Jan., 1893.
Ministers of State, Freiherr von Hausen, Dr. Beck, Graf Vitzthum von Eckstädt, R. von Seydewitz, Dr. Nagel.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1910) of 4,806,661. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 551,697), Leipzig (pop. 587,635), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912–13); Freiberg (pop. 36,237), in the mining district; Plauen (pop. 121,272); Zwickau (pop. 73,542), and Chemnitz (pop. 287,807), the Manchester of Saxony.

Revenue and expenditure, 1912-13 ... £22,661,133
Debt (railways), 1912 43,055,495
CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1910), 551,697.

KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG.

King, William II., *born* 25 Feb., 1848; *succeeded* 6 Oct., 1891; *mar.* (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (*died* 30 April, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
Heir Presumptive, Duke Albrecht.
President of Ministry, Dr. von Weizsäcker.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 2,437,574, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,523 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	1912.	1913.
Revenue	£5,563,869	£5,952,950
Expenditure	5,563,869	5,941,425
Public debt, April	31,178,536	32,644,300
Of which for railways	30,105,156	31,668,925

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1910) 285,589.

Grand Duchies.

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick II., *born* 9 July, 1857; *m.*, 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, *born* 5 Nov., 1864; *Grand Duke*, 28 Sept., 1907.
Heir Presumptive, Max, *b.* 10 July, 1867.
President of Ministry, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the

Black Forest and Odenwald. It comprises an area of 5,888 square miles (3,238 cultivated—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce—and 2,283 forests). The population in 1910 was 2,143,000, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, more than one-third Protestants, and 25,896 Jews. Mannheim (193,902), Karlsruhe (134,313), Freiburg (83,324), Pforzheim (69,082), and Heidelberg (56,016) have over 50,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery). There are 1,262 miles of railway, of which 1,002 miles belong to the State, constructed at a total cost of £40,466,000.

Budget, 1913 (including railways).....£12,707,000
Debt, Jan. 1, 1913 (only railways).....£ 27,600,000

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1911), 134,313.

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, *born* 25 Nov., 1868; *suc.* 13 Mar., 1892; *m.*, 2 Feb., 1905, Princess Eleonore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, *b.* 17 Sept., 1871.
Heir Apparent, George, *b.* 8 Nov., 1906.
President of Ministry, Dr. K. Ewald.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 2,966 square miles, and a population (1910) of 1,282,051, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Darmstadt, Mainz, and Offenbach have over 50,000 inhabitants.

Budget, 1913 ..... £4,321,774
Public debt, 1913 (mostly for railways) 21,976,705

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1910), 87,089.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., *b.* 9 April, 1882; *suc.* 10 April, 1897; *mar.*, 7 June, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Luneburg, *born* 29 Sept., 1882.
Heir Apparent, Friedrich Franz, *born* 22 April, 1910.
Minister of State, K. H. L. Graf von Bassewitz-Levetzow.

Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 639,958. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue (1912–13), £2,429,430; exp., £2,402,135; debt (1912), £6,776,950. Capital, Schwerin; pop. 42,510.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Adolphus Friedrich II., *b.* 17 June, 1882.
Heir Presumptive, Charles Michael, *born* 17 June, 1863.

Consists of two detached parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,131 square miles; population, 106,442. No proper budget. Finances in good condition. Capital, Neu-Strelitz; pop. 11,993.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederic Augustus, *b.* 16 Nov., 1852; *suc.* 13 June, 1900; *married* (1), Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who *died* 28 August, 1895; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, *born* 10 August, 1869.
Heir Apparent, Nicholas, *b.* 10 August, 1897.

Situate on the North Sea and the Weser. Area, 2,482 square miles; pop. 438,856; rev. (1910), £697,670; exp., £654,792; debt, £3,692,361. Capital, Oldenburg; pop. 28,565.

SAXE-WEIMAR EISENACH, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, William Ernest, *b.* 10 June, 1876; *suc.* 25 January, 1901; *married*, 4 Jan., 1910, Theodora, Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen.
Heir Apparent, William Ernest, *b.* 28 July, 1912.
Minister of State, Dr. Rothe.

Area, 1,397 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 417,149; rev. and exp. (1911–13), £612,769. There is a British and American church at the capital. Capital, Weimar; pop. (1910), 34,582.

Duchies.

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Friedrich II., *born* 19 August, 1856; *succeeded* 24 Jan., 1904; *married*, 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; *born* 26 July, 1865.
Heir Presumptive, Prince Edward, *born* 18 April, 1861; *married*, 6 Feb., 1885, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 331,128. Budget, 1913–14, £862,745.
Capital, Dessau. Population, 56,605.

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Duke, Ernest Augustus, *born* 17 Nov., 1887; *mar.*, 25 May, 1913, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the German Emperor; *proclaimed* 3 Nov., 1913.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,418 English square miles, and a population (1910) of 494,339, of whom 464,175 were Protestants, 25,888 Roman Catholics, and 1,757 Jews. Budget, 1913–1914: Income, £768,440; expenditure, £744,980; debt, £2,019,735; reserve fund, £2,081,224.
Capital, Brunswick; population (1910), 143,552.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of.

Duke, Ernest, *b.* 31 Aug., 1871; *suc.* 7 Feb., 1908; *mar.*, 17 Feb., 1898, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe, *b.* 22 Sept., 1875.
Heir Presumptive, Geo. Moritz, *b.* 13 May, 1900.

Area, 512 square miles; population (1910), 216,128, of whom over 210,500 are Protestants; revenue and expenditure (1911–13), £259,945; debt (1912), £44,372; reserve fund, £286,647. Capital, Altenburg; pop. (1910) 39,976.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), *born* 19 July, 1884; *mar.*, 11 Oct., 1905, Prss. Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and has issue 2 sons and a daughter; *suc.* 30 July, 1900; assumed government 19 July, 1905.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, *born* 2 Aug., 1906.
Minister of State, Herr Dr. von Richter.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 763 English sq. miles, and a population (1910) of 257,177, of whom 250,454 were Protestants.

Capital, Gotha (pop. 39,553). Coburg (the other capital) has 23,789 inhabitants. The common state revenue is set down at £55,216; the state and domain revenues at £240,145 for Gotha and £92,172 for Coburg. At Gotha there is an English church.

SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of.

Duke, Bernhard II., *b.* 1 April, 1851; *suc.* Aug., 1914; *mar.*, 1878, Princess Charlotte of Prussia.
Heir Presumptive, Ernest, *b.* 1859; *m.*, 1892, morganatically, Catherine, Baroness von Saalfeld.

Area, 945 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 278,792; rev. and exp. (1912–14), £527,316; debt (1910), £310,950. Capital, Meiningen; pop. (1910), 17,131.

Principalities.

LIPPE, Principality of.

Prince, Leopold IV., *b.* 30 May, 1871; *m.* Bertha, of Hesse-Philippshalt.
Heir Apparent, Ernest Leopold.

Area, 470 sq. miles; population (1910), 150,937; rev. (1913–14), £142,649; exp., £130,814; debt, £67,799. Capital, Detmold; pop. (1910), 14,295.

REUSS, Elder Line.

Prince, Henry XXIV., *born* 20 March, 1878; *suc.* 19 April, 1902.
Prince Regent, Henry XXVII., *b.* 10 Nov. 1858.

Area, 120 square miles; population (1910), 72,769; revenue and expenditure (1913), £94,000. No debt. Capital, Greiz; pop. (1910), 13,245.

REUSS, Younger Line.

Reigning Prince, Henry XXVII., *b.* 10 Nov., 1858; *suc.* 29 March, 1913; *mar.* Princess Elise of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.
Heir Apparent and Regent, Henry XLV.

Area, 320 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 152,752; rev. (1911–13), £138,965; exp. £138,965; debt (1911), £52,027. Capital, Gera; pop. (1910), 49,276.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of.

Reigning Prince, Adolphus, *b.* 23 Feb., 1883; *suc.* 30 April, 1911.
Heir Presumptive, Maurice.

Area, 130 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 46,626; rev. and exp. (1910–11), £42,692; debt (1910), £16,516. Capital, Buckeburg; pop. (1910), 5,745.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of.

Prince, Gunther, *b.* 21 August, 1852; *suc.* 19 Jan., 1890; *mar.* Princess Anna Louise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.
Heir Presumptive, Günther-Sizzo.

Area, 363 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 100,702; rev. and exp. (1912–14), £168,885; debt (1912), £230,150. Capital, Rudolstadt; pop. (1910), 21,937.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of.

Prince, Gunther (*see* Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt *above*).

Area, 333 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 89,917; rev. and exp. (1912), £170,887; debt (1913), £306,220 (£115,000 for railways). Capital, Sondershausen; pop. (1910), 7,759.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, &c., *born* 20 Jan., 1865; *suc.* 12 May, 1893; *mar.*, 9 Aug., 1895, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue 4 children.
Heir-Apparent, Josias George William, *b.* 13 May, 1896.

Area, 438 sq. miles; pop. (1910) 61,707; income and exp. (1913), £75,175; debt, £70,920. Capital, Arolsen; pop. 2,793.

Hanse Towns.

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Trave, Weser, and Elbe respectively. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Bremen is small, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway.

LÜBECK, area 115 sq. miles, pop. 116,599.

Burgomaster, 1913–14, Dr. Georg Eschenburg.

	1912.	1913.
Public revenue	£822,209	£898,928
Public expenditure	844,233	903,830
Public debt, Jan. 1	3,135,791	3,423,309
	1911.	1912.
Total value of imports	£28,818,627	£28,600,000
do. exports	20,990,196	24,800,000

BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 313,433.

First Burgomaster, 1914, Karl Friedrich Heinrich Stadtländer.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	£2,498,776	£2,654,702
Public expenditure	3,027,448	3,457,542
Total value of imports	106,236,479	115,203,480
Total value of exports	102,390,690	110,416,654

HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles, pop. (1912), 1,075,420.

First Burgomaster, 1913, Dr. Schröder.

	1913.	1914.
Public revenue	£8,597,255	£8,984,217
Public expenditure	8,943,740	9,677,080
Public debt	38,739,642	42,112,070
Total imports	230,925,920	235,810,000
Total exports	182,341,468	193,245,000

Hamburg, transit, 21 hours.

Reichsland.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Count Carl von Wedel (1907.
Minister of State, Baron Zorn von Bulach.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from

the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is a Landtag of two chambers, of which the first consists of representatives of the churches, university towns and professional classes, and the second of 60 members elected by secret ballot. The area is 5,605 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Elsass and Lothringen. The population in Dec., 1910, was 1,874,014, of whom 965,625 were males and 908,389 females; while 1,428,343 were Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, and 30,483 Jews. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 178,891), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Revenue and Expenditure (1912-13)...	£3,508,600
Debt (1912).....(Rentes £65,588)	2,186,300

GREECE.

King of the Hellenes, Constantine, *born* 21 July (3 Aug.), 1868; *succeeded to the throne* 5 (18) March, 1913; *married*, 15 (28) Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor.

Heir Apparent, George, *born* 7 (20) July, 1890.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs (Nov., 1915), M. Skuloudis.

Finance, M. Dragoumis.

Interior, M. Gounaris.

War, Gen. Yanakitsas.

Justice and Communications, M. Rallis.

Education and Religion, J. Tsirimokos.

National Economy and Public Instruction, M. Theotokis.

Marine, Admiral Coundouriotis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. Genadius, 14 De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.

Secretary, A. Ranagabes.

Cons.-Gen., T. Stavridis, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 50′—41° N. and long. 19° 20′—26° 15′ E., comprising an area (in 1912) of 24,822 square miles, with a population (in 1907) of 2,631,952, and enlarged by the addition of portions of Macedonia, Albania, and Thrace, and by the capture of many of the Turkish islands (in the war of 1912-13), to an estimated area of 43,522 square miles, with a population of close on 5,000,000. The country is composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, coru, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesium, emery, marble, and sponges.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces are now in process of reorganisation. The Navy, consisted (July, 1913) of 4 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 4 corvettes, 13 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines. In 1912-13 Greece, with the other members of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Servia), waged a successful war against Turkey, and during the progress of hostilities the island of Crete (*q.v.*) was annexed. Certain islands in the Ægean were occupied by Greek troops, and Salonica and other centres were captured. In 1913 a second war of Bulgaria against the remaining members of the League (and the threat of an invasion by Rumania) ended in a division of the conquered territories that proved to be very favourable to Greece, whose boundaries now extend northwards to those of Albania and Serbia.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Communications.—There are 993 miles of railroad open for traffic, and a line of about 70 miles in length is under construction in order to link up with the European system. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, but it is rarely used by foreign vessels. The post offices number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons).

Estimated revenue :—	1913.	1914.
Ordinary	*£6,046,440	*£8,967,920
Extraordinary	5,568,044	330,532
Estimated expenditure :—	1913.	1914.
Ordinary	£9,638,260	£8,801,436
Extraordinary.....	3,771,607	7,390,544
	1911.	1912.
Public Debt, 31 Dec.....£	34,693,000	£35,873,080
Currency Debt, 31 Dec.	...	6,953,941
Debt Charge	1,159,000	1,591,572
Total imports	6,888,090	6,162,686
Total exports	5,636,106	6,800,877
	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	£2,595,989	£3,037,708
Exports to U.K.....	2,202,486	2,423,516

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1907 (including the Piræus), 241,058.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Francis E. Hugh Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £3,500
1st Secretary, Hon. W. Erskine, M.V.O. 500
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir T. A. M. Cuninghame, D.S.O.
1st Secretary, E. M. Hicks Beach ...£300 to 500
1st Secretary, W. J. Garnett .....
3rd Secretary, G. W. Rendel .....
Chaplain, Rev. W. Alan Gardner, M.A. 100
Translator, Shirley C. Atchley..... 200
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, Hon W. Erskine, M.V.O. 400

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Canea—Consul, E. C. D. Rawlins.....£350 to 450
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O....
,, *Vice-Consul*, ...
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders
Zante—Vice-Consul, E. Bonavia .....
Patras—Consul, Frederick B. Wood, I.S.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, George W. Crowe ...
Piræus—Consul, W. J. Norcop .....£600 to 700
,, *Vice-Consul*, John Joannidis.....

* Drachmæ converted at par, 25 dr. = £1.

Salonica—Consul-General, A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200
,, *Vice-Consul*, ...£350 to 450
Cavalla—Vice-Con., W. D. W. Matthews ..... £350 to 450
Janina—Vice-Consul, C. Duchesne (*acting*)
Prevesa—Vice-Consul, C. Conemenos .....
Syra—Consul, H. F. Hastings .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. Mate .....
Chios—Vice-Consul, Dr. G. Anamissaki...
Mitylene—Vice-Consul, F. Hadkinson ...
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc .....
Santorin—Consular Agent, A. Baseggio
Seriphos—Consular Agent, (vacant) .....
Volo—Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin ...£300 to 500
Athens, transit, 5 days.

GUATEMALA, Republic of.

President (1910–1917), Manuel Estrada Cabrera, *born* 1857.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Luis Toledo Herrate.
Consul-General, José Maria Lardizábal, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 40′ to 17° 40′, and in W. Long. from 88° 15′ to 92° 30′, and comprises an area of 47,424 square miles, and a population in 1910 of 2,000,000. The Republic is divided into 23 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. About 430 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1911. There were 5,954 kilometres of telegraph and 619 of telephones working in 1908. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Revenue	*$71,014,726	†£549,333
Expenditure	44,970,483	351,416
Debt (31 Dec.)	...	...

	1912.	1913.
Imports	£1,575,393	£1,866,223
Exports	2,631,307	2,550,805
Imports from U.K.	364,220	277,929
Exports to U.K.	385,725	249,181

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. about 90,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. £2,000
Guatemala—Vice-Consul, Constantine Graham .....£300 to 500
Do., Edward Bellingham .....
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, Edward Reed (*acting*).
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York *viâ* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI, Republic of.

President (1915–1921), Gen. Dartinguenave £4,800
Foreign Affairs, Louis Borno.

Minister in London, 76 Victoria Street, S.W.

Sec. of Legation, M. Louis Augustin-Guillaume; in charge of the Legation.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,029,700. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany.

	1909–10.	1910–11.
Revenue, gold	$2,700,000	$3,280,000
,, paper	6,690,000	7,720,000
Expenditure, gold	3,329,010	3,280,000
,, paper	8,240,000	7,860,000

		1914.
External debt (31 Mar.)	...	$26,350,000
Internal debt ,,	...	12,348,131

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Total imports	$8,100,125	$7,988,126
Total exports	...	...

Imports from U.K. (1914)	£90,282
Exports to U.K. (1914)	74,070

The imports for 1912–13 were $8,087,945.

Gold $ = 4*s.*; paper gourde fluctuates from 5*d.* to 16*d.*

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 100,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Stephen Leech (*see* Cuba).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Vice-Consul,* Robert Mendel Kohan £300 to £500
,, E. D. Watt .....
Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, G. A. Payne (*acting*).
Transit, 15 days.

HONDURAS, Republic of.

President (1913–1918), Dr. Francisco Bertrand.
Vice-President, Dr. Alberto Membreño.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mariano Vasquez.

Com.-Gen. in London, M.J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 650,000 (1915). It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool. There is an immense amount of uncultivated

* 1912, $90 = £1. † 1015, $215 = £1.

* In Charge d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister.

land. The number of cattle in 1915 was approximately 500,000. The forests are practically inexhaustible, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1912 there were 90 miles of railway open.

	1910–11.	1912–13.
Revenue	£393,350	£479,569
Expenditure	392,838	360,895
Foreign Debt	5,398,570	5,398,570
Internal Debt	410,347	456,228
Exports	540,000	662,702
Imports	486,670	1,026,535

One peso of 25 grams weight at 900 fine. Average premium over gold 150 per cent; at present 200–210 per cent.

	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	£128,662	£105,664
Exports to U.K.	1,213	2,829

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1910), 35,000.

British Minister, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).
Consul-General (*acting*), J. P. Armstrong.
Tegucigalpa—Consul, J. P. Armstrong, £700.
Vice-Consul, A. W. Eyl.
Amapala—British Consul,
Puerto Cortez (*Omoa*)—*Cons.*, J. F. Galligan (*actg.*).
San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, H. F. Panting.
Truxillo—Consul, Alfred E. Melhado.
Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

HUNGARY. (*See* p. 704.)

ICELAND (*Danish Dependency*).

Minister for Iceland (*Resident*), Sigurdur Eggerz.
Presidents of Al-thing, Olafur Briem; Stefan Stefenson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1914 at 86,500.

The present constitution was granted in 1904, and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less controlled by the Government at Copenhagen. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1913): £928,763; exports, £1,062,677. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 13,000. Other towns are Isafjorður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

Reykjavik—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. (resides at Thorshavn, Faroë Islands), £600.
,, *Acting Consul*, E. G. Cable.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Asgeir Sigurdsson.
Seydisfjord—Vice-Consul, Kristjan Kristjansson.
Westmann Islands—V.-Cons., Gisli J. Johnsen.
Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* 11 November, 1869; *married*, 24 Oct., 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* 15 Sept., 1904.
Premier and Interior (1915), Signor Salandra.
Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino.
Justice, Signor Orlando.
War, General Zuppelli.
Marine, Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi.
Public Instruction, Signor Grippo.
Treasury, Signor Carcano.
Finance, Signor Daneo.
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Signor Cavacola.
Public Works, Signor Ciuffelli.
Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Riccio.
Colonies, Signor Martini.
Without Portfolio, Signor Barzilai.

Foreign Ambassadors.

Ambassador to France, Signor Tittoni; *Russia*, Marchese Carlotti; *U.S.A.*, Conte Maschi-Cellere; *Spain*, Conte Bonin.

Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.
Councillor, Prince Livio Borghese di Cellere.
1st Secretary, Signor G. E. Cora.
2nd Secretary,
3rd Secretary, Barone P. Arone di Valentino.
Attachés, Signor Raffaele Quariglia; Lieut. Renzo Brusati; Lieut. Marchese V. Doria-Lamba.
Military Attaché, Major Conte E. Greppi, C.B.
Naval Attaché, Count Rey di Villarey, C.B.
Archivist, Cavaliere Catani.
Consul, Marchese Faa di Bruno.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands.* It is situate between lat. 36° 38′ 30″—46° 40′ 30″ N. and long. 6° 30′—18° 30′ E., and comprises a total area of 110,623 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population (1911 census) of 34,686,683. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Rome (579,285), Naples (723,208), Milan (599,200), Turin (427,733), Palermo (341,656), Genoa (272,077), Florence (232,860), Bologna (172,639), Venice (160,727), Catania (211,699), Leghorn (105,322), and Bari (103,522). Its wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1914 there were 11,165 miles of railway open for traffic, and 33,451 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1913) consisted of 839 steamers (762,274 tons) and 4,693 sailing vessels (374,835 tons). The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons,

* Italy is also in temporary occupation of a group of Turkish islands lying between Crete and Asia Minor (Rhodes, Carpathos, Cos, Astropalia, &c.) until such time as the Ottoman troops have been removed from Tripoli and Benghazi.

machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c.

In 1914 the produce of the vines amounted to 947,612,000 gallons, and that of the olive crop to 236,324,000 gallons.

The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others.

Defence.—The *Army* is organised in 12 corps, each of 2 divisions, the first line consisting of 310,000 men; there is, in addition, a considerable active reserve, and a mobile militia of 250,000. In consequence of the outbreak of the war, the effective strength of the Army has been greatly increased. The *Navy* in 1914 included 9 battleships (5 building), 9 armoured cruisers, 11 light cruisers (3 building), 3 scouts, 25 destroyers (10 building), 76 torpedo-boats (24 building), and 12 submarines (8 building). Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified.

Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

In 1913, 163,673 Italian and 13,385 foreign vessels (total tonnage 56,928,130) entered and 163,683 Italian and 13,370 foreign vessels (56,909,631 tons) cleared at Italian ports.

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Public revenue	£113,384,849	£111,717,269
Public expenditure	102,803,049	102,274,917
Public debt	570,864,304	593,590,398

	1913.	1914.
Total imports	£145,825,559	£116,933,902
Total exports	100,465,541	88,416,168

Total exports to the U.K. in 1914, £8,699,496.

Silk Tissues	£965,818	Lemons	£414,739
Eggs	431,830	Stones & Slates	227,842
Raw Hides	435,185	Dyes	287,363
Fruit & Vegetables	1,071,554	Oil, Olive, etc.	356,571
Hemp	659,853	Chemicals	451,056
Cheese	328,538	Carriages & Parts	1,017,952

Imports of British produce and manufactures in 1914, £13,912,586.

Coke and Coal	£6,265,746	Boats	£23,756
Woollen Tissues	482,096	Arms, Ammunition, &c.	559,826
Iron & Steel & manuf.	644,461	Machinery	765,230
Carriages	74,121	Oil	296,460
Fish of all sorts	196,461	Cotton Yarn & manuf.	436,357
Sulphate of Copper	366,576		

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1913), 562,247.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £7,000
Councillor of Embassy, Henry D. Beaumont 900
Naval Attaché, Commd. D. A. H. Larking, R.N. 800
Mil. Attaché, Col. C. A. Lamb, M.V.O. . 800
Special Attaché, E. Capel Cure .....
2nd Secretary, G. A. Mounsey .....£300 to 500
3rd Secretary, Lord Gerald Wellesley . 150
" R. C. Parr 150
Hon. Attachés, G. Tyrwhitt; W. Younger

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul for Latium, Abruzzi, and Molise, C. C. Morgan .....
Vice-Consul, H. D. Johnson .....
Civita-Vecchia—V.-Cons., P. R. Mackenzie .....
Brindisi—Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair £600 to £700
Bari—Consul, J. H. Monahan .....
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin.....
Manfredonia—Vice-Consul, Francesco Cafarelli .....
Taranto—Vice-Consul, F. Watson £300 to 500
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis
Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro—Vice-Consul, Emanuele Armeni .....
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni
Terranova — Vice-Consul, Gerolamo Tamponi .....
Florence—Consul, A. Lemon.....
" *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci .....
Genoa—Consul-Gen., W. Keene, M.V.O.... 1,000
" *Vice-Consul*, R. M. Kohan ...£300 to 500
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., A. E. Turton
San Remo—V.-Consul, Meysey Turton
Savona—Consul, Salvatore Guattari...
Spezia—V.-Cons., T. D. Dunlop.....£300 to 500
Leghorn—Consul, M. Carmichael 800
" *Vice-Consul*, G. Bush (*acting*).
Ancona—V.-Consul, Edward A. Kane
Elba and Piombina—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey .....
Milan—Consul, Joseph H. Towsey 800
" *Vice-Consul*,
Mennagio—Cons. Agent, C. Mylius.....
Venice—Vice-Consul, G. B. Beak ...£300 to 500
Naples and S. Italy—Consul-General, S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O. 900
Vice-Consul, A. Napier .....
" G. W. Grounsell .....
Capri—Cons. Agent, Harold R. Trower
Castellamare—V.-Cons., E. S. Albanese
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio ...
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O. .....£600 to 800
Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck...
Licata—Vice-Consul, A. Verderame ...
Lipari—Vice-Consul, F. Ferlazzo.
Marsala—V.-Consul, C. E. Massey.....
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, Onofrio Favara Maccagnone .....
Mazzarelli—V.-Consul, E. Criscione ...
Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes ...
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Calogero Deleo .....
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P. Giunta .....

Siracusa—Vice-Consul, Joseph Lobb ...
Taormina—Vice-Cons., Dr. Salvatore Cacciola.....
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Vincenzo Bresmes
Trapani—Vice-Consul, Luigi M. Marino
Turin—Consul-General, Maj. W. P. Chapman £800
Vice-Consul, A. G. Linari.

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

COLONIES.—The total area of Italian Colonies and possessions is 1,113,020 square miles, with an estimated population of 1,600,000, made up as follows: *Eritrea*, 60,000 square miles (pop. 280,000); *Somaliland*, 131,000 square miles (pop. 300,000); *Tientsin Concession*, 20 square miles (pop. 17,000); *Tripoli and Cyrenaica*, 922,000 square miles (pop. 1,000,000). In *Africa* Italy obtained in 1912 the territories of Tripoli and Cyrenaica by conquest and cession from the Ottoman Empire, and possesses the colony of Eritrea, and a protectorate over part of the Somali coast, extending from Cape Guardafui to the Juba river, on which they have a station; an annual rent is paid to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the Benadir ports leased by him to Italy. The Colony of Eritrea includes also the Dahlar Archipelago. The protectorate includes Aussa and the Danakil country, the Somali countries of the Sultans of Miguertini and of Obbia, as well as the Benadir, which is now a colony. By new conventions signed with the Emperor Menelek in May, 1908, Italy obtains a slight extension of frontiers, and obtains the country between Dolo and Bardera. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1880, when the district of Assab was transferred from a trading company to the Government. The tract of land now known as Eritrea ("Red Sea") consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland between 12° and 18° N., containing in all a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with a total area of 60,000 square miles, and a population of about 280,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour, and the principal product, salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

For TRIPOLI, *see* p. 765.

In *China* Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river, with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 17,000 natives.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Yoshihito, *born* 31 Aug., 1879; *succeeded* 29 July, 1912; *accession ceremony*, 10 Nov., 1915; *mar.* Princess Sadako, 10 May, 1900, and has issue 3 sons.
Heir Apparent, Prince Hirohito, *born* 29 April, 1901.
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs (16 April, 1914), Count Okuma.
Agriculture and Commerce, H. Kono.
Finance, T. Taketomi.
War, Lieut.-Gen. I. Oka.
Marine, Vice-Admiral T. Kato.
Justice, Y. Ozaki.
Communications, K. Minoura.
Education, Dr. S. Takata.
Interior, Dr. K. Ichiki.

Ambassador in London, Marquess Inouye, 20 Grosvenor Square, S.W.
Councillor, Kumatarō Honda.
2nd Secretaries, I. Yoshida, M. Sakenobo.
3rd do. S. Sawada, Nagakage Okabe.
Attachés, A. Shigemitsu; M. Yano.
Chancellors, S. Mashiko, K. Kishi, T. Yuge.
Military Attaché, Col. S. Inagaki.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. Kōzaburō Oguri.
Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori.
Consul-General, Keiichi Yamazako (*acting*), 1 Broad Street Place, E.C.
Consul at Glasgow, A. S. Younger.
,, *at Liverpool*, P. E. J. Hemelryk.
,, *at Manchester*, D. Ford Smith.
,, *at Middlesbrough*, Waynman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Hondō (the name of the Empire being Nippon), Shikoku, Kiū-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,886 square miles, with a population (1908) of 67,142,798. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, antimony, and zinc abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in large quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant; English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain

and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S.A. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies and Formosa; indigo from Germany and British India; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, lacquer ware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 5,985 miles of railroad open in 1914, in addition to 836 miles open in Korea, while the South Manchurian Railway (China) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine consisted in 1913 of 1,666 steamers above 20 tons (406 of them over 1,000 tons), and 1,446 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1914 was 47,192,489 (19,565 vessels), of which Japanese shipping accounted for 25,646,964 tons, British 13,217,187, German 2,561,171, and French 662,169. In 1913 there were 7,268 post offices dealing with 1,677,000,000 postal packets and 24,945 miles of telegraph line carrying 33,758,301 messages.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 17 and 40. The peace effective is 240,000 of all ranks. The war strength is: First line, field army, about 450,000; second line, fully trained, about 300,000. The *Navy*, in 1914, included 17 battleships (1 building), 4 battle cruisers (building), 13 armoured cruisers, 23 other cruisers, 59 destroyers, 50 torpedo boats and 13 submarines (2 building).

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. Secondary schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities, which is largely devoted to the study of European languages. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are three State Universities, at Tokio, Kyoto, and Tohoku.

Estimated Revenue:—

	1914-15.	1914-15.
Ordinary	*Yen534,065,202	Yen524,348,820
Extraordinary	120,216,971	63,022,890

Estimated Expenditure:—

Ordinary	Yen414,682,071	Yen399,991,470
Extraordinary	145,077,527	171,697,480
Total Debt (31 March, 1913)	(£250,000,000)	
	$2,493,970,000	

	1913.	1914.
Imports	£74,462,813	£60,814,688
Exports	64,563,647	60,341,600

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1914 were valued at £14,530,432:—

Arms & Ammunition	£269,389	Machinery	£1,246,484
Chemicals	434,940	Manures	1,085,882
Cotton	626,854	Electrical Apparatus	130,967
Cycles, Motor, etc.	91,713	Wool Tops	451,943
Iron and Steel	1,246,484	Woollens	920,312

* The local exchange value of the *yen* is about 2*s.* 0¼*d.* or $9·76 = £1 sterling.

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1914 were valued at £4,387,606:—

Copper, unwrought	£361,812	Rice, Corn & Grain	£103,908
Oil, Fish and Seed	463,554	Silk & Manuf.	1,109,454
Soya Beans	12,562	Straw plaits	440,257
Buttons & Studs	59,821		

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (2 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,400,000 inhabitants (1908). Imports, £5,401,490; exports, £5,994,380 yen, in 1914. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906.

CAPITAL, Taihoku. Population, 96,500.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1910) of 25,000. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry.

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population, 522,489. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1914), £4,744,786; exports, £6,456,984. Revenue and expenditure (1913), 4,444,000 yen.

CAPITAL, Dairen. Population, 69,468.

The *Pescadores* (Hokoto) consists of about 14 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of 55,000.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of 23 Aug., 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire, and General Count Terauchi was appointed *Governor-General*.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of some 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 15,478,489 (Dec. 1913); there are about 291,217 (Dec. 1914) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. About 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 80 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the

coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1,006 miles.

Revenue, 1915–16	Yen 58,523,125
Expenditure, 1914–15	58,456,118
Imports, 1914	£6,454,878
Exports, 1914	3,510,522

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1914), 2,033,320. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,424,596; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 442,462; Nagoya, 378,231; Kobé, 378,197; Yokohama, 410,768; Hiroshima, 142,763; Nagasaki (1913), 160,450; Kanazawa, 110,994; Kure, 100,679.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. ... £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, H. C. Norman ... 800
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. H. Rymer, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. A. C. Somerville
1st Secretary, Lord Kilmarnock ..... £300 to 500
2nd Secretary, Count C. H. Bentinck 250
Japanese Sec., E. M. Hobart-Hampden, C.M.G. ... 1,100
Commercial Attaché, E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. ... 1,100
Hon. Attaché, Lieut. W. Bowle-Evans...
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, H. G. Parlett ... £850
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, G. B. Sansom 600
Kobé—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forster ... 1,000
Vice-Consul, H. A. F. Horne 600
Osaka—Vice-Cons., O. White 600
Nagasaki—Consul, J. T. Wawn 850
Seoul—Consul-Gen., A. H. Lay 1,000
Vice-Consul, W. B. Cunningham 600
Shimonoseki—Consul, E. H. Holmes..... 800
Tamsui: Formosa—Cons., T. J. Harrington 800
Tokyo—Vice-Consul, G. H. Phipps 600
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., A. M. Chalmers... 1,000
Vice-Consul, C. J. Davidson..... 600

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 23 days; *viâ* Siberia, 14 days).

LIBERIA.

President (1912–1916), Daniel Edward Howard.
Vice-President, S. G. Harmon.
Secretary of State, C. D. B. King.
Treasury, J. L. Morris.
Attorney-General, F. W. Haynes.
Postmaster-General, J. Moort
Interior, J. J. Morris.
Education, B. W. Payne.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. P. Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place, S.W.
Consul-General in London (vacant).
Consul, J. T. Grein, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 40,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 2,050,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, piassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The organisation of the customs is being carried out by officers lent by the British and French Governments, with successful results. There are 15 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greensville, Nanna Kroo, Harper Half Cavalla, Jenne, Webo, Grand Cess, Garraway, Niffoo and Batoo. In 1913, 592 vessels (1,230,058 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

Revenue, Customs (1914)	*$335,327
Expenditure (1912)	470,000
External Debt (1914)	1,638,800
Imports (1912)	1,025,000
Exports (1912)	975,000
Imports from U.K. (1914)	£89,246
Exports to U.K. (1914)	53,450

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

British Cons.-Gen. R.C.F. Maugham £950 to 1,050
Vice-Consul, Montague Y. H. Parks.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by fortnightly English steamer from Liverpool, 12 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., *b.* 5 Oct., 1840; *suc.* 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·6 square miles, pop. (1909) 9,854. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1912), 860,526 *kronen*; expenditure 796,036 *kronen* (24 *kronen* = £1); no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,376.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Marie Adelaide, *b.* 14 June, 1894; *suc.* 26 Feb., 1912.
Minister of State, M. Eyschen.

Occupied, 1914, in defiance of treaty guarantee, by Germany.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, 23 Nov., 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914 and is still in their occupation. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1910) 259,889, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1912 was estimated at 18,696,137 francs, expenditure 20,629,710 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1912) 12,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of

* $4·82 = £1.

railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 20,848), is a dismantled fortress.

British Envoy, Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V.O. (The Hague).
Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO, Federal Republic of.

There is at present no recognised Administration, Government having been suspended in Sept. 1914.

Consul in London, Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C.
Consul-Gen.—Liverpool, Louis G. Pardo.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′ N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207. The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on 16 Sept., 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sizal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The finances are at present in a chaotic condition owing to the prolonged civil hostilities which have occupied the various factions for the past twelve months. Affairs are, however, promising to again adjust themselves shortly. In September, 1915, the value of the *peso* had fluctuated between 3*d*. and 4*d*. in Mexico City and from 1*d*. upwards elsewhere. The extent of the public debt is unknown, and no reliable figures can be given for trade and revenue.

Imports from U.K. (1914)	£748,954
Exports to U.K. (1914)	1,849,304

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant)	£2,500
Chargé d'Affaires, T. B. Hohler, C.M.G.	
1st Secretary, T. B. Hohler	£500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Guy R. A. Gaunt, R.N.	
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. Murrough O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O.	
Translator, Geo. F. Rohrweger	300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, E. W. P. Thurstan	£1,000 to 1,100
Vice-Consul, R. C. E. Milne	
Chihuahua—V.-Cons., Calvert G. Scobell	
Chinipas—Vice-Cons., G. E. Stephenson	
Durango—Vice-Cons., W. W. Graham	
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, W. D. Madden	
Gomez Palacio — Vice-Cons., Patrick O'Hea	
Guadalajara — Vice-Consul, A. H. Harrison (*acting*)	
Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Cons., W. Fearon	
Hacienda Matsaki—V.-Cons., C.G. Duncan	
Zacatecas—Cons.-Agent, J. Caldwell	
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill	
La Paz—Vice-Consul, F. W. Moore	
Mazatlan—V.-Con., G. E. S. Watson	
Progreso—Consul, Arthur Peirce	
Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Consul, G. A. Ludewig	
Payo Obispo—Cons.-Agent, G. Hyde	
Salina Cruz—Consul, William Wiseman	
Acapulco—Vice-Cons., R. Fernandez	
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson	
Tuxtla Gutierrez—V.-Cons.,	
Tampico—Consul, W. J. Pulford (*acting*)	
Vice-Consul,	
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford	
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, Jasper Lynch	
San Luiz Potosi—V.-Cons., Dr. H. E. Nolan	
Vera Cruz—Consul, J. S. Hutchison.	
Frontera—Vice-Cons., C. W. Rickard	
Jalapa—Vice-Consul (vacant)	
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, T. Gemmill	
Tuxpan—Vice-Consul, G. Hewett	

Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, *born* 13 Nov., 1848; *suc.* 10 Sept., 1889; *mar.*, 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, *born* 10 February, 1858.
Heir, Prince Louis, *born* 12 July, 1870.
Minister of State, Emile Flach.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.
Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, J.P., 39 Ennismore Gardens, W.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a local police force of 200 men.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Nice).
British Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim.

MONTENEGRO.

King Nicholas, *born* 25 Sept. (8 Oct.), 1841; *suc.* his uncle, Prince Danilo, 14 Aug., 1860; *proclaimed King* 14 Aug., 1910; *m.*, 1860, Milena, daughter of Voyevod Peter Vukotich, *b.* 4 May, 1847; issue 3 sons, 6 daughters.

Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, *born* 29 June, 1871; *m.* 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Premier and Minister of War, General Janko Vukotitch.

Consul-General, Col. Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P., D.L., 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

A Principality until 1910, in which year it was proclaimed a Kingdom by virtue of a resolution of the National Skupshtina, on the 50th anniversary of the accession of Prince Nicholas. It was formerly a province of the old Servian Empire which came to an end after the battle of Kossovo in 1389, since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin (1878). It has an area of 5,800 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population estimated at 500,000. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and tobacco, which has been created a monopoly, and conceded for 25 years to an Italian company. The only manufactures are coarse woolens. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The ports are Antivari and Dulcigno. There is a railway from Antivari to Lake Scutari. A representative parliament was granted in 1905. In 1912 Montenegro joined with Bulgaria, Servia and Greece in a war against Turkey, the successful outcome of which resulted in an extension of Montenegrin territory at the expense of Turkey. At the present time, she has joined forces with Serbia against the Central European Powers.

	1912.	1914.
Revenue (estimated)	£150,390	£390,000
Expenditure ,, ...	174,460	504,000
Public Debt ,, ...	400,000	...

	1910.
Total Imports (estimated)	£340,277
Total Exports ,, ...	99,650

CAPITAL, Cettinje. Population (1907), 5,000 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men).

British Minister, Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £1,500

Distant about 1,100 miles; transit, average 4 days.

MOROCCO (French Protectorate).

Sultan, Moulai Yusef, *acceded* 1912.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1°—11° 40′ W. long., with a total area of about 314,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 4 to 5 millions. In 1912 a Franco-Spanish agreement fixed the boundaries between the French and Spanish zones, and the principal part of Morocco now forms a French protectorate, while Tangier is to be internationalised. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. There are no railways, except the narrow gauge strategic lines of the military service. All the principal towns are now connected by wire and wireless telegraph systems, and from Tangier there are submarine cables to Europe and Algeria. The trade is principally with France (and Algeria), U.K. (and Malta), Germany, and Spain.

Imports from U.K. (1914)	£1,454,923
Exports to U.K. (1914)	408,292

CAPITAL, Fez. Population, 120,000.

BRITISH AGENCY.

Agent and Cons.-Gen., H. E. White, C.M.G. £1,200
1st Sec., H. W. Kennard ..... £400 to £600
Interpreter & Dragoman (with local rank as 3rd Sec.), A. Irwin, C.M.G. ..... £450 to 650
Asst. Interpreter, C. D. Elphick ..... 240 to 340

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—Vice-Cons., H. B. Johnstone £350 to 450
Alcazar—Cons. Agent, E. P. Carleton.
Arzila—Cons. Agent, Isaac L. Benshiton.
Laraiche—Vice-Cons., E. H. Mulock..... 300
Tetuan—Vice-Consul (vacant) 250
Casa Blanca—Consul, A. Shipley 600
Vice-Consul, ...£350 to 450
Do., R. H. Broome .....
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, A. Lennox ...
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, W. A. Smart, £350 to £450; T. G. Spinney (Hon.).
Mogador—Vice-Cons., H. L. Rabino... £350 to 450
Rabat—Vice-Consul, E. G. Lomas ... 350 to 400
Saffi—Vice-Consul, G. H. Selous .....350 to 450
Fez—Consul, James McIver Macleod, C.M.G. 600
.. .. *Assistant*, J. M. Dawkins..... 300

Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles; transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND, Kingdom of).

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* 31 August, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890; *mar.*, 7 Feb., 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* 30 April, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* 2 August, 1858; *married* the late King, 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

Minister of Interior, Cort van der Linden.
Foreign Affairs, J. Loudon.
Colonies, M. Pleyte.
Justice, B. Ort.
War, Maj.-Gen. Bosboom.
Marine, Capt. Rambonnet.
Waterways, Dr. C. Lely.
Agriculture, Finance, Industry & Commerce, M. Treub.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W.
Counsellor of Legation, Jonkheer A. van der Goes, 12 Montagu Place, Bryanston Sq., W.
Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer, 2 Stevenage Road, Bishop's Park, S.W.
Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 12 Blomfield St., E.C.
Agricultural Commissioner, Dr. J. J. L. van Rijn, 50 Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population, on 31 Dec., 1912, of 6,102,399. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—There are 3,190 kilometres of railroad open (31 Dec., 1911), and 7,609 kilometres of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1911, consisted of 347 steamers, tonnage 1,480,943 cubic metres, and 428 sailing vessels (119,744 cubic metres), employing 10,476 men on 31 Dec., 1909.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a modified *militia*, purely defensive, recruited by voluntary enlistment supplemented by conscription. Military service is unpopular. The numbers on a peace footing of the army are 22,000. The first and second lines can be raised to a war strength of 200,000. The royal Navy consisted, on 1 July, 1911, of 106 vessels (9 of them ironclads, 6 protected cruisers, 13 coast and harbor defence vessels, 3 river gunboats, 2 torpedo-boat destroyers (for the colonies), 39 torpedo-boats (9 for the colonies), 3 mine-layers (1 for the colonies), 1 submarine, 20 special service vessels and 10 for special service in the colonies.

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 95 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht.

Trade and Commerce.—The Netherlands figure largely in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The following are the figures for imports of British produce and manufacture in the year 1914. Total, £20,671,723:—

Apparel	£162,220	Leather	£119,717
Carriages, Motors	296,672	Machinery	701,565
Chemical products	237,793	Metals (Iron, &c.)	1,277,859
Coal, coke, & fuel	1,040,335	Oil	980,612
Corn and grain	279,659	Oilcloth	143,995
Cotton yarn	1,820,458	Ships	1,350,516
Cotton manufctrs.	1,206,815	Wool	225,893
Grease, Tallow, &c.	59,308	Woollen manufts.	500,789
Horses	87,596	Woollen yarn	64,124

The exports to the U.K. for 1914. Total, £24,310,821.

Butter	£1,144,181	Glass manufactures, &c.	£249,189
Cheese	921,311	Hides & leather	151,709
Chemical manfs.	210,841	Iron & steel, &c., excepting ore	55,032
China, &c.	28,464	Margarine	3,896,375
Cocoa, butter & chocolate	778,875	Mutton & pork	2,638,985
Cotton manfs.	344,913	Painters' colours, &c.	208,538
Eggs	603,323	Paper	1,077,852
Farinaceous substances (breadstuffs)	429,712	Sugar, refined	2,157,149
Fish, except oysters for breeding purposes	184,518	Tobacco	241,203
		Wool manufactures	129,170
		Yeast	224,276

	1913.	1914.
Revenue (Budget)	*fl.226,046,679	*fl.228,415,617
Expenditure (Budget)	234,346,679	320,300,638
Public Debt (Jan. 1, 1915)	1,140,271,900	

	1911.	1912.
Imports	fl.3,333,258,000	fl.3,613,080,000
Exports	2,732,387,000	3,113,114,000

Estimated population, Sept. 1914, 6,288,062.

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1910), 568,130; and Rotterdam, population (1910), 417,780.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1910), 270,109.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O. £3,600
1st Secretary, R. Seymour, M.V.O. £500
2nd Secretary, Henry G. Chilton ... £300 to 500
Naval Attaché, (vacant).
Military Attaché, Maj. L.C. F. Oppenheim.
Hon. Attaché, John B. Monck.
Sir E. Naylor-Leyland, Bt.
Archivist, Francis A. Chambers £200 to 250
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

The Hague—Vice-Consul, Gerrit Barger.
Batavia (Java)—Consul-General, W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G. £1,550
Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin (*acting*).
Samarang—Vice-Cons., E. T. Campbell
Sourabaya—V.-Cons., H. G. Jackson.
Macassar (Celebes)—Vice-Consul,
Medan (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, A. L. Mathewson.
Padang (Sumatra)—V.-Cons., S. Price
Sabang (Sumatra)—Cons.-Agent, W. M. M. Campbell .....
Curaçao—Consul, J. Jesurun .....
Paramaribo—See *Surinam.*
Rotterdam—Consul-General, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. 1,000
Cons., Henry Tom, £300 to 500; *Vice-Cons.*, J. W. Van Dyk; *Vice-Cons.*, A. J. W. Muller.....
Amsterdam—Consul, J. J. Broderick £300 to 500
Vice-Consul, E. J. Labarre.....
Bois le Duc—V.-Cons., E. Van den Bergh
Delfzyl—Vice-Cons., M. N. Kearney ...
Dordrecht—Vice-Con., J. G. Vriesendorp
Groningen—Consul, J. M. Prillevitz ...
Flushing—Cons., Guy B. Gilliat Smith £300 to 500
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman
Helder—Vice-Consul, W. J. Van Neck
Leenwarden—V.-Cons., R. Buisman ...
Maastricht—V.-Cons., P. H. Haanebrink
Terneuzen—Cons. A., J. A. van Rompu
Tiel—V.-Cons., C. W. Dresselhuys, jun.

* fl.12·106 £1

Vlaardingen—V.-Cons., R. F. Mercier
Ymuiden—V.-Cons., S.C.L. Reygersberg
Surinam—Consul, ... 900
Vice-Cons., Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, Charles Spence
Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS' COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.

POPULATION, 37,861,513.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 130,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (50,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with a total area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1905) of 37,717,377, of whom as many as 30,098,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1910, £1,675,960) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There is (1913) a colonial army of 1,548 officers and 32,477 men. The colonial revenue for 1915 was estimated at 309,429,094 guilders, and was largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure was 338,440,625 guilders. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1913, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 677,734,494 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 464,964,620 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana (imports, 1910, £618,725; exports, £695,454), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1913) 96,618 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, £263,525; exports, £77,115; population 32,585) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,884 (imports, £33,788; exports, £65,958).

	1913.	1914.
Exports to U.K.	£3,956,396	£3,394,028
Imports from U.K.	7,432,196	6,636,966

NICARAGUA, Republic of.

President (1913–1916), Adolfo Diaz.
Minister in London (vacant).
Consulate in London, 19 Eastcheap, E.C.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population of about 600,000 (1906), of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state. There are 172 miles of railway open, and 1,591 miles of telegraph. (5 gold cordobas = £1 sterling).

	1914.
Public revenue	$3,355,676
Public expenditure	4,809,490
	1914.
*External debt	$7,110,000
Internal debt	6,676,662
	1912. 1913.
Exports	£682,242 £1,542,400
Imports	998,943 1,154,000
	1913. 1914.
Exports to U.K.	117,296 59,105
Imports from U.K.	249,731 132,571

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 35,000; Leon, 65,000; Granada, 20,000; Matagalpa, 16,000.

Env. Extr., Min. Plen. and Cons.-Gen., C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala)
Managua—Consul, R. C. Michell ... £750 to 850
Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin.
Corinto—Vice-Consul, John May.
Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Potter.
Bluefields—Consul, N. Lawder.
Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

NORWAY, Kingdom of.

King, Haakon VII., second son of the King of Denmark, *born* 3 Aug., 1872, accepted the Crown 18 Nov., 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* 26 Nov., 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.
Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* 2 July, 1903.
President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of Agriculture, A. G. Knutsen.
Foreign Affairs, N. C. Ihlen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Aa. O. Bryggesaa.
Justice and Police, L. K. Abrahamsen.
Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, J. Castberg.
Public Works, N. O. A. J. Urbye.
Defence, C. T. Holtfodt.
Finance and Customs, A. J. Omholt.
State Secretary, N. Hesselberg.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt.
Offices of Legation, 25 The Boltons, S.W.
Secretary of Legation, Johann Wilhelm Michelet.
Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Vice-Consul, H. L. Bråkstad.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of 17 May, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from 4 Nov., 1814, to 7 June, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1910) of 2,391,782. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren table-

* In May, 1909, the Nicaraguan Government obtained a foreign loan of £1,250,000, issuing Gold Bonds with interest at 6 per cent. Of the product of the sale of these Gold Bonds, they were to pay off the English Loan of 1886 of about £245,000 and the American Loan of 1904 of £200,000. The sum of £430,000 was to be set aside for the construction of the new railroad from the Lake of Granada to Monkey Point on the Atlantic seaboard, about 120 miles. The Government of 1911 entered into negotiations for a $20,000,000 gold loan in the U.S. In June, 1912, the Government defaulted in the payment of the interest on the 6 per cent. Bonds.

lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at 103,788,000 kroner* in 1912. The mineral products are of late increasing. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at 85,000,000 kroner in 1912. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c.

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The war effective is about 110,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 15 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 2 coast defence monitors, 37 torpedo-boats, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 1 submarine, and a few smaller vessels, with 1 destroyer, 1 torpedo-boat, and 3 submarines building.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are 10 special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1913 by 1,500 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1914 was 1,967 miles, of which 282 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1913, was 13,535 miles. The mercantile marine, 1 Jan., 1914, consisted of 3,293 vessels, of 1,767,874 tons.

	Kroner. 1913–1914.	*Kroner.* 1914 1915.
Revenue	159,702,100	184,409,900
Expenditure	142,020,000	184,409,900
Public Debt	362,805,563	357,355,662
	1912.	1913.
Total imports	525,735,200	552,433,600
Total exports	324,622,600	380,912,100

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1914, £6,420,194:—

Chemicals	£284,637	Machinery	£204,535
Coal and Coke	1,598,494	Metals and Manuf.	884,338
Corn and Grain	97,958	Ships and Boats	1,042,821
Cotton and Manuf.	531,691	Woollen & Worsted	244,238

Exports to U.K., 1914, £7,701,806:—

Butter	£150,346	Milk, Condensed	£76,441
Chemicals	310,917	Oil, Fish	181,5 5
Fish	938,046	Paper	7,499,368
Ice	119,282	Do., Pulp for	1,230,877
Metals and Manuf.	625,083	Wood and Manuf.	1,494,526

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. Feb. 1 (1910), 241,834.

* 18 kroner = £1.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. £2,500
2nd Secretary, E. Ovey, M.V.O. ..... £300 to 500
,, V. C. Bentinck ..... £300 to 500
3rd Secretary (acting), T. M. Snow.....
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.
Commercial Attaché, Sir Francis Oppenheimer.
Translator—Henry C. Dick ..... £200 to £250
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Christiania—Consul, Edward Francis Gray £600 to £800
Vice-Cons., H. C. Dick .....
Pro-Consul, H. G. Kirsebom.
Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallevig.....
Bergen—Consul, Oliver Wardrop 800
Vice-Consul, A. C. Charlton ..... £300 to 500
Pro-Consul, E. Gran.
Bodö—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen ...
Christiansand—V.-Con., Gottlob Carl Reinhardt
Christiansund—V.-Con., Gram Parelius
Drammen—Vice-Consul, Anders Sveaas..
Fiekkefiord—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde..
Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, W. Klein ...
Fredrikstad—Vice-Cons., Oscar Thiis ...
Hammerfest—V.-C., Charles Robertson..
Haugesund—V.-C., Christian Valentinsen
Kragerö—Vice-Consul, Johannes Lindvig
Larvik—Vice-Consul, Ole Johannsen.....
Lofoten(Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John Berg
Mandal—Vice-Cons., H. P. Tallaksen ...
Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll .....
Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt ...
Namsos—V.-Con.,
Porsgrund—Vice-Cons., Christen Knudsen
Risör—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne .....
Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland .....
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, R. T. Smallbones £300 to 500
Tönsberg, Vice-Cons.—H. Wilhelmsen ...
Tromsö—Vice-Con., J. R. Holmboe .....
Trondhjem—V.-Con., Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O.; J. B. Martin 360
Vadsö—V.-Cons., Bernhard Akermand
Vardö—Vice-Consul, Gustav Gundersen
Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

OMAN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Taimar bin Faisal, *born* 1886, *suc.* 1913.

Omān (area 81,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 500,000) is a Mohammedan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his court. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1914–15 to £602,551. Dates, the staple food product, are the chief export, and rice, arms, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports.

CAPITAL, Muscat. Population, 25,000.

British Consul and Political Agent, Lt.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E. .....*per mensem* Rs. 2,150

Transit, 17 days.

PANAMA, Republic of.

President (1912–1916), Dr. Belisario Porras,
Secretary of Government and Justice, Juan B. Sosa.
Foreign Affairs, E. T. Lefevre.
Treasury, E. A. Morales.
Public Instruction, G. Andreve.
Public Works (vacant).

Consul-General, Julio A. Orillac, 6 Chapel Walk, Lierpool. (*Vice-Cons.*, Garston Regis.)
Consul in London, C. R. Zachrisson, 17 Billiter Buildings, E.C.
Consul at Manchester, F. A. Cortez-Leigh.

One of the nine Departments of Colombia revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1910) about 400,000. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Revenue (1913)	$3,842,214
Expenditure (1913)	3,842,214
Imports (1912)	9,810,555
Exports (1912)	2,051,980
Imports from U.K. (1914)	£345,946
Exports to U.K. (1914)	89,037

For PANAMA CANAL, *see* p. 717–18.

Panama—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (also to Costa Rica) £1,600
Vice-Consul, P. Helyar . . . . . £550 to 750
Bocas del Toro—Pro-Cons., E. S. Humber
Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton . . . . . .
Colon—Consul, H. O. Chalkley . . . . . £750 to 850
Vice-Cons., F. O'Meara . . . . . £550 to 750

Panama, 5,466 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; *viâ* New York 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the sovereign pontiff of the western church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire) by the Italian Government.

Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness Benedict XV. (Della Chiesa), *born* 21 Nov., 1854, *elected* Pope 4 Sept., 1914.

PARAGUAY, Republic of.

President (1912–1916), Eduardo Schaerer.
Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18 Eldon Street, E.C.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°—30° S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. Its area, exclusive of the Chaco territory, claimed by both Paraguay and Bolivia, is computed at 65,000 square miles, and contains a population of about 800,000. The chief products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (manioca), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk.

	1914.	1915.
Revenue (Estimate)	£1,086,071	£597,750
Expenditure (do.)	1,099,039	562,495
Foreign Debt (Dec., 1914)	1,181,579	—
Internal Debt (do.)	401,649	—

	1913.	1914.
Imports	£1,623,999	£1,029,893
Exports	1,126,186	916,874
Imports from U.K.	464,806	234,644
Exports to U.K.	33	23,110

Exchange (Sept., 1915), for cheques on London, $180 to $200 to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 80,000.

British Minister, Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (Buenos Aires).
Consul (with local rank of First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires, ad int.), F. A. Oliver £1,000 to £1,100

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, *b.* 20 Jan., 1898; *suc.* 17 July, 1909; *crowned* 21 July, 1914.
Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, *b.* 19 Feb., 1899.
Regent, Nazer-el-Mulk.
President of the Council, Emushir-ed-Dowleh.
Foreign Affairs, Moavin-ed-Dowleh.
Posts and Telegraphs, Shohab-ed-Dowleh.

Envoy Extry. and Minister Pleny. in London, Mirza Mehdi Khan, Mushir-ul-Mulk, 22 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
Consul-General, Harry Seymour Foster.
Do. for Scotland, A. C. C. Schultz.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats

are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babiism and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution, but after much vacillation he was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. In 1911 the ex-Shah, Mohamed Ali Mirza, invaded Persia from Russian territory, but was defeated and driven out. His followers have continued the struggle.

The revenue (£2,700,000 in 1910–11) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (31 Dec., 1911) to £6,700,000. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1910–11 amounted to £9,700,000, and the exports to £7,520,000. Russia had about half of the imports and nearly three-fourths of the exports; the British Empire 35 per cent. of the imports and 8½ per cent. of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participators. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *viâ* Baghdad. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from England, India, and Russia) and sugar (from Russia and France), with tea, cotton yarn, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, hides and skins, carpets, and silk cocoons. The customs (as also the post-office) have, since 1900, been managed by European officials.

	1911–12.	1913–14.
Imports	£11,404,169	£11,351,512
Exports	8,415,694	8,726,665
	1913.	**1914.**
Imports from U.K.	£725,511	£718,328
Exports to U.K.	429,562	794,868

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Charles Murray Marling, C.B., C.M.G. £4,500
Counsellor, Hon. E.S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. 750
Military Attaché, Major Richard A. Steel 683
2nd Secretary, A. K. Clark Kerr ... £300 to 500
3rd Secretary, C. F. Ramsden 250
Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill £400 to 700
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G. ..... £300 to 450
Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan 800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran— £350 to £450
Vice-Consul, G. T. Havard ..... 350 to 450
Hamadan—Vice-Consul, N. P. Cowan £350 to 450
Resht—Vice-Consul, E. Bristow ... 350 to 450
Arabistan (Mohammerah)—Cons., Roger L. Kennion.
Ahwaz—Vice-Consul,
Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident, Lt.-Col. Sir P. Cox, K.C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750 *per mensem*
Consul, Major A. P. Trevor, C.I.E.
Vice-Consul, H. G. Chick, C.I.E. £400 to £500
Bunder Abbas—Vice-Consul, Capt. H. V. Biscoe .....Rs. 700 *per mensem*
Lingah—Vice-Consul, W. R. Howson.
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., T. G. Grahame £900
Vice-Consul, Newton Worrall ... £390 to 490
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, Ian Moir.
Yezd—Vice-Consul, E. J. Blackman (*acting*).
Kerman—Consul, Lt.-Col. C. T. Ducat Rs. 1,600 *per mensem*
Bam—Vice-Consul,
Kermanshah—Consul, W. McDouall £600 to £700
Kasr-i-Shirin—Vice-Consul E. B. Soane.
Khorassan—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India (*Meshed*), Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.M.G. .....Rs. 2,250 *per mensem*
Vice-Cons., Capt. H. S. Thorburn, I.M.S.
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Major F. B. Prideaux, C.I.E.....Rs. 1,700 *per mensem*
Vice-Con., Capt. Davis Heron Rs. 900 *per mensem*
Birjand—Vice-Consul, R. H. New .....
Shiraz—Consul, Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E. (*acting*) £600
Tabriz—Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. 800
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens.
Maragha—Cons. Agent, Dr. H. M. Vatarnian.

Transit to Tehran, 11 days.

PERU, Republic of.

President (1915–1918), José Pardo (2nd term).
Premier and Minister of War and Marine, Colonel Benjamin Puente.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Enrique de la Riva Agüero.
Interior, Dr. Belisario Sosa.
Finance, Senor Aurelio Garcia y Lastres.
Justice and Religion, Dr. Wenceslas Valera.
Agriculture and Public Works, Dr. Luis Julio Menendez.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen., Edmond de Fuente, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secretaries, Ricardo Balbin; Carlos D. Gibson.
Attachés, P. E. Caballero and Adolfo Pérez Palacio.
Consul at Liverpool, Carlos G. Estenos.
Do., Southampton, Clemente Althaus.
Do., Glasgow, Anibal Puccio.
Do., Cardiff (vacant).
Do., Chatham (vacant).

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 62° 6′ and 81° 20′ 45″ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is still occupied by Chile. The area of the Republic is estimated at 680,026 square miles, and the population at 3,530,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver,

quicksilver, copper, and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbes, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar is the staple agricultural article of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano. The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and cocaine. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

The total length of the railways open (1912) was 1,656 miles. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titiaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places, and several are contemplated in the near future.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two swift cruisers built at Barrow, an armored cruiser bought from the French Government, 2 submarines, and certain auxiliary cruisers.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	£2,784,513	£3,425,543
Public expenditure	3,378,546	3,493,629
Total Debt (Jan. 1, 1913)	4,023,006	..
Total imports.....	5,438,259	5,157,686
Total exports	7,416,028	9,438,581
	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	1,591,363	1,138,467
Exports to U.K.	3,178,262	2,962,634

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1908), 141,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenipotentiary, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O..... £2,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. Charles R. N. Burne, R.N. .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Consul,
Callao—Cons.-Gen., George G. Wilson £950 to £1,050
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. F. Boulton...£450 to 650
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, Geo. Stafford.
Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent, Henry Stone.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Jas. F. Rowlands.
Payta—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dawson.
Salaverry and Trujillo — Vice-Consul, (vacant) .....
Iquitos—Consul, V. H. St. John Huckin £1,100 to £1,200
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. B. Harrison.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* Southampton, 30–35 days, or *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days.

PORTUGAL, Republic of.

President (1915–1919), Dr. Bernardino Machado.
Prime Minister, Senhor José de Castro.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor A. Soares.
Justice, Dr. Catanho de Menezes.
War, Senhor Norton de Mattos.
Finance, Senhor C. Guimarães.
Marine, Senhor Jose de Castro.
Public Works, Dr. Manuel Monteiro.
Colonies, Senhor Alfredo Rodrigues Gaspar.
Education, Dr. Lopes Martins.
Interior, Dr. Ferreira de Silva.

Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen. in London, Texeira Gomes, 12 Gloucester Place, W.
1st Secretary, Pedro de Tovar.
2nd Secretary, Cesar de Sousa Mendes.
Commercial Attaché & Consul-General, Demetrio Cinatti.
Vice-Consul, Maj. M. C. V. Hertz, 34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 5,960,056, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira form an integral part of the Kingdom. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1912) numbered 75 steam and 106 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 108,336. In 1912, 11,134 vessels, of 23,196,767 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,760 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1909, and there were 6,267 miles of telegraph line in 1907. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000: War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of 1 coast-defence ship, 4 protected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers, and 1 submarine, manned by about 4,898 sailors.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

	1911–1912.	1912–1913.
Revenue (estimate).....	£15,247,495	£15,149,200
Expenditure (estimate)	15,637,625	15,836,500
Total debt (Dec. 31, 1912)	...	128,603,600
	1913.	1914.
Imports	£18,218,000	£20,117,160
Exports	11,406,000	12,113,460
	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	3,934,066	3,299,301
Exports to U.K.	3,017,101	3,167,158

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1900), 336,009; Oporto had a population (1900) of 167,955.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O. £3,500
1st Secretary, Robert Greg 500
2nd Secretary, William Seeds ..... £300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. Hon. Henry Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Translator, H. Oakley ..... £300 to £400
Chaplain, Rev. E. P. Lewis, D.D.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Cons., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G. £800
Vice-Consul, Harold E. Jones .....
Belem—V.-Cons., Charles J. Ffrench Duff
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos .....
Portimão—V.-Cons., José P. d'Azevedo
Setubal—Vice-Cons., Joaquim P. Fryxell
Sines—Vice-Consul, F. E. Pidwell.....
Villa Real de Santo Antonio—Vice-Consul, H. H. Maxwell .....
Chinde—Consul, Stanley Hewitt-Fletcher 600
Vice-Consul, G. H. V. Mercier .....
Funchal (Madeira)—Cons., Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O. ..... £600 to 700
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. Sarsfield .....
Loanda—Consul, H. Hall Hall ..... £700 to 800
,, *V.-Cons.*, ... 450 to 650
,, ,, Hugh H. Cassells ... 450 to 650
,, ,, G. H. Bullock ..... 450 to 650
,, ,, F. E. Brinjas.
Lobito—Vice-Cons.,
Mossamedes—Vice-Consul, A. H. Stilwell.
Lorenzo Marques—Cons., Errol MacDonell 1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. T. Long.....
Beira—Vice-Consul, F. G. Rule ..... £400 to 600
Mozambique—Vice-Consul, W. H. Andrews (*acting*) .....
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, E. C. Baker
Quilimane—Vice-Consul, H. L. S. Key (*acting*) .....
Macao (China)—Vice-Consul,
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, John G. A. Marsh .....
Oporto—Consul, Honorius Grant ..... £600 to 800
Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley
Vianna and Caminha—Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos.....
Viannado Castello—Pro-Consul, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis .....
Bissau—Vice-Consul, ...
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, G. W. Hayes
Fayal—Vice-Consul, Frank Robson .....
Flores—Vice-Consul, James Mackay ...
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo...
St. Vincent—Consul, Capt. A. Taylor, R.N. 400
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. J. Smallcombe.....
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, J. R. da Silva ...

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1909–10, £223,000; imports, £1,316,000; exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £127,300; imports, £1,520,000; exports, £1,700,000.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1910–11, £40,000; imports, £80,000; exports, £64,000.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £90,000; exports, £70,000; imports, £320,000.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £62,000; exports, £90,000; imports, 180,000.

SAO THOMÉ and PRINCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1909–10, £186,500; imports, £520,000; exports, £650,000.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £460,000; exports, £700,000; imports, £1,150,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £1,100,000; total trade (imports and exports), £6,000,000.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.....	£2,944,029	£2,175,262
Exports to U.K.	877,232	983,275

RUMANIA.

King, Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, *born* 11 (24) August, 1865; *succeeded* 10 October, 1914; *marr.* 28 Dec., 1892 (10 Jan., 1893), to Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, *born* 2 (15) Oct., 1893.

President of the Council and Minister of War, Ion Bratianu.
Finance, Emil Costinescu.
Interior, V. G. Mortzun.
Instruction and Religion, I. Gean Duca.
Agriculture and Domains, A. Constantinescu.
Public Works, Dr. C. Anghelescu.
Justice, Victor Antonescu.
Industry and Commerce, A. Radovich.
Foreign Affairs, Emil Porambaru.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, M. Nicolas Misu.
Legation, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.
1st Secretaries of Legation, M. L. B. Boerescu; Prince Antoine Bibesco.
Secretary, Costiesco Ghyka.
Chancellor, M. Beza.
Commercial Agent, M. G. Boucesco.
Consul-General, Lt.-Col. Sir A. K. Rollit, LL.D., 3 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Vice-Consul, N. Gulesian, Moscow Court, Moscow Road, W.

The Kingdom of Rumania contains an area of about 53,000 square miles, with a population (1899) of 5,956,690, (1913) 7,200,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle and sheep. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, petroleum (1,500,000 metric tons in 1910), rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood, and cattle. The total length of railways is 2,230 miles (1910). An extensive scheme of railway construction has been undertaken at a proposed outlay of over £17,000,000. The work will be spread over a period of seven years, and there are 3,127 telegraph offices with 9,915 miles of wire.

An International Commission, exercising sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube, has its seat at Galatz.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. On a war footing the Field Army numbers 250,000, and with reserves Rumania can put at the utmost limit 700,000 men under arms. There is a small navy on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube, and 4 destroyers are building in Italy.

Education is free and nominally compulsory, but owing to inadequate provision over 60 per cent. of those above 7 years of age are illiterate. Secondary education is relatively better, and the schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest and Jassy. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

Rumania is not a Balkan State, and took no part in the operations of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece) against the Ottoman Empire in 1912–13; but during the second war (1913), when Bulgaria was in opposition to the remaining members of the League, Rumania was able to exact terms from Bulgaria at the Treaty of Bucharest, by which a "quadrilateral" of Bulgarian territory, amounting to 7,609 square kilos, with a population of 285,000, was surrendered to Rumania. Principal towns, Silistria and Dobritzi.

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Revenue	£23,519,330	£22,357,600
Expenditure	19,503,078	21,292,720
Public debt	72,800,000	72,600,000
		1911
Total imports		£22,812,710
Total exports		27,668,816
		1914.
Imports from U.K.		£1,985,677
Exports to U.K.		3,205,282

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 400,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £2,400
2nd Secretary, Frank Rattigan..... £300 to 500
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. B. Thomson.
Naval do., Commr. W. F. Sells, R.N.
Legal Adviser, Dr. Adolphe Stern.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General and Danube Commissioner, Maj. J. G. Baldwin, C.B. ...£1,200
Braila—V.-Cons., G. T. Maclean...£300 to 500
Constantza—Vice-Cons., Lionel Keyser £300 to 500
Galatz—V.-Cons., A. B. Hutcheon.
Sulina—V.-Cons., A. A. Adams ... 300 to 500
Bucharest—Vice-Consul, L. Schondorf.....
Transit, 2½ days.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Tsar, Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, *b.* 6 (19) May, 1868; *suc.* 20 Oct. (2 Nov.), 1894; *m.* 14 (27) Nov., 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue a son, Alexis Nicholaievitch, *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904, and 4 daughters, Olga, *b.* 15 (28) Nov., 1895, Tatiana, *b.* 10 (23) June, 1897, Marie, *b.* 26 June (9 July), 1899, and Anastasia, *b.* 18 June (1 July), 1901.
Heir Apparent, Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaievitch (Cesarevitch), *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904.
President of Council of the Empire, M. Kulomsin.
Minister of Imperial Household, General Count de Fredericks.
President of the Council of Ministers, J. L. Goremykin.
Foreign Affairs, M. S. D. Sazonoff.
Interior,
Finance, P. Bark.
Public Instruction, M. L. A. Kasso.
Public Works, M. S. V. Rukhloff.
War, General Polivanoff.
Marine, Admiral I. K. Grigorovich.
Justice,
Commerce, M. S. I. Timasheff.
Agriculture and Crown Domains, A. W. Krivosheyn.

Foreign Ambassadors.

Ambassador to France, M. Iswolsky; *Italy*, Baron de Giers; *U.S.A.*, M. Bakhmetiev.

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.
Councillor, M. C. Nabokoff.
1st Secretary, Baron A. d'Uxkull-Gyllenband.
2nd Secretaries, M. B. de Siebert; M. G. Wolkow.
Military Attaché, General Yermoloff, K.C.B.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Walkoff, A.D.C.
Agent of Ministry of Commerce, M. Rowkowsky.
Consul-General, Baron A. de Heyking, 30 Bedford Square, London, W.C.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominions under British rule.

	English Sq. Miles.	Population 1/14 Jan., 1912.
European Russia:		
Russia Proper	1,862,524	122,550,700
Poland	49,018	12,776,100
Finland	144,178	3,140,100
Asiatic Russia:		
Caucasia	180,703	12,288,100
Central Asia	1,325,530	10,727,000
Siberia	4,786,730	9,577,900
Dependencies:		
Khiva	26,028	800,000
Bokhara	78,524	1,500,000
Inland Lakes	317,468	...
	8,770,703	173,359,900

The largest towns in European Russia are Petrograd (2,018,596), Moscow (1,173,427), Warsaw (756,426), Riga (500,000), Odessa (449,673), Lodz (351,570), Kieff (329,000), Kharkoff (197,405), Vilna (162,633), Saratov (143,431), Kazañ (143,707), Ekaterinoslav (135,552), Rostoff (119,889), Astrakhan (121,580), Tula (109,279), and Kishineff (125,787); whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara, and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (179,133) and Tiflis (160,645); Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (156,000), Namangan, Samarkand, and Andijan; in Siberia Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 50,000 inhabitants. Nijni Novgorod, though small, is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world.

Nationalities (1905).—The various nationalities were represented about as follows:—Russ, two-thirds of the whole population, or 65·5%; Poles, 6·2%; Lithuanians, 2·4%; Germans, 1·6%; Armenians, 0·9%; Jews, 3·9%; Caucasians, 0·9%; Finns, 4·5%; Turco-Tartars, 10·6%; Mongols, 0·4%; various, 2·0%.

Religions (1905).—The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there were:—Orthodox, 69·9%; Mussulman, 10·83%; Roman Catholics, 8·91%; Protestants, 4·85%; Jews, 4·05%; other Christian beliefs, 0·96%; other non-Christian beliefs, 0·50%.

European Russia consists mainly of an immense plain; the Valdai hills in the west rise only to about 1,000 ft., and the Lublin hills in the south-west to about 1,500 ft. On the right bank of Lake Imandra, in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,300 ft. The Timanski range, in the province of Archangel, rises to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Lujaur-Ort in Finland to about 3,400 ft. In the Crimea and Caucasus various heights are over 4,500 ft., and the Obdorsk and Ural Mountains, which form the borderland between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai, Sayansk, Baikal, Yablonoi, and Verkhoiansk mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamtchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Thian Shan range, and in Bokhara are the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World," and in all these ranges are heights of over 5,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries. The river Amur, dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-Baikal province, by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway, in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

Agriculture.—A great portion of Russia is unfit for cultivation; in the north the *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst some of the interior provinces (to the extent of about 460,000,000 acres) and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple, and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The total area under cereals, potatoes, &c., in 1912 was 361,045,636 acres, of which 78,137,333 acres were under wheat, 72,245,482 under rye, 46,903,878 under oats, and 29,899,754 acres under barley. The harvest of cereals for 1912 is officially stated to be as follows:—wheat (spring and winter sown), 21,478,312 tons; rye (spring and winter) 25,842,956 tons; barley, 10,321,593 tons; oats, 15,569,348 tons; millet, 2,354,006 tons; maize, 2,861,106 tons. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes (37,399,474 tons in 1912) and tobacco (7,716,926 poods of 62 lb. in 1911).

The *Live Stock* in 1912 included 48,896,000 cattle, 74,066,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 13,508,000 pigs, and 33,169,000 horses.

Minerals.—The Obdorsk and Ural Mountains contain very great mineral riches, and, with the Altai range, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry, producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 565,300,000 poods (of 36 lb.) in 1912, and to 560,000,000 in 1913. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1911 was 1,739,100,000 poods (of 36 lb.), and in 1912 1,904,400,000 poods; other mineral products in 1910 were gold-ore (schlich), producing 2,916 poods of pure gold; platinum, 337 poods; pig iron (256,264,000 poods in 1912); steel and rails (1912, 274,946,000 poods), copper, 2,046,780 poods in 1912 (in 1913, 2,095,289), quicksilver (2,900 poods in 1908), salt (122,940,000 poods in 1911), and lead (75,585 poods in 1911).

Ports.—The principal ports are Petrograd the naval depôt and fortress Kronstadt, Narva, Riga, Libau, Pernau and Vindau (Baltic), Hango (Gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsingförs and Wiborg (Gulf of Finland), Archangel and Ekaterinsk (Arctic and White Seas), Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Nova-Rossiisk, Berdiansk, and Batoum, Taganrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and Kertch (Black Sea and Sea of Azov), Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Nicolaieffsk, Vladivostok, and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka (Pacific).

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory, except in the Grand Duchy of Finland and for the native races of Asia. Service lasts generally from the 21st to the 45th year. Infantry and foot artillery: 3 years in active army, 15 years in the reserve, and 5 years in the territorial army. Cavalry, mounted artillery, engineers, etc.: 4 years in active army, 13 in the reserve, and 6 in the territorials. The Cossacks serve one year in the preparatory class, 12 in active army, and 5 in the reserve. The *Navy* consists of the Baltic Fleet, the Caspian flotilla, and the Black Sea Fleet, the number of vessels being: Battleships, 9 (7 building), battle cruisers (4 building), armoured cruisers 6, protected cruisers 6 (6 building), other cruisers 4, destroyers 96 (45 building), torpedo-boats 26, submarines 29 (19 building).

Education.—With the exception of Finland, education is very backward, especially in country districts. Probably not more than 10 per cent.

of the population have received instruction of any kind. The control and maintenance of primary schools is divided between the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Holy Synod. Conditions are, however, improving. Secondary institutions comprise gymnasia and good schools, but numbers and attendances are small. Special schools are increasing in number, especially in the European cities. There are universities at Kazan, Kiev, Kharkov, Moscow, Odessa, Petrograd, Saratov, Tomsk, Yuriev and Warsaw.

Communications.—The total length of lines open for regular traffic on January 1, 1913, was 46,839 miles, inclusive of 2,347 miles in Finland, and 1,079 miles of the Eastern China Railway. New lines under construction in 1913 extended to 4,991 miles, of which 2,823 were Government lines; projected lines authorized (1 Jan., 1914) totalled 4,205 miles. In 1912 the gross revenue amounted to £113,419,600. The number of passengers carried was 235,179,382, and goods traffic amounted to 229,283,479 tons.

There were (1911), excluding Finland, 15,261 post-offices, carrying 2,044,146,319 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1910) 8,423 offices, with 440,415 miles of wire, and 15 wireless stations.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1913 of 716 steamers, with a total tonnage of 790,075, and 500 sailing vessels of 184,103 net tons. In 1911 the total estimated value of the steam fleet was £15,300,000 and of the sailing vessels £1,700,000. The steam fleet was manned by 17,157 persons and the sailing ships by 12,333 persons; the ocean shipping of the Russian Empire is comparatively insignificant, but the internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable.

Budget Revenue :—

	1913. *Roubles.*	1914. *Roubles.*
Ordinary	3,240,599,006	3,521,097,282
Extraordinary	10,000,000	13,400,000
Budget Expenditure :—		
Ordinary	3,012,264,284	3,302,675,714
Extraordinary	288,294,722	255,585,785

National Debt.—The National Debt amounted on 1 (14) January, 1914, to £931,600,000 (8,811,380,000 *roubles*). The total of gold in the State Bank at 1 (14) November, 1914, was 1,832,742,908 *roubles*.

Trade and Commerce.—The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables; the principal exports are wheat and other cereals, raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow, and bristles.

	1911.	1912.
Total Imports	£125,975,262	£123,881,411
Total Exports	169,886,694	160,558,518

Exports to U.K., 1914, £28,092,527 :—

Butter	£3,382,411	Hides, raw	£170,969
Corn & Grain ..	5,550,054	Oil & Petroleum	583,448
Eggs	2,914,085	Paper&Materials	281,373
Flax	2,424,767	Sugar	40,280
Seeds.....	1,037,308	Timber & manufactures	7,826,606
Hemp & Tow....	332,924		

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1914, £14,441,322 :—

Chemicals	£275,702	Machinery.....	£3,647,527
Coals and Coke	2,174,757	Do.(agricultural)	215,660
Cotton yarn and manufactures	583,675	Ships & Boats ..	359,596
Herrings.....	726,516	Wool, raw	785,805
Metals& manufs.	1,454,749	Do. yarn & manufactures	830,744

* *Roubles* 9·458 = £1.

CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, Petrograd.† Population (1913), 2,018,596.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.
Governor-General, General Seyn.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in 1907, of whom about 2,600,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 19,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,512 students, of whom 518 are women. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,582 miles of railroad; and a merchant fleet of 3,120 vessels (mostly small), of which 399 are steamers.

The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on 1 Jan., 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation. The Finnish troops only exist in name, the Diet having voted £400,000 per annum to the Russian Treasury in lieu of furnishing Finnish recruits to the army or navy, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District. The estimated revenue in 1909 is £3,109,000, and the estimated expenditure £3,318,000; the debt amounts to £5,556,410. The imports in 1912 were £18,638,288 (of which 60 per cent. was timber), and the exports £13,392,857. The capital is Helsingfors; population, 160,000 (including Russian garrison).

BOKHARA.

Emir of Bokhara, H.H. Said Mir Alim Khan, *b.* 1880, *succeeded* 1911.

Bokhara is a vassal State of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, and has an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, with a population of 1,250,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs. The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 60,000. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, and silk. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar.

KHIVA.

Khan, H.H. Said Asfendiar, *b.* 1871, *succeeded* 1910.

Khiva lies between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 10,000 inhabitants.

† The name, St. Petersburg, was changed by Imperial Order, 1 Sept., 1914.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 4 Court Quay, Petrograd.
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George William Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £8,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Hon. F. O. Lindley 1,050
Naval Attaché, Commander H. G. Grenfell 800
Military do., Lt.-Col. A. W. F. Knox..... 800
2nd Secretary, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O. £300 to 500
Commercial Attaché (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), H. A. Cooke .....
3rd Secretary, R. J. V. Astell 250
Attachés, Hon. Herbert W. Brooks; E. Cunard.. .....
Translator, Capt. Rowland Smith 500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Petrograd—Consul, Arthur W. Woodhouse £1,100
Vice-Consul, C. H. Mackie .....£400 to 600
Pro-Consul, G. Dobson.
Archangel—Vice-Con., Thomas Woodhouse.....
Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, A. Fishwick .....
Ekaterinburg—Vice-Cons., T. H. Preston
Narva—Vice-Consul, G. Cottam .....
Revel—Vice-Consul, W. Girard.....
Batoum—Cons., Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens 800
Baku—Vice-Cons., A. E. Ranald McDonell
Novorossisk—Vice-Consul O. Geelmuyden
Poti—Vice-Consul, John Pavoni (*acting*)
Helsingfors—Consul, V. K. Kestell-Cornish 700
Vice-Consul, S. W. Wancke ...
" *Abo—Vice-Consul*, W. J. B. Wilson .....
Bjorneborg—Vice-Consul, C. G. Sundell
Borga—Consular Agent, Einar Paavola
Gamla Karleby—Vice-Con., W. Smedlund
Hango—Vice-Consul, Uno Cairenius.....
Kotka—Vice-Consul, Alex. Gullichsen ...
Kristinestad—Vice-Cons., William Hagen
Lovisa—Vice-Consul, August Ljungqvist
Nicolaistadt—Vice-Consul, Karl Kurten
Tammerfors—Vice-Consul, E. Forsström
Uleaborg, Vice-Consul, J. R. Weckman.
Wiborg—Vice-Consul, V. Frisk.....
Moscow—Consul-General, ... 1,100
V.-Con., R. H. Lockhart ...£400 to 600
" *Krasnoyarsk (Siberia)—V.-Con.*,
Omsk—Vice-Consul, S. R. Randrup .....
Odessa—Cons.-Gen., J. F. Roberts, C.M.G. 1,000
" *V.-Con.*, John Lowdon.....£300 to 500
" *2nd do.*, J. A. Waite.....
Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, J. E. Greaves
Eupatoria—Consular Agent, H. J. B. Martin
Kertch—Vice-Consul, Minas N. Megalos
Kharkov—Vice-Consul, C. Blakey .....
Kherson—Vice-Consul, E. Carnana .....
Kieff—Vice-Consul, J. F. Douglas .....
Mariupol—Vice-Consul, W. S. Walton ...
Nicolaieff—Vice-C., J. Picton Bagge £300 to 500
Rostof-on-Don—Vice-Cons.,
Sebastopol—V.-Con., £306 to 500
Taganrog—Vice-Consul, E. Clively.....
Theodosia—V.-Con., W. E. W. von Stürler
Riga—Consul, V. H. C. Bosanquet ...£600 to 700
" *Vice-Consul*, George O. Wiskemann...
Libau—Vice-Consul,
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks .....
Windau—Vice-Consul, E. A. Worth .....
Vladivostok—Consul, R. MacLeod Hodgson £850 to 950
Warsaw—Consul, H. M. Grove..... 700 to 800
" *Vice-Consul*, E. B. St. Clair .....

Petrograd, *viâ* Calais, is 1,709 miles from London; transit, 3 days.

SALVADOR, Republic of.

President (acting until 1 March, 1919), Señor Carlos Melendez.
Foreign Affairs, Señor F. Martínez Suarez.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Arturo R. Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,225 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,284,000. It is divided into 14 departments, and has four ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triumfo. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre, and another line (40 miles) runs from the port of La Union to San Miguel. Earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873; but the country has of late years suffered comparative immunity. There are 120 post-offices and 203 telegraph offices, with 2,841 miles of wire.

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Revenue	£1,284,900	£1,831,216
Expenditure	1,244,200	2,183,987
Internal debt	283,926	524,164
Treasury Bonds	304,553	302,896
External debt	794,940	816,000
Imports	1,344,150	2,058,115
Exports	1,772,340	3,137,036
	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	£333,296	£273,124
Exports to U.K.	115,694	109,489

CHIEF TOWN, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 60,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul, A. Hastings Medhurst .....£700 to 800
Consul, W. E. Coldwell .....
Vice-Consul, W. Gibson .....
La Union—Vice-Consul, ...

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit, 21 days *viâ* Salina Cruz (Mexico).

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 33 square miles, the population 12,000. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 1,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish.

British Consul-General for San Marino, M. Carmichael (Florence).
Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SERBIA.

King Peter I. (Kara Georgevitch), *b.* 1844, elected 15 June, 1903, *married*, 1883, the late Princess Zorka of Montenegro.
Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander, *b.* 1888.
Premier and Foreign Affairs (12 Sept., 1912), M. Nikolas Pashitch.
Interior, M. Stoyan M. Protitch.
War, Gen. Bojanovitch.
Justice, M. Djouritevitch.
Public Instruction, Ljubomir Yovanovitch.
Commerce and Agriculture, Dr. Jankovitch.
Finance, M.
Public Works, M. Yovan P. Yovanovitch.

Minister in London, M. Boschkovitch.
Legation, 40 Pont Street, S.W.
Secretary, Alexandre V. Georgevitch.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save, and bounded on the east by Bulgaria, on the west by Albania and Montenegro and on the south by Greece. By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and in 1912 it had an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1910 of 2,911,701. In 1913 Serbia, as a member of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro), waged a successful war against Turkey. In August, 1913, Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former ally, owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils. The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania, and ended in the Treaty of Bucharest. Serbia also became involved with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on a question of the Albanian frontier, where desultory fighting had taken place for some months, but eventually the smaller Power withdrew from the disputed area. The outcome of the military operations was the inclusion of the whole of "Old Serbia" (the greater parts of the vilayets of Macedonia) within the Serbian boundaries, which thus embrace an area (1914) of close on 34,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 5,000,000. The cost of the wars to Serbia exceeded £18,000,000. The assassination of the Austrian Heir Presumptive, in June, 1914, brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary, and started the pan-European war that is now in progress. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The imports consist mainly of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the export, of dried prunes (11·6 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1911) 580 miles of railway, and (1908) 2,200 miles of telegraph, with 1,460 post offices and 1,100 miles of telephone.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 30,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

Education.—Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue	£4,805,458	£4,803,262
Expenditure	5,230,588	5,230,588
Public debt	...	26,544,680

	1910.	1911.
Total imports	3,387,840	4,617,000
Total exports	3,935,520	4,677,000

	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	33,275	96,259
Exports to U.K.	8,340	25,103

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1910, 90,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir C. L. Des Graz, K.C.M.G. £2,100
Mil. Attaché, Col. G. F. Phillips.....
3rd Secretary, E. A. Keeling 250
Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney .....
Monastir—Vice-Consul, C. A. Greig £350 to 450
Uskub—Vice-Consul, W. D. Peckham 350 to 450

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

SIAM.

King, Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Vajiravudh Mongkut Klao, *born* 1 January, 1880; *succeeded* 23 October, 1910.
Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Prince Dewawongse.
Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, Phya Sudham Maitri, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.
Consul-General, Sir John Anderson, 5 Whittington Avenue, E.C.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muong T'ai (area about 220,000 square miles; population, 1909, 6,230,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism, and education is mostly conducted by the Buddhist monks. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which has held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice and teak. The area under rice has been much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1914–15 rice constituted 84 per cent. and teak 4½ per cent. of the exports; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is

an Executive Council of Ministers and a European general adviser, and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Germans, Italians, Danes, and Japanese are employed in the various State departments. Siam has an army of about 20,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. About 950 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), Ban Piu (352 miles N. of Bangkok), Petriu (4 miles E.), and Koh Lak (190 miles S.W.); while the northern line is being extended to Chiengmai, and the southern line is under construction along the whole of its length to the frontier of the Malay States. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the silver tical, worth about 1*s.* 6*d.* The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is more or less current. The Government issues notes.

	1910–11.	1911–12.
Total Revenue	£4,625,800	£4,793,900
Ordinary Expenditure	4,625,780	4,792,810
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1912)	...	8,000,000
	1913–14.	1914–15.
Total Imports	£6,962,334	£6,008,978
Total Exports	8,858,921	7,782,797
	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.	£1,377,342	£1,026,035
Exports to U.K.	516,187	814,319

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1909), 628,675.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, H. G. Dering, M.V.O. ...£2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-General, T. H. Lyle £1,400
Vice-Consul, F. G. Gorton 600
Chaplain (Honorary), Rev. H. J. Hillyard, B.A., LL.D.
Chiengmai—Consul, W. A. R. Wood 900
Nakawn-Lampang — Vice-Consul, Josiah Crosby 550
Senggora—Consul, W. N. Dunn 800
Puket—Vice-Consul, John F. Johns 650

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* 17 May, 1886; *married* 31 May, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* 24 Oct., 1887).
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* 10 May, 1907.
Premier, Señor Eduardo Dato.
Foreign Affairs, Excmo. Señor Marques de Lema.
Interior, Don José Sanchez Guerra.
Public Works, Don Javier Ugarte.
Justice, Don Manuel de Burgos.
War, Don Ramon Echagüe.
Marine, Don Augusto Miranda.
Finance, Don Gabino Bugallal.
Public Instruction, Esteban Collantes.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Minister and Councillor, Count de Velle.
2nd Secretary, Don Carlos de la Huerta.
Attachés, Don Fernando Casani, Marqués de Mós.
Military Attaché, Major Don Julio Vicens.
Consul-Gen., Excmo. Señor Don José Congosto, 40 Trinity Square, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Don José Prieto del Rio.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and a population (1910) of 19,588,688. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges —the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The principal towns are Madrid (pop., 597,573), Barcelona (587,219), Valencia (233,348), Seville (155,366), Malaga (136,192), Murcia (125,380), Saragossa (111,701), Carthagena (96,983), Bilbao (93,536), and San Sebastian (92,514); and there are also twelve towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany has now become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

In 1912 there were 9,161 miles of railway open, and 23,102 miles of telegraph line. The seagoing mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1910, consisted of 550 steamers and 305 sailing vessels over 50 tons, of a total tonnage of 745,521. In 1910, 21,645 vessels of 21,488,654 tons entered and 18,341 vessels of 20,122,319 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1914, 13,500 officers and 122,000 men. War strength: Field Army, first line, 230,000. Second line, 120,000.

The Navy is being rebuilt and reorganised, and consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 24 torpedo-boats and 10 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1911. *Pesetas.**	1912. *Pesetas.**
Revenue (Budget)	1,177,000,000	1,131,200,000
Expenditure (Budget)	1,173,000,000	1,131,400,000
National Debt	9,431,185,450	9,407,724,977
Total imports (1911)		1,064,500,000
Total exports (1911)		965,100,000

Exports to U.K., 1914, £14,114,482:—

Copper Manuf.	£981,974	Pyrites (iron and copper)	£1,025,172
Cork and Manu.	325,821	Quicksilver	221,737
Grapes, Raw	476,153	Esparto, &c.	194,096
Nuts (inc. Almonds)	478,070	Olive Oil	192,484
Oranges	1,855,870	Onions	925,504
Raisins	412,319	Silver Ore	78,000
Other Fruit	593,610	Wine	408,912
Iron Ore	3,149,577		
Lead and Manuf.	1,729,718		

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1914, £6,378,604:—

Chemicals	£221,085	Metals, all sorts	£628,834
Coal and Coke	1,843,842	Ships and Boats	288,348
Cottons	216,586	Wool, &c.	162,773
Machinery	624,331	Yarn, Jute & Linen	127,311
Manure	697,019	Arms and Ammun.	211,802

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1910), 597,573.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £5,500
Counsellor of Embassy, J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O. 800
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. H. Hodges, M.V.O., R.N. 800
Military Attaché, Col. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O. 500
1st Secretary, E. C. E. Phipps ..... £300 to 500
2nd Secretary, Edward Hope Vere 150
3rd Secretary, H. S. Birch 150
Hon. Attaché, W. A. K. Redfern 200
Chaplain, Rev. Herbert Brown, B.A. 200
Archivist & Consul, Arthur Jackson £250 to 350

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-Gen., C. S. Smith £1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. M. Loly ..... £300 to 500
,, *Vice-Consul*, Geo. R. Smither .....
Alicante—Vice-Cons., José Tato .....
Burriana—Consul, Edward Harker .....
Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand
Gandia, &c.—V.-Consul, F. Romaguera
Iviza—Vice-Cons., José S. Lopez .....
Palamos—Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas ...
Palma (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Consul, James Webb .....
Port Mahon—V.-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O.
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibils .....
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, Ignacio Navarro
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester ...
Valencia—Consul, Edward Harker.....
Bilbao—Consul, A. M. Madden, C.M.G. 800
Vice-Consul, James Innes .....
Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., A. Ybañez ...
Irun—Cons. Agent, Ecequiel Roca .....
San Sebastian—V.-Cons., A. Budd, M.V.O.
Santander—Vice-Consul, G. Raine.....
Corunna—Consul, A. Nightingale £800
,, *Vice-Consul*, Thomas Guyatt .....
Carril and Villagarcia — Vice-Consul, Reginald Walker .....
Corcubion—Vice-Cons., Placido de Castro
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, Emilio Anton .....
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.....
Leon—Vice-Consul, Miguel Canseco .....
Rivadesella—Vice-Con., W. D. McKenzie
Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Barcena y Andres...
Malaga—Consul, H. M. Villiers, M.V.O. ... 800
Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton .....
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel
Almeria and Adra—Vice-Consul, J. Murison .....
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller
Garrucha—Vice-Consul, Pedro Gea .....
Granada—V.-Cons., W. A. S. Davenhill
Linares—Vice-Consul, J. B. Naylor .....
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse ...
Porman—Cons. Agent, M. Zapata.....
Teneriffe—Consul, John E. Croker £600 to 700
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.....
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar ...
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston .....
Vice-Consul, Ernest Wootton .....
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid...
Seville—Consul, Arthur L. Keyser 800
Vice-Consul, A. Henderson .....
Algeciras—V.-Cons., Wm. J. Smith .....
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, R. Calvert .....
Huelva—Vice-Consul, A. Attwood .....
Jerez—Vice-Consul, W. J. Buck .....
La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley
Port St. Mary—V.-Cons., Rbt. J. Pitman
San Lucar—Cons. Agent, ...
Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours.

* *Pesetas* 25 = £1.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1910) of 325,703. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of about 13,000.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 419,809. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

Fernando Po.

FERNANDO PO (*Fenando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar cane,

cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are :—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 5° 35′ E. long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much frequented by passing vessels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio de Oro and Rio Muni.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels are bred where vegetation permits.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between German Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast. Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and other forest produce are exported.

Spanish Morocco.

On the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is about 9,000, and the settlement exports goatskins, eggs, and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified, rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua ; population about 1,000.

Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

	£
Imports to Spanish Colonies from U.K. (1914)	1,605,265
Exports from Spanish Colonies to U.K. (1914)	1,708,293

SWEDEN, Kingdom of.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals, Gustaf V., *born* 16 June, 1858 ; *suc.* 8 December, 1907 ; *mar.*, 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* 7 August, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* 11 Nov., 1882 ; *married*, 15 June, 1905, Margaret, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Prime Minister, K. H. L. Hammarskjöld.

Foreign Affairs, K. A. Wallenberg.
Minister of Justice, B. F. E. Hasselrot.
War, Col. B. B. E. Mörcke.
Marine, D. Broström.
Interior, H. O. F. von Sydow.
Finance, A. F. Vennersten.
Instruction, K. G. Westman.
Agriculture, Baron J. G. Beck-Friis.
Ministers sans portefeuille, S. J. Stenberg ; S. N. Linnér.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count H. Wrangel.
Legation, 73 Portland Place, W.
Councillor of Legation, Bon C. E. Åkerhielm.
Attaché, M. L. Sager.
Military Attaché, Maj. E. Mossberg.
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. E. W. Peyron.
Chancellor of Legation, J. Stille.
Consul-General, D. Danielsson, 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Vice-Consul, C. W. Espersson.
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 172,876 square miles, and a population, 31 Dec., 1910, of 5,521,943, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 49 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 298,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway ; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest ; central, mining ; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir ; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich : iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel ; gold and silver in small proportions ; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railroads 8,594 miles in length (of which 2,746 are the property of the State) were open at the end of 1913 ; and 20,009 miles of telegraph wires (exclusive of 17,199 railroad telegraph wires), 177 stations, and 1,729 railroad and 940 other telegraph stations (1912). There were at the same date 245,750 miles of telephone wires.

Defence,—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 80,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 110,000; second line, 85,000. The *Navy* consists of 92 fighting vessels (438 guns), 23 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—Primary: Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Upsala, and a few private faculties.

	1913.	1914.
Revenue (Budget)	£14,673,000	£15 289.000
Expenditure (Budget)	14,673,000	15,289,000
	1911.	1912.
*Debt (Jan.)	£29,852,024	£33.672,009
	1910.	1911.
Imports	£37.004,573	£38,538,000
Exports	23,664,683	36,863,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1914, £7,768,329.

Coal, &c.	£2,891,176	Ships and boats..	£534.700
Bran	87,234	Sugar	94,891
Cottons	518,100	Wool	349.276
Machinery	308,302	Woollens	214,202
Iron manufactures	530,635	Tin, unwrought..	202,072

Exports to U.K., 1914 ..... £14,124,270

Butter	£1,647,525	Paper, materials for	£2,707,052
Eggs	198,826	Timber, hewn	636,726
Matches	356,133	,, sawn	4,266,404
Iron Ore	175,650	Wood Manuf.	166,898
Steel manufactures	1,380,936	Machinery	154,489
Paper	1,262,452		

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1910), 341,986.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, E. W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. £2,500
1st Sec., R. H. Clive ..... £300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N. .....
Commercial Attaché, O. Phillpotts .....
Do. Agent, T. H. Jones.....
Archivist—C. G. Grove ..... £200 to 250
Chaplain, Rev. John H. Swinstead, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, W. A. Churchill £800
Vice-Consul, F. V. Zetterlund .....
Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Erickson
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson .....
Gefle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick ... .
Gotland—Vice-Consul, Edward Cramér.
Hernösand—Vice-Con., Ivar Wallmark
Hudiksvall—Vice-Con., J. C. Henric Amnéus .....
Luleå—Vice-Consul, A. J. Westerberg...
Norrköping—Vice-Cons., R. Gohle .....
Nyköping—Vice-Con., G. M. E. Layer
Ornsköldsvik—V.-Con., Henric Öhngren
Oskarshamn—Vice-Consul, O. Wingren
Skellefteå—Vice-Consul, ...
Söderhamn—V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre
Sundsvall—V.-C., Jakob K. Barth.....
Umeå—Vice-Consul, Andreas Grahn ...
Västervik—Vice-Con., Emil Häggblad...
Gothenburg—Consul, John Duff, I.S.O.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, ...
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schele .....
Helsingborg—Vice-Cons., Carl Westrup
Karlskrona—Vice-Con., Gustaf W. Albrecht .....

° Expended in the construction of railways.

Landskrona—V.-Con., Einar Petersson
Malmö—V.-Con., F. J. Carter .....
Strömstad—Vice-Consul,
Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles David
Varberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Jobson
Ystad and Ahus—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg
Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

**President* (1915), M. Guiseppe Motta.
Vice-President, M. Camille Decoppet.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hoffmann.
Commerce, Industry, &c., M. Schulthess.
Department of War, M. Décoppet.
Interior, M. Calonder.
Justice, M. E. Müller.
Finance, M. Motta.
Posts and Railways, M. Forrer.
Pres. of National Council, F. Bonjour.
Pres. of Council of States, J. Geel.
Federal Chancellor, H. Schatzmann.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President*, Dr. A. Honegger.
Director, International Posts, E. Ruffy.
Direc., International Telegraphs, Emil Frey.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Robert Comtesse.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, Dr. Hans Weber.
Director, Political Dept., M. A. Dunant.
Director-General of Posts, Anton Staeger.
,, ,, *of Telegraphs*, Louis Vanoni.

Minister in London, Gaston Carlin, 3 Portland Place, W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,877,210 in 1913, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zurich, pop. (1915) 203,265, Bale 137,155, Geneva 138,688, Berne 85,650, and Lausanne 66,125. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

1914 there were 3,530 miles of railway in working order, 17,333 miles of telegraph line, 317,403 miles of telephone line, and 2,099 post offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 189 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 20,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 18,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

	1912.	1913.
Public revenue	*£4,093,546	£3,952,800
Public expenditure	*4,037,353	4,217,600
National debt	4,650,000	...
Surplus assets	11,785,840	...
Total imports	78,550,400	76 792,650
Total exports	54,303,840	52,055,965
Imports from U.K.	4,753,581	3,571,129
Exports to U.K.	10,627,296	10,064,436

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1915), 95,776.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, E. M. Grant Duff, C.M.G. £1,450
Counsellor of Embassy, Lord Acton, M.V.O.
1st Secretary, H. C. Goodhart.....£300 to 500
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. Picot.....
Commercial Attaché, G. P. Skipworth ... 400
Hon. Attaché, L. Abel-Smith.
Attached to H.M. Legation, L. Buckmann; F. Savery.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Abbott .....
,, ,, A. Küpfer .....
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable
Geneva—Consul, R. E. A. de Candolle ...
,, *Vice-Consul*.
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland .....
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (*to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons*), Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G. .....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, John C. Milligan £300 to £500
Bâle—Vice-Consul, E. Hambloch ...£300 to 500
Davos—Cons., Dr. B. Hudson.
Lucerne—Consul, Dr. Louis A. Falck.
Lugano—Vice-Consuls, R. H. Hamilton and A. J. Eastcott.
St. Gall—Vice-Consul, E. A. Steiger-Züst.
St. Moritz—Cons., Dr. Frank Holland.
Berne, transit, 22 hours.

* Decrease due to change in accountancy methods, the posts and telegraphs, &c., being now stated in *net* figures instead of *gross*, as formerly.

TRIPOLI (Italian Colony).

This Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, was occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarifiks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 410,000 square miles, with a population of over 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees are being formed in the neighbourhood of Cyrene and Apollonia (Marsa Susa). The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 40,000.
Consul-Gen., J. Bowring Spence £800
Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight .....£350 to 450
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi .....
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate.....
Benghazi—Consul, Alfred Dickson ...£600 to 700

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Mehmed V., *b.* 3 Nov., 1844; *proclaimed* 27 April, 1909.
Heir Apparent, Youssouf Izzedin, *b.* 1857.
Prime Minister (*Grand Vizier*), Prince Said Halim Pasha.
Foreign Affairs, Halil Bey.
Interior, Talaat Bey.
Finance, Rifaat Bey.
Justice, Ibrahim Bey.
Public Instruction, Shukri Bey.
Marine and Public Works, Djemal Pasha.
War, Enver Pasha.

Commerce, Batzaria Effendi.
Pious Foundations (*Evkafs*), Hairi Bey.
President of Council of State, Halil Bey.

Police, Azmi Bey.
Director Gen. of Customs, Sirri Bey.

Turkish Ambassador to Germany, Mahmoud Muktar Pasha; *Austria-H.*, Hilami Pasha; *U.S.A.*, Zia Pasha.

	Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population.
Turkey in Europe	12,000	2,755,000
Turkey in Asia :—		
Anatolia	193,800	9,175,000
Armenia and Kurdistan	72,600	2,500,000
Mesopotamia and Syria	244,460	4,650,000
Turkish Arabia	172,000	1,100,000
Turkey in Africa :—		
Egypt	363,181	11,400,000
Total	1,058,041	31,580,000

Of the above totals only 700,000 square miles (with a population of 21,000,000) are directly under Turkish government.

Until the disastrous war of 1912–3 with the States of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro) the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria). Under the Treaty of London (30 May, 1913) the north-west portion of Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, in the Ægean, to Midia, in the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated to the Bulgarians after a prolonged siege. During the second Balkan War (Bulgaria against the other members of the Balkan States) Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and reoccupied Adrianople, thus recovering a considerable portion of the vilayet of that name. In 1911–12 Turkey lost the remaining portion of her African possessions through the occupation by Italy of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which were ceded under the Treaty of Ouchy (1912). Turkey joined forces with the Austro-Germans in November, 1914, and has attacked Russia and invaded Egyptian territory. Her doom as a European Power is now, in every probability, sealed.

EUROPEAN TURKEY consists of the Vilayets, or Provinces, of Adrianople and Constantinople, with the Mutessarifat of Chatalja, and is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the Dardanelles (Hellespont) —about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the only political neighbour being Bulgaria, on the north-west. The principal towns of European Turkey are Constantinople, the capital, with a population of about 1,200,000, and Adrianople (100,000).

TURKEY IN ASIA comprises Anatolia, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Turkish Arabia :—

Anatolia, which is practically identical with Asia Minor, consists of the Vilayets of Adana, Angora, Archipelago, Broussa, Castamuni, Konia, Sivas, Smyrna, and Trebizond, with the Mutessarifats of Bigha (Dardanelles) and Ismid. Of the total population (9,175,000) about 5,000,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, over 4,000,000 are Muhammadans, and the remainder principally Jews. The Archipelago Vilayet of Anatolia formerly comprised a number of islands with a total area of close on 3,000 square miles, and other islands were under Turkish suzerainty. In 1911–12 Italy occupied Rhodes, with the neighboring islands, and is to remain in possession until the Ottoman forces are removed from Tripoli; while in 1912–13 almost all the remaining islands of the vilayet, and Crete and Samos, were obtained by Greece. *Cyprus* (*see* p. 641) has been administered by Great Britain since 1878, and was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914.

Armenia comprises the vilayets of Bitlis, Erzeroum, and Mamuret el Aziz, and *Kurdistan* those of Diarbekir and Van. Of the population (2,500,000) about 650,000 are Armenian Christians (the massacres of 1915 have, however, resulted in their practical extermination), 250,000 other Christians, and 1,600,000 Muhammadans. *Mesopotamia* (the land of the Tigris and Euphrates) includes the vilayets of Bagdad, Basra, and Mosul, and part of the vilayet of Zor. South of the city of Bagdad is Kerbela, the sacred centre of the Shiite Muhammadans.

Syria includes the vilayets of Aleppo, Beyrout, and Syria, and part of the vilayet of Zor, with the Mutessarifliks of Jerusalem and Lebanon. The Biblical district of *Palestine* now forms the Mutessarifliks of Jerusalem (El Kuds), Lebanon, Acre, and Nablus. The total area of this cradle of Christianity is about 11,000 square miles, its present population being about 700,000, of whom 150,000 are Jews, and the remaining principally Muhammadans.

The principal towns of Asiatic Turkey are Smyrna (260,000), Bagdad (150,000), Damascus (150,000), Aleppo (125,000), Beyrout (120,000), Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), and Broussa (80,000).

Defence.—Active Army, 3 or 4 yrs.; Active Reserve, 6 or 5 yrs.; 1 trg. of 6 wks.; *then*, Redif (*Landwehr*), 9 yrs.; 2 trgs., each 1 mo.; *then* Mustafiz (*Landsturm*), 2 yrs.; no trg. *Peace Establishment* (before war of 1912), abt. 220,000; *War Strength* (1913–14), *European and Anatolian Ordus*, abt. 180,000. *First Line*, 120,000. *Second Line: Hedjaz and Yemen*, 20,000. (In field in Thrace, Macedonia, and Albania, Dec., 1912, abt. 350,000 *First and Second Line* troops). Abt. £8,000,000 (1912). In 1910 the Navy consisted of 3 battleships (2 bought from Germany), 2 protected cruisers, 3 torpedo gunboats, 8 t.b.d. (4 bought from Germany), and about 14 torpedo-boats, manned by a total peace force of about 15,000 men. A 23,000-ton battleship building in England for the Turkish Fleet, at the outbreak of war, was acquired by Great Britain. Besides this, there is the Makhsussa Fleet of about 75 steamers of various sorts, worked by the Government and available as transports, storeships, and coast guard cruisers.

Communications.—In 1912 there were 4,230 miles of railway open, 1,230 miles in European and 3,000 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Of this total 1,000 miles (Hejaz line) are owned and worked by the Ottoman Government and 3,230 by foreign concessionaires (French 1,080, German 1,030, Austro-German 800, British 320). In 1912 there were 912 post offices, and 29,500 miles of telegraph line. Telephones have been installed in certain towns since the revolution of 1908–9. The sea-going mercantile marine of Turkey consisted in 1913 of 135 steam vessels (62,215 tons) and 137 sailing vessels (45,450 tons). In 1913 vessels of 17,397,888 tons entered Constantinople.

Estimated Revenue (1912–1913) ...	*£T28,665,992
Estimated Expenditure ,, ...	34,553,000
Turkish Debt (1912)	128,420,000

	1908.	1909.
Total Imports	£T25,100,000	£T22,230,000
Total Exports	21,315,000	26,100,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures. 1914, £5,920,565 :—

Coal and Coke	£361,207	Metals & manuf.	£273,660
Cotton Yarn	271 558	Woollen Yarn	83,435
,, manuf.....	3,406,529	Woollens & manuf.	391,807
Machinery	281,882		

Turkish exports to U.K., 1914, £4,228,533 :—

Corn, Grain, &c...	£376,890	Figs	£174,537
Drugs	382,170	Seeds.....	149,556
Raisins.....	523,280	Tobacco	455,038
Oil, Olive.....	144,764	Wool & manuf. ..	683,909

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1913), *circ.* 1,200,000.

URUGUAY.

President (1915), Dr. Feliciano Viera.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel Otero.
Interior, Dr. Baltasar Brum.
War and Marine, Señor Joaquin Sanchez.
Public Works, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.
Finance, Pedro Cosio.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. R. Espalter.
Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Frederico R. Vidiella.
Legation, 1 Charing Cross, S.W.
Chargé d'Affaires, P. Requena Bermudez.
Consul-Gen., José Barboza Terra, 188 Arundel Street, W.C.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30° –35° S. and long. 53° 25′–57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,210 square miles, and a population of 1,094,688, of whom about 2,000 are British born. The Republic consists mainly of undulating grassy plains, there being no heights above 2,000 ft. The principal river is the Uruguay and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (9,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (26,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are almost entirely animal and agricultural products, and include wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow and jerked beef, and wheat and maize; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, and bloodstock. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,570 miles of railway open (1913), all in British hands, and 4,850 miles of telegraph in 1913, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 117,660,838 letters and packets.

	1912–13.	1914 15.
Revenue (Estimate) ...	$35,122,171	$31,457,700
Expenditure	35,133,171	31,153,714

	1912.	1913.
Total Debt.....	$133,295,145	$136,298,858
Total Imports	49,380,000	50,500,000
Total Exports	48,748,000	60,000,000

	1913.	1914.
Imports from U.K.....	£3,012,018	£1,725,638
Exports to U.K.	2,748,810	3,803,959

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1913), 359,526.

* £T = 18*s.*

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, A. Mitchell Innes £2,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. L. D. Boyle, R.N. .....
Chaplain, Rev. C. K. Blount, M.A. .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Monte Video—V.-C., H. C. Ricardo £450 to £550
(*Do.*) Maj. De S. Dobree, R.M.A. 600
(*Do.*) C. E. R. Rowland .....
Fray Bentos—V.-Consul, ...
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett
Paysandu—V.-Consul, G. D. H. Ferguson
Salto—Vice-Consul, J. J. Armstrong .....
Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 21 days.

VENEZUELA, Republic of.

President (Provisional) (1915–1922), V. Marquez Bustillos.
Foreign Affairs, Ignacio Andrade.
Interior, P. M. Arcaya.
Finance, Roman Cardenas.
War and Marine, M. V. Castro Zavala.
Instruction, F. Guevara Rojas.
Public Works, S. Velez.
Development, S. Fontiveros.

Minister to Gt. Britain, J. T. Cardenas.
Consul, London, Paulo Heyden.
Consul-General, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′–73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1891 gave the population as 2,323,527; it was estimated to be 2,796,448 at 31 July, 1914. The principal imports are cotton prints and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K. The principal articles of export are coffee (£2,957,613 in 1913–14); cacao (£903,136 in 1913–14); balata gum, goatskins, asphalte, and hides. The U.S. is the principal customer.

	1912-13.	1913–14.
Budget.....	Bs.52,500,000	Bs.51,809,500
Debt (30 June, 1911)	£7,192,561	£6,782,970
Total Imports	4,037,850	3,489,548
Total Exports	5,905,000	*5,401,697
Imports from U.K.	863,170	583,547
Exports to U.K. ...	378,570	219,668

CAPITAL, Caracas. Estimated population, 100,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. £2,000
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. Canon Trotter, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Vice-Consul, T. Ifor Rees £300 to £500
Carupano—Cons. Agent, A. Francischi.
La Guayra—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. Coates Cole.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Cons., P. Ramirez Tirado.
Ciudad Bolivar—Cons., R. C. Hart.
Guiria—Vice-Consul, E. J. Permuy.
San Felix—Cons. Agt., E. Mathison.

Caracas, 4,760 miles; transit from London, *vid* Trinidad, about 21 days.

* March, 1915.

Geographical Progress and Territorial Changes, 1914–15.

In spite of the war, geographical work of some value has been done during the past year, not only on the part of neutrals, but also to some extent of belligerent countries. The following are some of the items most worthy of being placed on record. Territorial changes cannot, of course, be spoken of except in the few cases where they concern neutrals only.

Asia.—Once more the principal achievements in Asia must be credited to Sir Aurel Stein, who has added much to his previous record. During the summer of 1914 he and the Indian surveyors with him were busy in the Chinese province of Kansu, the Gobi Desert, and the Nanshan range, and new light was thrown on the ancient Chinese border defences and lines of communication in this region. While returning to Turkestan they continued their surveys in the Tien Shan range and Dzungaria, and, after taking up winter quarters in the Turfan oasis, in various directions from that centre also. The survey parties carried their triangulation through the Kuruk Tag or "Dry Mountains" to the Kuen Lun range in the south, afterwards linking it with the Tien Shan in the north, which was thus connected with the Indian triangulation system. All eventually made their way back by various routes to Kashgar, whence Sir Aurel started in July, 1915, with permission from the Russian authorities, for further work in the Pamirs and the mountainous tract north of the Oxus. He proposed to spend the winter in Seistan on the eastern borders of Persia.

The Italian expedition under Cavaliere de Filippi completed its extensive programme of scientific work in the Karakoram Himalayas before the end of 1914, the survey parties executing a survey of the whole upper basin of the Yarkand River, whence the expedition proceeded *vid* Yarkand to Kashgar and eventually to Tashkent, making gravity and other physical observations at each place, and so linking up the Russian and Indian systems. The leader visited England early in June, and gave a graphic account of the work of the expedition before the Royal Geographical Society.

A French expedition to Western China under the Comte de Voisins, Dr. Segalen, and Capt. Lartigue, was able to carry out some archæological and survey work on the borders of Sechuen and Yunnan before being stopped by the war.

Africa.—Dr. Cuthbert Christy, who for three years had been engaged in zoological collecting on behalf of the Belgian Congo Museum in the great forests of the north-eastern part of the Congo basin, reached Khartum on the completion of his work early in 1915. During journeys in many parts of the forest region, and also in the more open country to the north, he had made large collections of the fauna, including specimens of some of the rarest species. With the aid of the pygmy dwellers in the forest he achieved the rare feat of obtaining two specimens of the elusive okapi.

America.—Information on several important pieces of exploration and survey work in Canada has come to hand since our last summary. During expeditions extending over three successive seasons, Mr. R. J. Flaherty explored the eastern parts of Hudson Bay, and was eventually rewarded by the discovery of a chain of islands running parallel with the eastern coast of the bay, of which he had previously obtained some intelligence. The discovery was made during the last expedition (1913–14), for which a schooner was specially purchased and refitted. The winter was spent on the south coast of Baffin Land, and the search for the islands began in 1914. Their position corresponds in part with that of the small Belcher Islands of the Admiralty chart, and it seems probable that they were the islands sighted and mapped by Hudson in his fatal voyage of 1610, but not visited since. Their area is estimated at 4,000 square miles. Hydrographic work was also carried out in the bay in 1914 by a Government party under Mr. Anderson in the specially constructed survey vessel *Acadia*.

In the Canadian Rocky Mountains important work has been done in the hitherto almost unknown area north of Mount Robson, where a fine snowy peak had been for some time reported to exist. An American zoologist, Mr. S. P. Fay, carried his explorations very near this mountain (which he has tentatively named Mount Alexander) in 1912 and 1914, and in the latter year its lower slopes were ascended by a lady mountaineer, Miss M. L. Jobe, who has returned to the attack in 1915. Further north, surveys were carried out in 1913 and 1914 on behalf of the Canadian Survey Department, both east and west of the main range, by parties under Messrs. Swannell and Milligan, who explored a considerable area bordering on the Peace River and its tributary, the Finlay.

The important work of the United States Geological Survey in Alaska continues to be prosecuted with energy, no fewer than twelve parties being sent out in 1915 for the study of the topography, geology, and economic resources of various parts of the territory.

From South America it is reported that the Brazilian, Colonel Rondon, with whom Mr. Roosevelt made his journey down the "River of Doubt" (now known officially as the Rio Theodoro), has completed his task of linking the south-eastern provinces of Brazil by telegraph and road with the Madeira and Amazon across Matto Grosso. Further explorations of the rivers of this region have been undertaken under his orders by Lieut. Marques de Souza. Prof. Hiram Bingham has returned from his fifth expedition to Peru for geographical and archæological research.

The long-debated question of the boundary between Costa Rica and Colombia was finally settled in 1914 by the award of the arbitrator, Chief Justice White of the United States, after a thorough survey of the ground had been made by a mixed commission. The chief modification as compared with the award of President Loubet in 1900 is said to be the choice of the southern instead of the northern watershed of the Rio Sixola. Among the South American boundaries still unsettled is that between Bolivia and Paraguay, all negotiations with a view to an understanding on the subject having so far had no definite result, though in 1913 a protocol was signed affirming the necessity of a treaty of delimitation between the two countries.

Australasia.—The Fly River in New Guinea was ascended in 1914 almost to its source by a party headed by Sir Rupert Clark, Sir William Macgregor's turning-point having been passed, however, by a short distance only. Mount Donaldson, 2,200 feet high, was ascended. In

the Dutch part of the island exploration of the Great Mamberamo River and its branches has been continued, an expedition under Capt. Oppermann examining the main headstream from the east (known to the Dutch as Idenburg River), while another under Lieut. Stroeve explored a western branch (named the Rouffaer), and pushed on across a difficult country to the coast of Geelvink Bay. Lieut. Stroeve was unfortunately killed in an encounter with natives.

The name "Southern Ocean," recommended by the British Admiralty as the designation for the vast expanse of water lying between the Antarctic Continent and the southern parts of South America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, has been formally adopted by the Governments of the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

The United States magnetic research vessel *Carnegie* has started on a new voyage in the waters of the Southern Hemisphere, to occupy two or three years.

Polar Regions.—The Canadian and American Arctic expeditions of Mr. Stefánsson and Prof. Macmillan have both achieved results of interest in the area north of America, if not quite to the extent that had been hoped. At the end of 1914 grave anxiety was felt for the safety of Mr. Stefánsson, who, with two companions, had gone north over the ice of the Beaufort Sea early in the year, and had not since been heard of. Only in September, 1915, was the anxiety allayed by his safe return. In 1914 he had made an adventurous journey, much hindered by "leads," thin ice, and contrary currents, but had finally struck the west coast of Banks Island, and after joining his supporting party in the *Mary Sachs* had established himself there for the winter. In 1915 he went north up the west coast of Banks Island and Prince Patrick Island, and discovered an extensive mountainous land to the north of the latter, tracing its coast for over 100 miles. The return was made by Melville Island and diagonally across Banks Island. After a short visit to the Canadian coast late in August he went north again, and has already begun a new journey of exploration to the north and north-west.

The first news for a year of Prof. Macmillan came about the end of 1914, to the effect that, leaving the winter quarters at Etah in February, and reaching the final starting-point at Cape Thomas Hubbard (Axel Heiberg Island) in March, the leader and Ensign F. Green had pushed north-west over the ice, with considerable difficulty and danger owing to thin ice, for 125 miles. Although for a time appearances of land were seen, on arrival at the position of Peary's supposed Crocker Land, they proved to have been fallacious, no trace of land being then visible. Cape Thomas Hubbard was reached once more, only just before the break-up of the ice, about the middle of May. The summer was spent in various researches, and it was planned to explore Grant Land and the islands further west in the spring of 1915.

North of the Old World, the most important achievement is the completion of the north-east passage—for the first time in an east to west direction—by the Russian ice-breakers under Capt. Vilkitski, who in his previous attempt had been stopped by ice near the northernmost point of Asia, but had been rewarded by the discovery of new land running north from that neighbourhood. During the new venture winter quarters were established in 1914 in about 100°E. (a new island having been discovered on the way), and the voyage completed in the summer of 1915. Unfortunately no success has attended the search for the lost Russian explorers, Russanof and Brussilof, Captain Sverdrup, who undertook the search on behalf of the Russian Government, having returned in 1915, after wintering in about 92° E., without having met with a trace of the missing parties.

In the Antarctic, the chief events needing mention are the final start southward of Sir E. Shackleton by way of the Weddell Sea, and of the auxiliary expedition from Hobart to the Ross Sea under Lieut. McIntosh. In his last message, sent from S. Georgia in January, 1915, Sir Ernest reported that his plans had been affected by the unfavourable state of the ice, and that there was little prospect of starting on the sledge expedition across the Antarctic Continent for another year. All the members of Sir Douglas Mawson's arduous expedition to the Antarctic Continent south of Australasia received from the King the well-deserved honour of the Polar Medal in February, 1915.

A tragic event, indirectly connected with this expedition, was the loss with all hands of the Australian Fisheries Investigation steamer *Endeavour* (Capt. G. W. C. Pim), which left Melbourne in November, 1914, to take relief to the meteorological observers left at Macquarie Island by Sir Douglas Mawson. The vessel started on her return voyage on December 3, having on board Mr. Dannivig, Director of Fisheries to the Commonwealth Government, and his staff, but was not afterwards heard of.

General.—A useful contribution to geography has been the compilation at the Royal Geographical Society, on behalf of the War Office, of a map of Europe and adjacent parts of Asia and Africa on the millionth scale. Many of the sheets are already on sale to the public.

EDWARD HEAWOOD.

The Visible Horizon.

The limit of vision at any given point varies with the height at which the spectator is placed. The greatest distance at which an object at sea-level (or on the surface of a plain) can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is 2¼ miles, and at 10 feet the distance is increased to 4 miles; at 20 feet to 5¼ miles. The radius of vision does not increase in the same proportion as the height, the increase between the visibility at 5 feet and 6 feet being half a mile, but between 19 and 20 feet only one-sixth of a mile. The following table shows the *approximate* range of vision at different heights:—

At a height of	5	feet	the radius is about	2¼	miles
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	,,	4	,,
,,	,,	20	,,	,,	,,	5½	,,
,,	,,	50	,,	,,	,,	8½	,,
,,	,,	100	,,	,,	,,	12¼	,,
,,	,,	500	,,	,,	,,	27½	,,
,,	,,	1000	,,	,,	,,	38¾	,,
,,		2000	,,	,,	,,	54¾	,,
,,	,,	3000	,,	,,	,,	67	,,
,,	,,	4000	,,	,,	,,	77½	,,
,,	,,	5000	,,	,,	,,	86½	,,
,,	,,	5280	feet (1 mile)		,,	89	,,

Objects which are themselves raised above the level are visible at proportionately increased distances, according to the height at which they stand.

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1914–1915.

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster and South Kensington)—barometer above Mean Sea Level, 70 feet.

Months.	Temperature.		Rainfall.			Pressure.		Wind.	Sunshine.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Prevalent Direction	Percentage
	°	°		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1914 November..	46·7	2·9 above	17	3·18	0·83 above	29·82	0·06 below	SW	20
,, December..	43·3	3·6 ,,	22	5·86	3·88 ,,	29·55	0·33 ,,	SW & W	15
1915 January ...	—	—	19	3·95	2·13 ,,	29·56	0·39 ,,	SW & W	12
,, February...	—	—	20	3·23	1·64 ,,	29·57	0·36 ,,	SW & S	22
,, March	42·7	0·2 below	11	0·56	0·98 below	29·93	0·07 above	NE & W	19
,, April.....	48·0	0·1 above	8	1·15	0·50 ,,	30·00	0·15 ,,	SW & N	38
,, May	55·1	1·7 ,,	8	3·60	1·92 above	29·95	0·02 ,,	NE & E	46
,, June	60·1	0·2 ,,	4	0·74	1·47 below	29·96	0·03 ,,	E & NE	43
,, July	61·5	2·4 below	13	4·08	1·70 above	29·84	0·07 below	SW & W	38
,, August.....	62·7	0·3 above	15	3·19	0·80 ,,	29·94	0·04 above	SW	34
,, September.	59·1	1·2 ,,	5	2·12	0·06 ,,	29·94	0·01 ,,	SW & E	47
,, October.....	51·2	2·0 ,,	12	2·03	0·70 below	29·97	0·12 ,,	E	49

The Year's Weather (British Isles), 1914–1915.

1 NOVEMBER, 1914, TO 31 OCTOBER, 1915.

(1914) *November* was wet and rather rough. The most stormy period was from the 10th–16th. The highest gust-velocity was 81 miles per hour at Quilty on the 13th. From the 17th–24th it was cold but quiet. Temperature was above the average in most parts, and readings of 60° or above were recorded at many stations. The highest of the maxima was 63° at Killarney and at Guernsey. There was a cold spell about the middle of the month, when minima below 20° were recorded, the lowest being 12° at Braemar on the 18th. In the English Channel the lowest reading was 33°. Rainfall was, on the whole, in excess, in Scotland north and east by as much as 50 per cent. Falls of upwards of an inch in 24 hours were not very numerous, but on the 29th some very large amounts were recorded—3·17 in. at Princetown and 4·13 in. at Pen-y-gwryd. At Salisbury the total for the month was 7·4 in., and at Ambleside 16 in. Heavy snow was experienced about the 15th. Bright sunshine was above the average generally. The sunniest station was Worthing, with a daily average of 3½ hours. At Fort Augustus the daily average was less than ¾ hour. Aurora was observed at Aberdeen on the 11th.

December was windy and very wet. At Falmouth there were gales on 17 days. The highest gust-velocities recorded were 92 miles per hour at Quilty and 90 miles at Falmouth, both on the 4th. Temperature was above the average until the 18th, but between the 21st–25th there was severe frost, with minima down to 13° in Shropshire and to 7° at Braemar. On the 23rd–24th the temperature in many places remained below the freezing point all day. For the whole month the temperature over England was above normal, but in Scotland and Ireland it was below it. Rainfall was in excess in all districts, and at many stations the amounts collected constituted a record. Thus at Kew the amount, 6·37 in., was the highest for 59 years, and at Greenwich 5·96 in. was the highest December total for 100 years. Along the south coast of England the amounts were more than three times, and at Hawarden Bridge more than four times the average. Snow fell at times, but as a rule quickly disappeared. Towards the end of the month the Thames valley was extensively flooded. Sunshine was slightly in excess generally, but in England east and south-east there was a deficiency. Aurora was seen at Newton Rigg on the 26th. Thick fog was experienced in many places on the 24th.

(1915) *January* was windy and wet. The highest gust-velocity was 83 miles per hour at Falmouth on the 1st. On the 15th there was a gust of 78 miles at Quilty. Temperature for the first fortnight was mild, but later on it became cold, and for the week ended the 30th it was 7° colder than during that ended the 16th. The lowest reading was 13° at Braemar on the 10th, and at Matfield, Kent, on the 23rd. Rainfall was in excess generally, but in parts of Scotland and Ireland there was a deficiency. At Waterford the amount collected was less than half the average, while at various places in England, chiefly in the north and east, it was more than double the usual amount. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was 2·8 in. at Pen-y-gwryd on the 10th. The floods in the Thames valley were the highest since 1894. Sunshine was in defect in the eastern districts, but was more than usual in the extreme north and in the west. The sunniest station was Seskin, Carrick-on-Suir, with a daily average of nearly 3 hours. Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle on the 13th. Fog was occasionally reported, but was at no time very widespread.

February was very wet and stormy. At Falmouth high winds or gales were reported on 22 days. The strongest winds were on the 13th, when gusts of 78 miles per hour were experienced at Falmouth and Scilly. The mean temperature differed little from the normal. Severe frosts were rare, and at four stations the temperature did not fall to freezing point. The highest readings were 58° at Glasnevin and 56° at Inverness and other places, on the 3rd. The lowest reading was 11° at Kingussie and Wolfelee on the 24th. On the 25th Marlborough reported 15°. At no station in the United Kingdom was the daily maximum below 32°. Rainfall was again greatly above the average, and large areas

in southern England became flooded. Over England and Wales as a whole the rainfall was nearly twice as much as usual. At Dartmoor the total fall for the month was 16·9 in., the amount on the 16th being 3·9 in. There was not much snow. Sunshine was in excess except in the north-east and east of Great Britain. Worthing reported a daily average of over 3¾ hours, and Jersey nearly 4 hours. Fog was not very prevalent. Aurora was seen in Scotland on the 8th and 22nd.

March was quiet, cool, and dry. Gusts of wind of 67 miles per hour were recorded at Southport on the 1st and at Dover on the 19th, but gales were neither frequent nor widespread. Temperature, though below the average, on the whole was slightly in excess in the eastern districts. Maxima of 60° and upwards were reported from nearly all parts. The highest of the maxima were 65° in Scotland E. on the 14th, and at Matlock on the 24th. Severe frosts were experienced at times, and on the 20th at Balmoral the minimum was 11°, and at Wellington on the 28th 14°. Rainfall was less than the average in all districts, the defect being greatest in Ireland S., where it was only one-third of the usual amount. At Foynes, co. Limerick, the amount collected, 0·5 in., was less than one-sixth of the average. Bright sunshine was, on the whole, less than normal, and varied from 2·7 hours per day in Scotland N. to 4·2 hours per day in Scotland W. England S.E., usually one of the sunniest districts, had 3·2 hours per day. Perth was the sunniest station, with a daily average of 4·8 hours. Aurora was seen on the 7th and 8th. Fog was not very common.

April was dry, especially in the south. The winds as a rule were not high, but on the 8th–9th there was a westerly gale with gust-velocities up to 69 miles per hour. Temperature on the whole was slightly in excess of the normal. On the 13th the maximum at many stations did not exceed 45°, but from the 16th onwards readings of 60° were frequently observed, and during the last week maxima of 70° or upwards were recorded in nearly all districts. The highest reading was 74° at Woking on the 30th. In Guernsey, however, the highest reading was only 62°. The lowest of the minima was 21° at Leadhills (co. Lanark) on the 8th. Rainfall was in defect except in Scotland N. and W., and England N.W. At many stations in England the total for the month was less than half the average, and at some only one-third. Sunshine on the whole was not far from normal. The sunniest station was Dover, with a daily average of 6·8 hours. In the Shetlands the daily average was only 2·8 hours. Fog was rather common in the south and west at first, and a brownish haze was noted at Southport all through the month. Aurora was seen in Scotland on four days.

May was very dry in places, and with much easterly wind. Gales were rare; the strongest gust registered was 65 miles per hour at Falmouth on the 3rd. Temperature was below normal in most districts, but in the south it was a little warmer than usual. The highest readings were 82° at Camden Square, London, on the 26th, and 80° at Gordon Castle and Fort William on the 24th. Frost was experienced in all districts except the English Channel. The lowest reading reported was 20° at Braemar on the 14th. Over England the minimum was 22° at Garforth on the 3rd. Rainfall was much below the normal in Scotland and Ireland, but over England as a whole it was in excess, owing mainly to heavy falls on the 12th–13th and 17th. Snow was observed at Kentchurch, Hereford, on the 13th. The number of wet days was, however, small generally. At Southend the total fall was twice the average, but the rainy days were only five. The heaviest daily fall was 2·2 in. at Matfield. Sunshine was abundant except on the S.W. coasts. The sunniest stations were Castlebay, Hebrides, with a daily average of 9¾ hours, and Blackpool, 8½ hours. Much fog was observed, especially in the west and south-west.

June was very dry, with much easterly wind. There were no strong gales, the maximum gust-velocity being 49 miles per hour at Scilly on the 14th. Temperature was not far from the normal. Some very high maxima were, however, recorded between the 4th and 10th, when many stations reported readings of 85° and upwards, the highest being 90° at Cromer and Norwich on the 8th. During the latter part of the month the temperature was, as a rule, low for the time of year. The minima fell below freezing point in most districts, the lowest readings beings 28° at Garforth and 27° at Braemar on the 18th. Rainfall was greatly in defect in all parts. Some heavy falls were recorded, mostly in the west and north, but at only a few places was the total for the month as much as usual. The drought which began in the latter part of May continued, and at some stations there was no rain for periods up to 39 days. At Dover the total for the month was less than one-seventh the average. At many places the month was the driest June since 1889. Sunshine varied a good deal, but on the whole was in excess. In Scotland N. the duration was nearly 2 hours a day above normal, but in the English Channel it was 2¾ hours less. The sunniest stations were Blackpool and Leamington, with a daily average of 8½ hours. Fog was common in the west and south-west. Thunderstorms were general during the last week.

July was cool, with frequent thunderstorms. The highest wind-velocity was 60 miles per hour in gusts at Shoeburyness and Falmouth on the 7th. A widespread gale occurred on the 16th–17th, with excessive rain, but the maximum wind-force did not exceed 58 miles per hour. Temperature was below the normal. The highest reading was 87° at Greenwich on the 4th, but over a large part of the country the temperature did not touch 80°, and about the middle of the month there were several days when it did not reach 65°. The lowest minimum was 34°. In the English Channel the lowest reading was 50°. Rainfall was above normal in all districts, and several stations in the Midland Counties had more than twice as much as usual. Sunshine was less than normal except in Scotland W. and the English Channel. The sunniest station was Guernsey, with a daily average of 9 hours. Fog was general on the coast on the 2nd, 3rd and 22nd.

August was rainy at first, then cool and dry. There was little strong wind, and the highest velocity reported was 47 miles per hour at Dover on the 2nd. Temperature on the whole was slightly above normal. In England S.E. and the English Channel it was a little below. The highest reading was 79° at Raunds (Northants) on the 10th, and the lowest was 30° at Braemar and West Linton on the 21st. Rainfall for the month was below the average, except in England E., where it was slightly in excess. The deficiency varied from 0·08 in. in England N.W. to 2·28 in.

in Scotland W. At many stations the total was less than half the average. Some heavy falls were, however, reported, amongst them being 1·76 in. in one hour at Biggar (Peebleshire) on the 2nd, and 1·48 in. in 40 minutes at Warlingham (Surrey) on the 17th. Sunshine on the whole was below the average, but at many southern stations it was in excess. At Deerness (Orkney) the daily defect was nearly 2½ hours. The sunniest station was Guernsey, with a daily average of 8¼ hours. Fog was reported on several occasions during the first half of the month. Thunderstorms were unusually numerous. Aurora was seen in Stornoway on the 8th.

September was sunny and mild and, in most places, very dry. There was but little strong wind, and the maximum gust-velocity reported was only 51 miles per hour at Dover on the 29th. Temperature was above the average in all districts except England S.E. The highest reading, 80°, was recorded on the 17th at Camden Square, Tottenham, and Raunds. The week September 12th–18th was, in England and Ireland, warmer than any week in the previous July. There were cold spells, however, and readings of 32° or less were recorded in nearly all parts of the country, the lowest being 24° at Kilmarnock on the 29th and at Wellington on the 30th. Rainfall was less than the average over the country generally, but in the north-east of Scotland it was greatly in excess. In Scotland W. the total fall was only one-third of the average, and at some places in Lancashire it was less than one-sixth of the normal. On the Moray Firth, on the other hand, the rainfall was the greatest for many years, and very serious floods were caused. Sunshine was in excess in all parts, the percentage varying from 32 in Scotland N. to 55 in the English Channel. Fog was rather frequent on the western coasts from the 7th–24th. Aurora was seen on the 30th.

October was at first very cold and dry; the middle weeks were warm and very dry, but towards the close of the month it became cold and wet. There were no widespread gales, and the highest gust-velocity was 63 miles per hour at Aberdeen on the 28th. Temperature varied greatly, but the mean for the month was, in most districts, not far from the normal. The highest reading was 68°, which was observed in London and other places on the 12th, while the lowest reading was 21° at West Linton on the 30th. In Guernsey the lowest reading was 41°. Rainfall was in defect in all districts except England S.W. and Ireland S. There were heavy falls about the 7th and after the 20th, but the middle of the month was very dry in most places. The largest daily fall was 3·4 in. at Crathes on the 28th. At Glencarron the total for the month was less than one-fourth of the normal. Sunshine was in defect in all districts except Scotland N. and E. In Scotland N. the average daily duration was 3½ hours, while in the Midlands it was only 1½ hours. Fortrose was the sunniest station, with a daily average of 4·4 hours, while at Bolton (Lancs) the average was only 0·7 hour. Aurora was seen on the 14th, 15th, and 24th. Much fog was reported on the 29th and 30th, especially over the eastern half of the country.

THE YEAR'S WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

1 Nov., 1914, to 31 Oct., 1915.

(1914) *November* opened with good weather for field work, but later heavy rains came on, and then a spell of frost, which hindered farm work a good deal, especially in the northern districts. Good progress was, however, made on the whole, and by the end of the month about four-fifths of the area intended for wheat had been sown. This area showed an increase of 10 per cent. as compared with 1913. At the close of November the early sown wheat was strong and healthy and generally well forward; oats and beans, where above ground, were looking well; mangolds had practically all been lifted in good condition, and with a yield which, though still below the average, was better than in 1913. Little winter barley had, however, been sown. Roots generally were better in the western districts than on the eastern side.

The *Autumn* was warm, especially in the northern districts of England. Rainfall was considerably below the average, the defect being particularly marked in Scotland and Ireland. Sunshine, though not far from the normal on the whole, was above the average in the south-eastern and north-western districts of England, and slightly below the average in Ireland.

December was marked by heavy and continuous rains. As a result, field work was hindered, very little wheat could be sown, and the general position showed but little advance. At the end of December the crops as a rule looked well except on the heaviest lands, but late-sown wheat was not so flourishing as the early sown. Winter oats and beans were quite satisfactory. Seeds varied a good deal. In the eastern districts the fields were in many cases patchy, and some had to be ploughed up. On the western side the position was much better. Turnips and swedes were turning out fairly well, but the roots were small as a rule, and there were complaints of mildew. The wet weather was much against the flocks, but the ewes stood the trying conditions well, and lambing was fairly satisfactory. In Bedfordshire, however, the loss of both ewes and lambs was reported to be much above the average.

(1915) *January* opened with heavy rains, which stopped the work on the land, but operations were resumed in most parts during the drier weather of the last week. At the end of the month the winter-sown crops on the drier lands were looking well, but late-sown crops and crops on wet lands often appeared weak. The wet weather proved trying to the ewes, yet on the whole the lambing prospects were not far from the normal. Live stock generally had suffered from the rain, but in spite of this the cattle were, as a rule, healthy, and the outlook was satisfactory. The supply of keep was sufficient except in the eastern and south-eastern districts.

February was very wet and stormy, and in most parts of the country very little work could be done in the fields during the month. At the end of the month, however, in spite of the wet, the wheat on light soils, and where sown in good time, was looking well and healthy. Later sown wheat and that on heavy and low-lying ground had suffered, and in places was turning yellow. The spring sowing had scarcely begun. Oats and beans were looking well in all parts. Lambing was in full swing in the southern counties, but the condition of both ewes and lambs was not very satisfactory. In other districts the condition of the ewes was fairly good, and prospects were normal. Live stock had not made much progress.

The *Winter* was of average temperature over the country as a whole, but was rather warm in

the east and south-east of England, and cool in the south of Ireland. Rainfall was excessive generally, especially so in England, Ireland, and the English Channel. Sunshine was slightly below the normal, the defect being most marked in England East.

March was a dry, quiet month, and in consequence farmers in most parts of the country were able to make progress with work on the land. Towards the end of the month, however, there was cold weather, and sharp frosts again checked operations. Spring sowing was, as usual, more forward in the southern counties than further north, but in this respect the season was backward generally. Potato-planting was got on with in Lincoln and Norfolk, but as a rule little could be done in this respect. The fall of lambs was about the average, but the ewes were in poor condition, and in the northern districts there was considerable mortality both amongst ewes and lambs. At the end of the month some improvement in the health of the lambs was noted. The early sown wheat was looking well, as were also beans and oats. The later sown wheat was still in an unsatisfactory condition.

April, though unsettled at first, was dry for the most part, and farmers, therefore, were able to make good progress with their work on the land. The sowing of spring corn was got on with except on heavy lands, which proved too dry to work. Potato-planting got well advanced; the young plants made good progress, and by the end of the month the condition of farm work was about normal for the time of year. Seeds, however, were backward, and—like the pastures—were much in need of rain. Lambing on the whole had proved rather below the average, and live stock, while healthy, was rather backward in condition owing to the want of green food. Fruit trees were in good blossom, especially stone fruits, and the orchards appeared to have escaped serious injury from night frosts.

May was dry and cool, and in consequence, while outdoor work was got on with, the young plants did not make much progress. The area under barley was estimated at 6 per cent. less than in 1914, and that under oats at about 5 per cent. more. At the end of the month wheat generally was vigorous and healthy, though on some heavy lands it was rather discoloured. Barley and oats were backward, but peas and beans were looking well. Early potatoes were affected by frosts in some districts, but were mostly healthy. Nearly all the mangolds had been got in, but turnip-sowing was backward owing to the dry weather. Hops, though backward, promised well on the whole, and the fruit prospects were good. The pastures were in want of rain, but stock on the whole was doing well.

The *Spring* was of average temperature over all parts of the country. Rainfall was less than the normal generally, the defect being most marked in Ireland and in parts of Scotland. Sunshine was slightly above the average as a rule but in England N.W. it was decidedly in excess, while in the English Channel it was as decidedly deficient.

June was very dry till nearly the end of the month, when rains were general throughout the country. All the crops except wheat suffered from the drought, especially roots and pastures. Early potatoes suffered from frosts in the first part of the month, but the main crop escaped harm. In the north of England barley was a better crop than oats, but elsewhere there was not much difference. The hay harvest made good progress in the south, but the yield was 20 per cent. below average. Live stock did only fairly well. Hops were backward owing to the drought and to cold nights. Fruit blossom was abundant, but much fell prematurely. Expressing an average crop by 100, the prospect at the end of June is denoted as follows:—Wheat, 98; barley, 90; oats, 90; beans, 98; peas, 95; potatoes, 95; mangolds, 96; seeds hay, 89; meadow hay, 79; and hops, 86.

July was wet and cool, but the heavy rainfall was on the whole beneficial to the crops generally. Corn, roots, and pastures were all improved; on the other hand, a good deal of corn was laid by the storms, and meadow hay sustained damage. Potatoes, turnips, and swedes improved much during the month. The seeds hay was a light crop and was secured in good condition in most places, but the hay harvest as a whole was much protracted. Prospects for hops greatly deteriorated during June; cold nights hindered growth, and aphis were more troublesome than for thirty years past. Small fruits were about the average. By the end of the month pastures had improved, keep was plentiful in nearly all parts, and live stock was doing well.

August was unsettled at first, with frequent thunderstorms, but the latter half of the month was fine, and allowed of excellent progress in the harvest. At the end of the month the cutting of corn was general in all districts, but not much had been carried. The straw of both barley and oats was short. Beans suffered from blight during the month, and peas also deteriorated somewhat. Turnips and swedes were variable, but as a whole below normal. Hops improved during the month, especially in well-managed gardens where washing was continuous. All classes of stock did well, and by the end of the month the pastures were full of grass. The apple crop was a little below average, while pears were a little above, and plums much above normal. Expressing an average crop by 100, the condition at the end of August indicated probable yields as follows:—Wheat, 100; barley, 92; oats, 93; beans, 94; peas, 94; potatoes, 99; turnips and swedes, 92; mangolds, 98; and hops, 67.

The *Summer* temperature differed but little from the average except in the southern parts of England, where it was slightly cooler than usual. Rainfall over the whole country was a little below the normal, and sunshine was also somewhat deficient as compared with previous years.

September was very fine, and the cereal crops were all secured in good condition, though in hilly districts some corn was left outstanding. The fine weather arrested the progress of disease amongst the potatoes, but the roots were kept back by want of rain. Autumn cultivation was hindered in some parts by hard ground, and in other places by the late harvest; and by the end of the month very little wheat had been sown. The young seeds were, however, healthy, and though pastures were rather bare there was generally plenty of keep. Live stock did well.

October was favourable for work on the land, and the corn crops were, on the whole, secured in good condition. Wheat proved of good quality generally, and was the better crop. By the end of the month the bulk of the potatoes had been lifted, while the lifting of the mangolds was well advanced. Turnips and

swedes were still growing, and though small they were promising to be a sound crop. Seeds were looking well. In some parts a fair proportion of wheat had been sown, but in other places little had been done in this direction owing to the hardness of the ground. Live stock had done well, and there was still a fair amount of grass.

Storms and Floods in 1914–1915.

(1914) *December* 12. Land-slide on Panama Canal after heavy rains, stopping navigation. 18-24. Flood in Arizona, river 7 ft. above normal level. 28. Heavy gale on S.E. coast of England; much damage at Folkestone, Broadstairs, and other places; serious floods in Huntingdonshire and in the Thames valley.

(1915) *January* 1. Floods in Thames valley increasing, river risen 2 ft. in one week. 5. Flood at Salisbury; Cathedral flooded, for the first time in 60 years. 5 6. Very heavy rains at Pitoes, Brazil; 11 in. fell in 3 hours, and 5 in. on following day, causing serious land-slides, breaking water mains, and doing much damage. Wolf Rock Lighthouse relief delayed for five weeks owing to rough weather.

June 27. Storm in Midlands and South Wales, floods 7 ft. deep in places; much damage at Bristol. 30. Severe thunderstorms in Yorkshire, several deaths from lightning.

July 24. Thunderstorms with heavy rain and hail in London, Kent, and Essex; much damage done. Electric tramcar set on fire by lightning at Bedworth, Warwickshire. 27. Rainstorm in London, sewerman drowned in Kennington through sudden rush of water. 29. Snow fell at Kimberley, South Africa, to the great astonishment of natives.

August 3. Cloud-burst at Erie, Pennsylvania, 100 miles North of Pittsburg, followed by breaking of dams and inundation; water up to second story of houses, wreckage piled 15 ft. high; 2,000 persons rendered homeless, many deaths. Soldier killed by lightning at Ashford, Kent, while engaged in bayonet practice. Man killed by lightning at Chislehurst. 7. Heavy thunderstorms and rains; many parts of South London flooded, two sewermen drowned at Manchester, great damage to crops in Lincolnshire. 17. Terrific storm in Galveston, many lives lost and much damage done to property; Army transport ship *McClellan* left high and dry half a mile inland. Cyclone in Haiti, many lives lost.

September 24. Very severe floods in North-East Scotland; near Nairn the floods were the worst for 80 years.

October 1. Hurricane on Mississippi and Louisiana coasts; over 250 deaths, enormous damage.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636
Totley	Midland	3	950
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57
,, New	,,	3	57
,, Double Line	,,	3	60
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Disley	Midland	2	346
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1452
Catesby	Great Central	1	1237
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125
Vict. W'loo(L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Glenfarg	North British	1	759
Ouseburn	Great Northern	1	741
Merthyr	Great Western	1	735
Kilsby	North Western	1	666
Bleamoor	Midland	1	629
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605
Gildersome	L. & N. W.	1	571
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Merstham New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	255
Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Halton	G.W. & L. & N.W Jt.	1	160
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham Old	S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford	Som. & Dor. Jt.	1	69
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	24
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—In 1912, in England and Wales, these numbered 94, of which 40 occurred in London, and 44 in the Provinces. In 15 cases death was due to starvation alone or in combination with disease, exposure, or neglect, accelerated by want. Seven were in receipt of Old Age Pensions. Three had been in receipt of outdoor relief previously. Two refused poor relief, and two refused until too late. In 92 cases no application had been made for relief, or it was only sought for in a dying condition. No cases were in receipt of poor-law relief at time of death. In 3 cases indoor relief had been offered but not accepted.

Regulations respecting Passports.

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W." They must reach the Foreign Office before 4 p.m. on the day prior to that on which the Passport is to be issued.

2. The charge for a Passport is 5*s*. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of 10 and 4 *on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received*, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 5*s*. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of these Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required in certain cases; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Colonies, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British Subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, for delivery to the applicant. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2*s*.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outport, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

8. Travellers who intend to visit France, the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Rumania, Persia, Colombia, Hayti, Italy, Tripoli, Eritrea, or Serbia, in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *visés* either at the French Consulate-General, 18 Bedford Square, W.C., the Russian Consulate-General, 30 Bedford Square, W.C.; the Rumanian Consulate-General, 3 Mincing Lane, E.C.; the Persian Consulate-General, 82 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Colombian Consulate-General, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; the Italian Consulate-General (for Tripoli and Eritrea), 44 Finsbury Square, E.C., or the Serbian Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of those States in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country.

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5*s*. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

The Great War.

THE LAND OPERATIONS.

THE war, which few people doubted, in view of its intensity at the outset, would terminate within a twelvemonth, still drags on, and has indeed recently taken a new lease of life in the Balkans. Four nations are now leagued together as the Quadruple *Alliance*, while England, France, Russia and Italy are known as the Quadruple *Entente*—the latter being aided by Japan, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro. The western line of battle has been prolonged, and now extends from the North Sea to the Adriatic, excluding Switzerland. The eastern line has been thrown back from the Vistula in Poland to the Dwina, the Styr, and the Sereth in West Russia and East Galicia. A new theatre of war is defined by the railway route from Belgrade to the Bosporus, which passes through Serbia in its northern section; and the aim of the Austro-German forces is to dispossess the Serbians of this section and so link up Constantinople with Vienna and Berlin by railway. On the peninsula of Gallipoli an Anglo-British force has endeavoured to seize the forts which command the straits of the Dardanelles and so reopen communication by water with the Black Sea. Another theatre of operations is found in the region of the Caucasus, where Turks and Russians contend in Armenia. Further east an expedition from India is making its way up the Valley of the Euphrates, opposed by the Bagdad corps of Turks. Operations also take place in the vicinity of Aden. East Africa, Rhodesia, and the Cameroons are also scenes of a species of guerilla war. South-West Africa has, however, been wrested from Germany by Union troops led by General Botha.

The operations of war take place, too, on three planes—that is, on the surface of land and sea, in the air and under water. Every variety of climate and season, every species of terrain have been experienced by the troops engaged; great rivers have been crossed; the strongest fortresses have been attacked; glaciers in the Alps and rocky heights in Gallipoli have been scaled; armed steamers have fought on African lakes; and naval guns have contributed to the efforts of soldiers operating on the sea coast. The losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners have been on a scale commensurate with the enormous armies employed. It is officially stated that 25,000 British troops are in captivity, 150,829 have been killed in action or have died of wounds, and 317,465 have passed through the hospitals up to October 9 last. The Prussians have admitted a loss of over 2,000,000 men; the other belligerent Governments have not disclosed their lists of casualties. The French theatre of operations is deemed the decisive one. That is to say, success in this quarter would probably herald the termination of the war, whereas victory in other theatres would only tend to embitter and prolong the struggle in France, which remains the centre of disturbance. Fighting goes on continuously of a character similar to that employed in siege warfare. Yet there is no fortress and no siege, since no single objective can be selected on a front some 500 miles in length, the assault of which would involve the whole of the defending army, as in the case of a fortress. Neither can the garrisons of field fortifications be starved into surrender by investment, since the rear is open to both armies, and supplies and munitions of war pour in without intermission. The belligerents are only engaged at the outworks, and the citadel or base is in each case out of reach. Such a situation is quite without precedent, and it is caused primarily by the number of troops being sufficient to hold the line though insufficient for a general assault throughout its length. There can be little doubt that the armies of 1914 have been placed *hors de combat* long ago, but gaps in the original units have been filled up by fresh drafts, and new formations have been created out of material which makes up in determination what may be lacking in skill. These renovated and improvised divisions of all arms have called to their aid all the resources of mechanical science. High explosive in all its forms is hurled by guns of prodigious size and power, or by catapults, or thrown by hand; the bayonet and the dagger have been used in underground encounters in the dark, sappers and miners ply their dangerous trade as in the sieges of the 18th century, advances have been obstructed with miles of barbed wire, and the use of sharpshooters has been revived under the name of snipers. Aircraft has become part of the apparatus of artillery for observing the results of its fire, and in several theatres it has supplanted cavalry for reconnaissance work and raiding expeditions. The cavalry, finding its occupation gone, has accordingly learned to fight as infantry. The work of the military engineer has increased to such an extent that in our new armies battalions of pioneers have been formed to relieve the sappers of such work as road making and draining, excavating and water supply. The machine-gun, which was regarded as the weapon of opportunity—a pair being attached to each infantry battalion and cavalry regiment—is now elevated to a separate service called the Machine-gun Corps. These changes in tactical methods have had the curious result of withdrawing from the ranks of combatants a large number of men whose technical skill as mechanics became indispensable in the workshop. Every country that has taken up arms is now beginning to realise that its male population is being redistributed into fighting men and their immediate followers; hospital patients and their attendants; factory hands employed in turning out the great variety of articles embraced in the term "munitions of war," and transport workers. In

countries where compulsory and gratuitous national service has been the rule of life and the law of the land for several generations, it is comparatively easy to exact this form of tribute from all classes, but in England, which is unaccustomed to State interference with personal liberty and freedom of contract, many and grave difficulties have been experienced. The setting up of Munition Tribunals has checked the tendency to "strike," but under Lord Derby our system of voluntary enlistment is on its trial; for we are under the necessity of increasing our contributions in men, materials and money to the partnership called the Quadruple Entente. Though we went into this great adventure as a second we have now become a principal, and the war, so far as the British Empire is concerned, seems only at its beginning. For the chronology of the war and details of daily occurrences the reader is referred to the ample Diary on pages 464–474; the present writer being responsible only for the treatment of the operations from a military point of view. And in this task he is still faced with the difficulty that dispatches are published only by the British Government, and these are often many months in arrear. At the time of going to press last year Sir John French had only accounted for his proceedings down to the Battle of the Aisne, and, therefore, our story to-day must begin with the October movements. The Belgian army printed a report of its work down to the end of December, but the French, Russian and Italian armies, have done no more than issue daily bulletins recording activities at different points by anonymous forces under anonymous leaders, and apparently directed to objects of purely local importance. They cannot therefore be represented with the fulness that is their due owing to the larger scope of their operations. With these preliminary observations we resume the narrative from page 782 in our last issue.

The circumstances in which the main army of the Allies in the west, composed of French and British troops, was driven from the French frontier to the east of Paris by the German army, after the latter had mastered the Belgian fortresses on the Meuse and compelled the Belgian army to take refuge at Antwerp, have been already narrated. It was shown that the pursuit came suddenly to an end in the second week of September, that General Joffre's army counter-attacked, and that the German army in turn retreated, covered by its rearguard, as far as the high ground astride the Aisne. So far the masses of troops had advanced and retired through the north-eastern departments of France, but at the end of September the French General attempted to manœuvre against the enemy's right flank. The plan was evidently discovered in time by the enemy, who retorted with a similar movement against the French left; both sides meanwhile holding their original fronts with a screen of troops. This reciprocal movement continued until, in October, the British army had reached a position facing east in front of St. Omer, which Sir John French made his headquarters. The British were now encadred by their Allies, who prolonged the line northward as far as the coast and southward as far as Compiègne, from which point the French line took an easterly bearing to the Argonne, whence it bent again southwards along the crest of the Vosges. We may say at once that substantially the same line exists to-day, in spite of all that has been done on each side to push the other back. After the retreat from Antwerp the Belgian army found itself reduced to 82,000 effectives with only 48,000 rifles. The French reinforced King Albert with a brigade of marines, and assigned him the mission of holding the line of the Yser from the sea to Boesinghe (N.E. of Ypres). For the first time the three allied armies are to act in unison. The Belgian front measured 36 kilometres, but a natural obstacle to a hostile attack existed in the dykes, canals and rivers which intersect the country hereabouts. Six of these waterways unite at Nieuport, where locks confine the land-water and allow the sea-water to enter at high tide. The Belgian army was placed in position fronting east to defend this section as follows: 2nd Division to cover Nieuport, from the sea through Lombartzyde and St. Georges to Mannekensvere; 1st Division to prolong to the right (southwards) as far as Schoorbakke, with an advanced post at Schoore; 4th Division to prolong to the right through Keyem to Beerst; the French marines with two regiments and two groups of artillery (from the 3rd Division) to cover Dixmude and protect the railway, which at this point crosses the Yser; the 5th Division to be posted in the environs of Noordschote west of the Dixmude-Ypres road; the 6th Division to prolong to the right (southwards) as far as Boesinghe, where it would join hands with the French army; the remainder of the 3rd Division, two brigades, to form a reserve at Lampernisse, west of Dixmude; the 1st Cavalry Division to cover the right of the Belgian army and co-operate with the French cavalry in reconnoitring towards Roulers; the 2nd Cavalry Division to form a reserve for the left wing of the army between Nieuport and Furnes. On October 16 contact is gained with the enemy at St. Pierre Cappelle and in front of Dixmude, and next day hostile artillery opens fire near the coast at Slype. The 5th Division is now marched towards Lampernisse to replace the reserve division which is moved to Avecappelle (west of Pervyse), and the 6th Division detaches a brigade to Noordschote to replace the 5th Division. On October 18 battle opens with the usual outpost affairs. The British fleet co-operates by bombarding the Lombartzyde–Middelkerke road near the coast. The Belgian 1st and 4th Divisions yield Schoore and Keyem and Beerst. Now, the 6th Division is moved up to Lampernisse, its place being taken by French troops; the 3rd Division is moved to Wulpen on the Furnes–Nieuport road; the 5th Division is advanced to Oostkerke on the Dixmude–Furnes railway. Later, the 6th Division occupies Pervyse to support the 4th Division, the 5th Division advances and, crossing the river at Dixmude, attacks the enemy at Vladsloo, while the French marines attack Beerst. Both places are captured and held by the Belgians until the approach of the enemy's main body, and are then evacuated. On October 20 the Germans take Lombartzyde near the coast and a farm in front of Nieuport. It is now ascertained that the Germans have deployed seven divisions as follows: 4th Division (ersatz) before Nieuport; 3rd Corps (reserve) prolongs to the left (southwards) to Keyem; 22nd and 23rd Corps continue the line as far as the south of Dixmude. The French staff now undertake to relieve the Belgian army by French troops at St. Jacques Cappelle (S.W. of Dixmude), and so reduce the Belgian line of defence to 20 kilometres. German guns shell the roads behind

the Yser in order to prevent the movement forward of reserves. German infantry capture the bridge at Tervate and establish themselves on the left bank (west) of the river in front of Pervyse. On October 23 the French 42nd Division arrived at Nieuport to deliver a counter-attack, but the Germans, favoured by a bend in the river, press their advantage at Tervaete and seize the bridge at Schoorbakke. The defenders of Dixmude are worn out. Then the French 42nd Division is brought south in aid of the Belgian centre, which had been driven back to the river Beverdijk between the railway and the Yser. On October 25 the attacks weakened, but the enemy resisted a counter-attack on the part of the 5th Division and a French brigade at Stuyvekenskerke in front of Pervyse. The Belgian army evacuated 9,145 wounded by train, while 1,000 remained in the field hospitals. It was now decided to inundate the ground between the railway embankment and the bank of the Yser. On October 26 it was discovered that many guns had become unserviceable and that only 100 rounds per piece are left. The line of the Beverdijk is abandoned and the railway is held *coûte que coûte*. Round Dixmude the tired defenders are aided by two battalions of Senegalese. The cavalry divisions have been withdrawn to the rear to hold the bridges over the canal between Furnes and Loo as lines of retreat. The reserve is reformed and, the engineers having now completed the preparations for flooding the terrain, the front of the 2nd Division is covered by an inundation on October 28, which slowly extends southwards. Ramscappelle (S. of Nieuport) is lost and won. The enemy at last abandons the ground to the west of the Yser before the rising flood, and the Battle of the Yser is thus ended. But the Belgian loss was great. 14,000 of all ranks have been killed or wounded, and the infantry is now reduced to 32,000 rifles. Half the artillery is *hors d'usage*. During November the Belgian advanced guards make attempts to re-establish themselves east of the Yser, and at Lombartzyde and Mannekensvere, assisted by the 81st (Territorial) French Division, but the inundation now impeded their advance to St. Georges, Schoorbakke and Tervaete. On November 10 the Germans captured Dixmude, which was now in ruins, but their attempts to cross the river were checked. German shells fell even at Furnes, 12 kilometres away. On December 28 the Belgians and French, after a fortnight's fighting round Lombartzyde, recaptured St. Georges in front of Nieuport, and the Germans then retained nothing on the left bank of the Yser, but listening posts and observation posts which were isolated among the floods. The Belgian army still retains this position. Meanwhile, General Foch had been placed in charge of the French operations north of Noyon, and having established his headquarters at Doullens he was visited on October 8 by General French, who concerted with him to place our four corps and the cavalry corps—now constituted of British and Indian regular divisions and a few Territorial units—astride the river Lys in order to advance on Armentières. The movement from the Aisne, to which reference was made in our last issue, had commenced on October 3, when Gough's 2nd Cavalry Division marched on Compiègne, *en route* for the new theatre of operations. A week later it came into contact with hostile cavalry to the north of the Béthune-Aire canal. On October 14 the 1st Cavalry Division joined the 2nd, and then the cavalry corps complete—under General Allenby—moved north towards the Belgian frontier to Berthen, south-west of Ypres. Our 2nd corps, under General Smith-Dorrien, reached the Aire-Béthune canal on October 11, and moved to the line Laventie-Lorgies in order to cover the left flank of the French army then engaged with the enemy. The French left was on the Béthune-La Bassée road, about Annequin. The intention of our 2nd corps (3rd and 5th divisions) was to wheel to the right and attack the enemy's right flank and rear, but only by desperate fighting could it reach the line Herlies-Aubers, and ultimately it fell back and entrenched, its right near Violanes, its left at Fauquissart. The enemy's position on the high ground south of La Bassée defied all efforts at capture by the French and British forces sent against it. On October 24 the 2nd Division was exhausted, and then the Lahore division of the Indian Army was moved up to Lacon in support. Our 3rd corps detrained at St. Omer on October 11, and advanced under General Pulteney through Hazebrouck to the line Armentières-Wytschaete. It was separated from the 2nd corps by General Conneau's French cavalry corps, but nevertheless Pulteney was to aid Smith-Dorrien if called upon. The 3rd corps found its march opposed at Meteren on October 13, but the enemy was driven back, and next day the corps occupied Bailleul and St. Jans Cappel, south-west of Ypres. The corps was now ordered to make a flank march and occupy the left bank of the Lys, between Sailly and Armentières; and meanwhile General French had ordered the cavalry corps to reconnoitre the banks of the Lys and secure the crossings, which, however, it was unable to accomplish. The 3rd corps eventually, on October 18, reached Armentières railway station with its reserve, having pushed parts of the 4th and 6th divisions across the Lys, astride the Armentières-Lille railway and fronting Lille; our cavalry was on its left and French cavalry on its right. The enemy was fronting west with his right on the Lys at Werwick and his left at Radinghem, covering Lille, and on this front he placed three or four cavalry divisions, the 19th Saxon corps and the 7th corps. Meanwhile our 4th corps (less one division) under Sir Henry Rawlinson, with Byng's cavalry division, had been co-operating with the Belgian forces retreating from Antwerp through Ghent, but it was brought under General French's command by telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State for War about the middle of October, when Ypres was held by the 87th and 89th French Territorial divisions, and our 4th corps was covering Ypres to the east on the line Zandvoorde-Gheluvelt-Zonnebeke, having on its left four French cavalry divisions which drove back the enemy beyond the Forêt d'Houthulst, south-east of Dixmude. The Germans were now on the line Ostend-Thourout-Roulers-Menin-Lille-Lens-Arras. The British forces and Conneau's cavalry covered the line Ypres-Armentières. On October 18, General French ordered the 4th corps to advance eastward and seize Menin, midway between Roulers and Lille, the French cavalry having undertaken to cover the left of the advance about Roulers; but Sir Henry Rawlinson found the opposition too strong, and retired to his former position in front of Ypres on October 20. On this day our 1st corps arrived from the Aisne to St. Omer, and was directed to move north of Ypres, in

order to prolong our line and prevent an outflanking movement on the part of the enemy. Accordingly, Sir Douglas Haig advanced through Ypres, aided by our 3rd Cavalry Division on his right, and the French cavalry and Territorials, under General Bidon, on his left; he was also promised the co-operation of the 4th corps. On October 21 Haig was attacked on his right, while the French cavalry was withdrawn from his left, and so he halted south of the Forêt d'Houthulst, his left at Bixschoote, his right at Zonnebeke, covering Ypres. At this place, which was "congested with French troops," a conference was held between Generals French, Haig, Rawlinson, Bidon, and De Mitry, with the result that Mitry's cavalry and Bidon's Territorials moved out of the town to cover our left flank. Moreover, General Joffre had promised to send his 9th French corps to Ypres, and on October 23 one division arrived and relieved our 2nd division, and on the night of October 24–25 some French Territorials took the place of our 1st division. On October 25 our 2nd and 7th divisions, with the French 9th corps on their right, attacked, advancing north-east. After October 27 the 7th division and 3rd cavalry division were added to the 1st corps, when General Rawlinson and staff of the 4th corps returned to England to mobilise the 8th division. General Haig's command was disposed astride the Ypres-Menin road, with its centre in front of Gheluvelt, its right at Zandvoorde, its left on the Zonnebeke-Moorslede road, where it was attacked on October 29 in the centre. Next day the weight of the attack fell upon the right, the enemy capturing Zandvoorde Ridge, and driving back the 3rd cavalry division. The French 9th corps sent three battalions and a cavalry brigade to assist. The object of the Germans, as ascertained from captured documents, was to seize our line of retreat through Ypres by attacking our flank with the 13th, 15th, and 2nd Bavarian corps under General von Deimling. On October 31 a great effort was made to achieve this purpose. General Haig's 1st division was driven back under the eyes of General French, who was at the 1st corps' headquarters at Hooge. The headquarters of 1st and 2nd divisions were shelled, both commanders and six staff officers being killed or wounded. The 7th and 2nd divisions held on to the trenches, but Gheluvelt in the centre was stormed, and had to be recaptured with the bayonet after the 1st division had rallied. General Maud'huy's 10th army now stood on our right, and General Castelnau's army prolonged the defences southward, while the Belgian army and 8th French army was under General d'Urbal, the whole forming a group of armies controlled by General Foch. The opposing forces were commanded by the Crown Prince of Bavaria, von Fabec, von Deimling, and the Duke of Würtemburg. To resume the narrative of General French we must return to that area protected by Pulteney's 3rd corps and the cavalry corps under Allenby, which operated on the left bank of the Lys, and held the Ypres-Armentières road. The river Lys is here the frontier line, and so General Pulteney was protecting a corner of Belgium, being connected by his cavalry with the right of General Haig's command. Our three cavalry divisions held trenches like infantry, and were supported by the 7th Indian Brigade (less one battalion), and later on by four battalions from the 2nd corps and by a British Territorial battalion, so that General Allenby was reduced to the status of an infantry commander, except that he had his horse artillery, with which he supported the attacks of the French. The 3rd corps was on the right of the cavalry, and the artillery of the 4th division supported the attacks made by the French 16th corps. The 2nd Cavalry Division was relieved by General Conneau's French cavalry corps. Our cavalry had tried in vain to force the passages of the Lys, which were held by the enemy from Frelinghem down towards Menin. On October 20 the cavalry held the line St. Yves-Messines-Garde Dieu, and thence along the Wambeck to Houthem and Kortewilde; but the left and centre were thrown back to the Ypres-Armentières road at Wytschaete, St. Eloi, and Voormezeele. The 3rd corps lost and regained the village of La Gheir, the enemy's attacks being presumably based on Frelinghem across the river. On October 31 the 4th division took over the trenches of the 1st Cavalry Division. During the early part of November the Germans renewed their efforts against Ypres with the 15th and 27th and parts of the Bavarian 13th and 2nd corps, and about November 10 a division of the Prussian Guard corps was brought up from Arras to assist in the attacks upon General Haig's command, which was now reinforced by eleven battalions of the 2nd corps (all reduced in strength by serious losses), and the arrival of these enabled our exhausted 7th division to be sent to join the reserve. Later, two battalions of our Territorials and two yeomanry regiments were added to General Haig's command, the yeomanry being attached to General Byng's 3rd Cavalry Division. At this point we may state that the share of the British in the defence of Antwerp has been disclosed by the Report of Major-General Paris (Royal Marine Artillery), who commanded a brigade of Royal Marines and a newly-raised body of naval volunteers called the Naval Division. The marines (2,200 all ranks) lost 126 killed and wounded, and the naval volunteers 69 killed and wounded. In assisting the Belgians they delayed the enemy before Antwerp, and gained time for the destruction of war material. The marines reached Antwerp during the night of October 3–4, and occupied trenches facing Lierre, but the Germans crossed the Nethe on October 5. On this night the naval volunteers reached the front, and next day occupied the trenches between the forts on the second line of defence, the outer forts having already fallen. On October 8, General de Guise, the Belgian commander, assented to the withdrawal of the British troops; but already the enemy (about three German brigades) were in possession of their direct line of retreat, so that a detour of 15 miles to the north was made on roads blocked with fugitives from the city, Belgian troops and herds of cattle. Marching all night, the bulk were able to rejoin the commander and staff, who entrained with the marines at St. Gillies Waes on October 9. The immediate cause of 2,040 naval volunteers being compelled to take refuge in Holland is not stated. The rear-guard—one battalion of Royal Marines—entrained later, and on reaching Morbeke found the line cut. The engine being derailed the enemy opened fire and the battalion lost 388 men in the endeavour to cut its way through; the remainder

marched ten miles to Selzaate, where it again entrained. Colonel Seeley, the late War Minister, took part in this expedition, and Mr. Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was also present. Meanwhile our 7th division and 3rd Cavalry Brigade had landed at Ostend and Zeebrugge (October 6–8) and occupied the region of Bruges and Ghent. Too late to assist in the operations round Antwerp, they were pressed by the enemy so that their L. of C. troops had to re-embark and return to Dunkirk: commanded by Sir Henry Rawlinson as the 4th corps they retreated fighting from Ghent to Bruges, Thielt and Roulers, and thence to a position before Ypres, and here they made a stand until relieved by the arrival of the 1st corps on 21 October. As we have seen, the 4th corps was then attached to Sir Douglas Haig's command, and when General Capper's 7th division was finally withdrawn for rest and refitment only 44 officers were left out of 400, and only 2,336 out of 12,000 other ranks. Sir John French's third dispatch contained a list of 2,900 soldiers of all ranks who were recommended for various honours and rewards. Allusion was fittingly made to the visit of King George to his troops at the Front on November 30, and to the attachment to General Headquarters of the Prince of Wales. The medical arrangements are extolled, which have enabled a daily average of 11,000 patients to be treated on the line of communications. Only 500 cases of enteric had occurred. Twelve hospital trains were then plying between the front and the various bases, while rest depôts had been established near the fighting troops in order to reduce the wastage in men. Among other reinforcements there arrived the 27th and 28th divisions, principally composed of battalions that had been brought from India to England, but including a Canadian division under General Alderson. Mention is made of the Indian Cavalry Corps under General Rimington, which at its own particular request took its turn in the trenches, serving as infantry, as British cavalry have done. Yeomanry regiments have been attached to cavalry brigades and to infantry divisions, while a territorial battalion has been added to each infantry brigade. A certain territorial unit (the Artists' Rifle Volunteers) has been utilised as an Officers' Training Corps where men are schooled sufficiently to be turned into officers at the rate of a hundred a month. The British army was still encadred by General Foch's group of French armies, Maud'huy's 10th army being on our right, and D'Urbal's 8th army on our left. Sir John French's November dispatch showed us that he had four corps (less one division) under Generals Haig, Smith-Dorrien, Pulteney, and Rawlinson; three cavalry divisions (8 brigades) under General Allenby; also the Lahore and Meerut Indian divisions, and the Secunderabad cavalry brigade, Sir James Willcocks. These had all been fighting on the line Armentières-Ypres, aided by the following French troops: General Conneau's cavalry corps of four divisions, the 87th and 89th territorial divisions, and the 9th and 16th corps. The Belgian army, although shaken by its hasty retreat from Antwerp, gallantly manned the defences of the Yser river, and held the left of a long line extending from Belfort to the sea. The whole of these troops co-operated to preserve the fragment of Belgium of which Ypres is the centre. Until the arrival of the French the British line was so attenuated that General Pulteney's 3rd corps was at one time holding thirteen miles with six brigades of infantry and 152 guns, although the following formations of the enemy had been located in our front: the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th and Guard cavalry divisions and 4th cavalry corps; the 2nd, 3rd, 3rd Reserve, 7th, 13th Bavarian, 14th, 15th, and 19th Saxon infantry corps. They formed part of the German armies under the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the Duke of Würtemberg, and Generals von Fabeck and von Deimling, which General Joffre estimated at fifteen infantry corps and four cavalry corps. Sir John French was, however, in December able to shorten his line and so effect a closer concentration, since the enemy had then withdrawn from our front all cavalry except one division of the Prussian Guard, and also a considerable amount of artillery. On December 14, Sir John French and General D'Urbal planned an attack, which began with heavy bombardment by the two French corps and our 2nd corps. Then the 2nd corps advanced against points to the west and south-west of Wytschaete with two battalions, who, however, at nightfall were compelled to abandon the enterprise, after losing over 400 officers and men. The operation had been supported by the 2nd corps artillery and by the guns of the 4th division (3rd corps), while the remainder of our 3rd corps demonstrated with a view to preventing the enemy moving fresh troops against the 2nd corps. Similar attacks were made day by day, but apparently the failure of the French 32nd division on our left to make progress brought the operations to a conclusion on December 17, when "it was agreed that the plan of an attack as arranged should be modified." This decision seems to have led to another series of attacks two days later, when the Indian Corps was engaged, but the ground gained in daylight had always to be abandoned at night. Next day the enemy retaliated by an attack on Givenchy, which was defended by the Indian brigades including battalions of British infantry. These were aided by part of the 58th French division and by the Secunderabad cavalry brigade, and at midnight (December 20–21), Sir Douglas Haig arrived with part of his corps (1st division) and took over command from Sir James Willcocks on the line Béthune-Lacon. The enemy captured Givenchy, but failed to hold it, and so the operations of December 14–22 resulted only in loss of men on both sides. After three weeks of inactivity owing to snow and floods, the enemy, on January 25, began to shell Béthune and attack the point where the British right touched the left of Maud'huy's 10th French army, south of the Aire-La Bassée Canal. He also renewed his attack on Givenchy, north of the canal. Four days later the enemy again took the initiative, the German 14th corps with scaling ladders attempting to capture our "keep" south of the canal near La Bassée, but our 1st division repulsed the attack. Three days later our 4th brigade (2nd division) was attacked near Cuinchy, and the Guards were driven from their trenches at 2.30 a.m. Their counter-attack at 3.15 a.m. failed, but at 10 a.m. the divisional artillery bombarded the ground taken by the Germans, and then another counter-attack by two platoons of Guards recaptured the trenches. Sir John French, in his next dispatch, gave some account of the February movements. Our two "armies" were then holding a front of about 30 miles between La Bassée and Ypres under

Generals Haig and Smith-Dorrien respectively, but the composition of these armies is only partly revealed, nor is it stated that our opponents were the Duke of Würtemburg's 4th and the Prince of Bavaria's 6th army. South of the La Bassée Canal, the 3rd Coldstream and Irish Guards (1st corps) captured a locality known as "the brick stacks" on February 5–6. On February 14 the 8and brigade (27th division) was driven from its trenches east of St. Eloi, but next day it recaptured the lost ground. "Similarly, in the 28th division, trenches were lost by the 85th brigade and retaken the following night." These two divisions belong to our 5th corps, which occupied marshy ground in a very vulnerable part of the line, where trenches are most difficult to construct and maintain, and, moreover, many of the units "had only recently returned from service in tropical climates." This corps, therefore, during the month, "was constantly engaged in counter-attack to re-take trenches and ground which had been lost," and suffered heavy losses. By arrangement with General Foch, early in February, the French corps on our left was relieved by our three divisions of British cavalry, who manned some French trenches. On February 6 the enemy made a "half-hearted" attack on the 2nd cavalry division, but was repulsed with rifle-fire. On February 21, at 6 a.m., the enemy blew up a trench held by the 16th Lancers, and occupied 40 yards of our line. Our counter-attack by two squadrons, aided by a French reserve company, failed to recover the lost ground by 10 p.m. The Indian cavalry corps, at its particular request, was given some experience in dismounted work and trench warfare, and the Indian Corps, on February 17, repulsed an attack on its trenches. On February 28, a small party of the Canadian Light Infantry initiated a daring attack in the dark on the enemy's trenches near St. Eloi, and a few days later (March 2) a battalion of the 80th brigade (4th King's Royal Rifles) attempted a similar feat at some point not named. In both cases we gained some ground, but strong barricades of sandbags and timber soon brought the advance to a standstill. Sir John French, "about the end of February," considered that the French attacks at Arras and in the Champagne, and particularly "the need of fostering the offensive spirit in the troops after the trying and possibly enervating experiences of a severe winter in the trenches," demanded an attack by the British army, and when, early in March, the ground began to dry up, the preparations commenced by which the First Army was to advance, "supported by a large force of heavy artillery, a cavalry division, and some infantry of the general reserve," while the Second Army was to engage the enemy along its own front by "secondary and holding attacks and demonstrations." The object of the main attack was the capture of Neuve Chapelle and ground beyond, eastward towards Lille. Neuve Chapelle is a village about midway between La Bassée and Estaires, at the point where the macadamised road intersects the road from Béthune to Armentières. Behind the village (eastward) is the river Des Layes, on which is the Mill of Le Pietre. North of the village the enemy had established a strong post, which flanked the approaches to our objective. South-east of the village, across the river, is the Bois du Biez. On March 10, after thirty minutes' bombardment, three brigades advanced at 8.5 a.m. The 23rd brigade was stopped by wire entanglement, until the success of the 25th brigade and the Garhwal brigade at 11 a.m. caused the enemy to retreat, while our artillery at this time checked the advance of the enemy's reinforcements. After a delay of some hours the 21st, 22nd, and 24th brigades took up the fighting at 3.30 p.m. The 24th brigade was checked by machine-gun fire. North of the village our attack was arrested at the Mill of Le Pietre, between Neuve Chapelle and Aubers. The attack to the south of the village was checked by the enemy's post at a bridge over the river Des Layes (north-west of the Bois du Biez), where the 25th brigade and two brigades of the Lahore division were held up, so that a brigade (less one battalion) from the 1st corps was ordered to march through Richebourg St. Vaast to their aid, but the enemy also received reinforcements, and continued to hold the bridge. Meanwhile, the 1st corps had advanced on their front from Givenchy, but "did little more than hold fast the Germans in front of them." It thus appears that only ten brigades (30,000 infantry) had been employed in the main attack. Next day, the 4th corps and Indian Corps attempted a further advance, but weather prevented the support of the attack with artillery fire. On the third day (March 12) the enemy counter-attacked and was repulsed. Gough's cavalry division and a brigade of the North Midland (Territorial) division was now attached to the 4th corps, but could not be utilised. The cavalry then retired to Estaires. The German official *communiqué* says: "Our attack with a view to capturing Neuve Chapelle, after an initial success, met with a strong British superiority, and therefore was not carried through.' The Paris report says that the British army was "supported" by the French heavy artillery. Meanwhile, seven miles to the north, near Armentières, two brigades of the 4th division had captured L'Epinette, on March 12, by a night attack, while south-west of Wytschaete, where the 2nd corps stood, two battalions attempted to advance, but were "hampered by the mist and the approach of darkness" at 4 p.m. On March 14, the enemy attacked us at St. Eloi at 5 p.m., and drove the 27th division from its ground, but next day the 80th and 82nd brigades counter-attacked at 2 a.m. and recovered "all lost ground of material importance." The enemy again attacked at St. Eloi on March 17, but was repulsed. Our losses in three days' fighting (March 10–12) were 12,811 (572 officers), of whom 8,533 were wounded. We captured 1,687 of the enemy, and may assume that his otner losses equalled our own.

A further dispatch from Sir John French was published on July 12. It was dated June 15, and covered the operations on the British front in Flanders between April 17 and May 25. During this period General d'Urbal's French army was on our right, and a force of French and Belgians under General Putz on our left: those forces belonged to the command of General Foch. General French continued to control the two armies of Sir Douglas Haig and Sir H. Smith-Dorrien. The right of Haig's First Army extended as far south as La Bassée, the left of Smith-Dorrien's Second Army as far north as Ypres.

In the north our action has been defensive: in the south we have attacked in support of the French who have been operating south of La Bassée. Sir John French's dispatch deals with four distinct "battles": (1) that of Hill 60,

which was captured by our 2nd corps under Sir Charles Fergusson on April 17, and lost again on May 6; (2) that of Ypres, which was brought on by the repulse of a French division with a loss of 50 guns on April 22, when the enemy's use of asphyxiating gas came as a surprise; (3) the attack which was begun on May 9 by Sir Douglas Haig, north-west of Fromelles, and between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy, in support of the French offensive north of Arras. Sir John French calls it the Battle of Festubert, and says that Haig was supported by three groups of French guns. This action was broken off on May 25 according to the dispatch, though the French bulletin of May 29 states, "Les troupes britanniques ont réalisé des progrès dans la direction de La Bassée"; (4) the operations of the 3rd corps by way of demonstrations which covered the inner flanks of the First and Second Armies, and held fast the enemy along its front. The troops under Sir Douglas Haig comprised the 1st and 4th corps and the Indian Corps; the 4th corps put in the 7th and 8th divisions, the 1st corps put in the 2nd division, and after May 19 the Canadian Division relieved the 7th division. On May 22 the 51st (Highland) T.F. division was attached to the Indian Corps. On May 24 the 47th (2nd London) T.F. division was put into the firing line. The battle of Ypres had three phases: (1) The first period in which we held our ground after the French retreat on April 22. (2) After the French had retaken Lizerne, but "no further progress had been made toward the recapture of the original line," when Sir John French, on May 1, withdrew the Second Army, and on May 4 occupied a new line in rear. (3) The defence of the new line by Sir Herbert Plumer against an attack by the Germans, which began on May 8 and continued till May 25. This action was described in great detail by Sir Herbert Plumer, whose report is reproduced in the body of the dispatch. Sir Charles Fergusson's operation on Hill 60 was planned, and the mining commenced by General Bulpin. The Hill was taken by the 1st Royal West Kent and 2nd Scottish Borderers, supported by their divisional artillery and by French and Belgian batteries. The 2nd West Riding and 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry repulsed the enemy's counter-attack. The Hill was eventually lost by a "gas" attack in favourable weather conditions. Sir Herbert Plumer (5th corps) refers to the following bodies of troops under his command in front of Ypres: The Canadian Light Infantry; the 1st Suffolks, who were surrounded and overwhelmed; the 2nd Essex Regiment, which destroyed a small party of Germans; 1st York and Lancaster, 3rd Middlesex, 2nd East Surrey, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, 1st Warwickshire, who counter-attacked as far as Frezenberg and were then driven back; 12th London, which reached the original trench line, 7th A. and S. Highlanders, and 1st East Lancashires, who attacked towards Wieltje. All these units were in action on May 8. On May 9 the 2nd Gloucestershire and 2nd Camerons repulsed an attack. On May 10 the Camerons, 9th Royal Scots, and 3rd and 4th K.R.R. repulsed an attack, while the 4th Rifle Brigade fell back to the west of Bellewaarde Wood. On May 11 "the superior weight and number of the enemy's guns" drove back the Camerons, Royal Scots, and 1st A. and S. Highlanders. The 31st heavy battery and Midland heavy battery were in action this day. On May 12 "the centre division retired into army reserve to rest," its place being taken in the trenches by two cavalry divisions, which, together with the artillery and engineers of the centre division, formed the "Cavalry Force" under General De Lisle. On May 13 the North Somerset Yeomanry attacked the enemy with the bayonet. A squadron of cavalry was reduced to sixteen men. Two cavalry brigades regained the original line of trenches, but were eventually shelled out of them again. The Essex and East Lancashire men retook their own trenches after being shelled out of them. The 1st Rifle Brigade expelled the Germans from a farm. The 1st Hampshire Regiment "killed every German who got within fifty yards of their trenches." The 5th London Regiment suffered great loss in holding their position. Every night from the rear men came up as working parties on fresh lines of defence, while the garrison of the firing line reconstructed its own trenches. The airmen destroyed hostile aeroplanes which came to reconnoitre and assisted the artillery in registering targets. On May 24 at 2.45 a.m. the enemy delivered a "gas attack," while the 2nd Royal Irish and 9th A. and S. Highlanders were asleep. Overcome by the poisonous fumes before time allowed them to put on respirators, they were driven out of a farm which the enemy now fortified. We failed to retake this locality, and in consequence "the left division" was obliged to retire to a new line of defence. Our First Army remained in front of Festubert, but also extended its right to the south of La Bassée in relief of some French troops during the summer, meeting with few adventures, though a brigade of Canadians on June 15 unsuccessfully attacked north-east of Givenchy. Our Second Army on June 2, with the 3rd Cavalry Division and the 1st Indian Cavalry Division, defended the Ypres salient against a violent attack at Hooge; and on June 16 attacked on ground to the east of Ypres with portions of the 2nd, 5th, and 6th corps, aided by the artillery of the 36th French corps. This army, too, had extended its front until its left rested at Boesinghe, three miles north of Ypres. The 11th brigade attacked on July 6. Attacked by the enemy at Hooge on July 30, we lost ground, in consequence of a new device for driving burning liquid into our trenches, but recovered it on Aug. 9, when the 6th division, aided by the French 36th artillery corps, attacked the enemy. Yet during a period of four months the British forces undertook no serious operation. It was understood that a shortage of ammunition was the cause of our inactivity. Yet local sorties and counter-attacks took a steady toll of our effectives, and large reinforcements were called for. Entire divisions of the so-called Kitchener Army went to France, and under the Minister of Munitions the ordnance factories were kept busy. Similar considerations perhaps affected the French and Belgian armies, who made no move.

We had become so accustomed to official bulletins from the Western front which contained such expressions as "lively cannonades," "artillery battle," and "intense and reciprocal bombardment" in Artois and Champagne, in the Argonne and Lorraine, in Belgium, the Aisne Valley and in front of Roye, that they had come to signify nothing, and the whole world was expecting to hear that the German Government had formally annexed the territory behind the German trenches, when on Sunday, September 26, the tidings suddenly came of a fierce battle

on the Saturday, which had ended in a definite advance of our lines in the Artois and Champagne regions. General Joffre had, it seems, planned a great attack for the end of September, and the share of the British Army in this enterprise is told in a dispatch published Nov. 2 On the extreme left of the line of 113 miles from Noyon to Ostend which is held by the enemy, a naval squadron under Admiral Bacon operated off Zeebrugge and Ostend. The Belgian army held the enemy in its front along the Yser. Our Second Army undertook a secondary attack in front of Ypres with the 5th corps (3rd and 14th divisions) at daybreak. General Haig's first Army, astride the La Bassée canal, delivered subsidiary attacks on its left with the 3rd and Indian corps, and part of 1st corps at Givenchy and elsewhere, while with the remainder of the 1st corps and the entire 4th corps it took part in the main attack south of the canal, having in immediate reserve the 3rd Cavalry Division and the 11th corps, and some 20 miles in rear, General Fanshawe's cavalry corps and Indian Cavalry Corps. The 28th division was lent by the Second Army as a further reinforcement. The main attack was delivered against the enemy's works which extended from Grenay astride the Lens-Béthune road through Vermelles and Auchy to the La Bassée canal. The 1st corps (Gen. Herbert Gough) was on the left, and the 4th corps (Gen. Rawlinson) on the right. The divisions stood from right to left as follows: 47th (Territorial); 15th (New Army); 1st; Capper's 7th; and Thesiger's 9th. It will be noticed that the old regular divisions are distributed among the new formations. The 7th and 9th divisions both lost their commanding generals. On the right of the British forces was the French 10th Army, south of Lens. The Germans, of course, counter-attacked, but at nightfall on Sept. 25 the village of Loos had been gained, and we were in a fair way to take into our lines Hulluch and Haisnes. The tide, however, receded the next day, although the reserve divisions (Guards; 21st; 24th) had arrived, and the 28th division was at hand. On Sept. 28 it became necessary to apply to General Joffre for help, and he sent the 9th French corps to garrison Loos and hold the portion of Hill 70 which we had gained. Yet on our left the enemy gained some ground in and about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, south-west of Haisnes.. The enemy on Oct. 8 delivered a strong counter-attack with 28 battalions in the first line and larger forces in support, and for 24 hours trenches were captured and recaptured, but at midnight on Oct. 9 the line held by the First Army "was identically the same as that held before the enemy's attack started." Our Third Army was not on the right or left, but nearer Paris; it was engaged in subsidiary operations, and the wing of the Royal Flying Corps attached to this army made distant flights and attacked with bombs the railways, troop trains, and stations. In five days the airmen dropped six tons of explosives beyond the German lines. In this battle we resorted to the use of asphyxiating gas by way of reprisals. The enemy's position has been described as a double line, which included works like redoubts, and a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters (some of them 30 feet below the ground) with almost impenetrable head cover. We took over 3,000 prisoners, 26 guns, and 40 machine-guns. Their casualties were about 3,000 officers and 45,000 men. The region round Arras is called by the French Staff by its old name, Artois, and along the Arras-Béthune road General d'Urbal's 10th French Army, in prolongation of our right, made another attempt on Souchez and its surroundings—an attempt which seems to have been successful. Our Allies pushed forward somewhat on their left towards Givenchy-en-Gohelle, and to their right towards Vimy, capturing the Vimy Ridge, but no mention is made by either Sir John French or General Joffre of Lens, which lies between the two attacks. Another conflict took place simultaneously some 120 miles south of Brussels, in the Champagne region, and the centre of the fighting was Souain, where for a long while the French have been striving to wrest from the enemy the Reims-Grand Pré railway, that serves him as a lateral communication between his Laon position and the Argonne. The Germans still hold the railway, but an advance of our line for half-a-mile at one point and two and a half miles elsewhere is a notable gain of ground, although it cannot be shown on a small-scale map. The French were attacking on a front of fifteen and a half miles, which implies the engagement of about five corps from the armies of Generals Castelnau and Langle de Cary. The enemy was no doubt taken by surprise, as he surrendered 16,000 unwounded prisoners, as well as a lot of material. The French got within three miles of the railway, and on October 10 held the front Auberive-Souain-Tahure. A remarkable feature of these operations was the use made of aircraft during the fighting. For forty miles in rear of the enemy's battle-line our machines were interfering with the movement of his reserve troops and the supply of ammunition, by bombing the troop trains and the railway stations, and we may presume that other machines were guarding our own rearward services from similar attentions on the part of the Germans.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, late Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, left London on March 13 to command the expeditionary forces of the Allies in the Mediterranean. Proceeding to Tenedos, an island off the coast of Asia Minor, where he conferred with Admiral de Robeck, who commands the allied fleets, and with General d'Amade, who commanded the French land forces, he witnessed "the amphibious battle" of March 18, and personally reconnoitred the north-west shore of the Gallipoli Peninsula from the isthmus near Bulair to Cape Helles. His account of the topography of this region is full and clear. He estimated the enemy's active forces at 34,000 men and 100 guns. From March 24 to April 7 the General was at Alexandria working out the allocation of troops to transports, and there he met the G.O.C. in Egypt and "troops drawn from all parts of the French Republic and the British Empire." Having framed "a thorough and systematic scheme" for flinging the whole of the troops very rapidly ashore at so many points as to confuse the enemy and prevent his concentration in force, Sir Ian Hamilton found himself compelled to wait for the weather—a few days of calm were indispensable—and this delayed operations until the end of April. The 29th division left Mudros Harbour on April 23 and reached the rendezvous at Cape Helles two days later. The landings were to take place at five beaches which indented a precipitous coast at the extremity of the peninsula near Krithia, while farther north, near Saribair Mountain, the

Australian and New Zealand Divisions were to create a diversion on his left, and the French Divisions to perform a like service on his right, on the south shore of the Dardanelles near Kum Kale. The inevitable *dénouement* was a heavy loss of choice troops before a landing could be effected and a maritime base established. Success was purchased at a cost of 602 officers and 13,377 other ranks, of whom 60 per cent. were wounded, the remainder killed or missing. The Turkish defences were formidable, and although covered by the fire of battleships, the infantry at more than one point were shot and drowned in the act of disembarking from the boats. The loss of senior officers was severe, but the seasoned regulars would not be denied, while the dauntless fighting of the Dominion troops, who had their spurs to win, compensated for any lack of training. From the morning of April 25 to the evening of the 27th fighting went on at intervals, when at last the invaders found themselves established at the foot of the peninsula on a line three miles long—the three brigades of the 29th division (less two battalions) on the left and in the centre, with four French battalions on their right, and beyond the French flank our South Wales Borderers held the extreme right of the line. In this order the force advanced two miles on April 28, till the enemy's entrenchments and counter-attacks stopped further progress within a mile of our objective—Krithia. And here, in the early days of May, the sadly diminished units of the 29th division sustained some powerful attacks by the Turks; but at the date of closing the dispatch on May 5, the 2nd Naval Brigade and the East Lancashire (Territorial) division were disembarking by way of reinforcements. On this date the ground gained by the troops was about three miles from the landing places, the Turks having withdrawn half-a-mile further inland. But the force was "crowded together under gun fire" on a narrow tongue of land; and in order to increase the depth of his position Sir Ian Hamilton resolved to attack again on May 6. The 29th division, consisting of the 87th and 88th brigades, the Lancashire Fusilier (T.F.) brigade, and the 29th (Indian) brigade, advanced on the left with its right directed on Krithia, while the French corps (2 divisions), reinforced by the British 2nd Naval Brigade, prolonged the line to the right as far as the Kereves stream, with a commanding ridge as its objective. A general reserve was formed of the 2nd Australian and New Zealand brigades and a Naval Brigade consisting of the Plymouth and Drake battalions. The Naval Brigade was to maintain communication between the two columns of attack. The first day's work won only 200 or 300 yards. The 29th division found the enemy's concealed machine guns very effective. Our guns fired shrapnel. We entrenched the ground won. The Turks assaulted the French with the bayonet at night. In the morning the 29th division again advanced, covered by our shrapnel fire, and again was stopped by "the cleverly sited German machine gun batteries," and also by Turkish snipers perched in the trees. After three hours' fighting the Turks delivered a counter-attack. In the afternoon a brigade was again held up by machine-gun fire. By a strong effort at the close of the day the 87th and 88th brigades, reinforced by a brigade from the general reserve, secured another 200 or 300 yards of ground. The troops were worn out and yet were ordered to entrench at sundown and prepare to renew the attack in the morning. On the third day the field batteries were aided by ships' guns, which bombarded the enemy fifteen minutes before the attack began at 10.30 a.m. The New Zealand brigade from the General Reserve, which yesterday had supported the last attack, now advanced and won about 200 yards, covered by the fire of our artillery and the machine guns of the 88th brigade. The French now reported that they were across the Kereves stream, but could not climb the hill to the west until the British had made further progress. At 5.30 p.m., therefore, a general attack was delivered with the aid of another brigade from the General Reserve (2nd Australian Brigade), after our heavy howitzers and ships' guns had bombarded the enemy's position for fifteen minutes. Then the French advanced and, coming under the fire of the enemy's heavy guns, recoiled before bursts of high explosive. They were rallied, and in the end the two French divisions secured the crest of the ridge. The net result of three days' fighting by 3 British divisions (8 brigades) and 2 French divisions was a gain of 600 yards. On the night of May 9–10 the enemy counter-attacked, but failed to retake the ground he had lost. The Australian and New Zealand Corps (less the 2 brigades detached for the Krithia operations) were meanwhile strengthening their position further north at Sari Bari, near Anzac Cove. On May 9 the 42nd division landed and relieved the 29th division. The General now divided his front into four sections and garrisoned them from left to right as follows: 29th division with 29th Indian Brigade attached; 42nd (East Lancashire) division; Royal Naval division; French 1st and 2nd divisions. Each division was to provide its own reserves and arrange its own reliefs. The enemy to the east of Krithia had fortified the bluff near Y beach into a bastion of defence which raked the front of our advance. This was called Gurkha's Bluff, from a gallant attempt to seize it on the night of May 10–11 made by the 6th Gurkhas and a successful effort on May 12 which resulted in a gain of 500 yards. The Gurkhas were aided by our heavy artillery and the guns of the *Dublin* and *Talbot*. It was a very pretty affair, as described in the dispatch, and cost only 113 casualties. Similar enterprises continued until June 4, the British front of about 4,000 yards being occupied by about 31,000 infantry, of which 7,000 formed the reserve, the whole being styled the 8th corps and Lieut.-Gen. Hunter-Weston being named as its commander. On June 4 our heavy guns bombarded the enemy for two and a half hours, and with half-an-hour's pause they recommenced for twenty minutes, when a feint attack was launched to draw the enemy's fire. Again we bombarded for thirty minutes, and then the advance began with fixed bayonets. The story of the day's fighting is a long one. Successes at one point were rendered nugatory by failures elsewhere. The French at 6.30 p.m. (now under General Gouraud, *vice* General d'Amade) were unable to participate in a final effort, and so a general gain of 200 to 400 yards was all that compensated for very heavy losses. The 14th Sikhs lost 75 per cent. and the Collingwood Battalion of the 2nd Naval Brigade was practically destroyed; the Manchester Brigade lost its General. Incessant attacks and counter-attacks until the end of the month considerably swelled our list of casualties. On June 21 the

French Corps lost 2,500 men. On June 28 our 87th, 156th, 86th and Indian Brigade shared a loss of 1,750 all ranks. On June 30 General Gouraud was wounded and handed over the command of the French Corps to General Bailloud. "All the resources of Egypt" were placed at the disposal of the Dardanelles Expedition by Lieut.-General Sir John Maxwell. The scene of operations is thus described by the Commander-in-Chief :—"The country is broken, mountainous, and void of supplies; the water found in the area occupied by our forces is quite inadequate for their needs; the only practicable beaches are small, cramped breaks in impracticable lines of cliffs; with the wind in certain quarters no sort of landing is possible; the wastage, by bombardment and wreckage, of lighters and small craft has led to crisis after crisis in our carrying capacity, while over every single beach plays fitfully throughout each day a devastating shell fire at medium ranges. Upon such a situation appeared quite suddenly the enemy submarines. On May 22 all transports had to be dispatched to Mudros for safety. Thenceforth men, stores, guns, horses, &c., &c., had to be brought from Mudros—a distance of forty miles—in fleet sweepers and other small and shallow craft less vulnerable to submarine attack. Every danger and every difficulty was doubled." It will be remembered that the Australian and New Zealand Corps, under Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, had originally landed at Anzac Cove "to keep open a door leading to the vitals of the Turkish position; secondly, to hold up as large a body as possible of the enemy in front of them so as to lessen the strain at Cape Helles," and here the Colonials have held their own under a fire which has brought upon them within an hour 1,400 shells of all calibres, from 11-inch to ordinary field shrapnel. In their front is the peak of Koja Chemen Dagh, 971 feet above the sea, which is only two miles distant. In May and June desperate fighting continued for a month at Quinn's Post, where our fire trenches are mere ledges on the brink of a sheer precipice falling 200 feet into the valley below, and the Turkish trenches are only a few feet distant. On the night of May 9–10 our attack was followed by a counter-attack at dawn, during which Major-General Bridges, commanding the Australian Division, was killed; and the Corps Commander was wounded in a sortie on the night of May 14–15. On May 18–19 they were attacked by 30,000 Turks under General Liman von Sanders, the enemy using 9·2 and 12-inch guns, and losing 3,000 killed. Our own casualties were 600 killed and wounded. The enemy reinforced, renewed the attack on May 20–21. On May 25, with the aid of two destroyers, we raided an observing station about four miles north at Suvla Bay. From May 28 to June 5 Quinn's Post again became a centre for enterprises, especially mining and countermining and bomb attacks, and on the night of June 4–5 three separate affairs were carried out in order to distract the enemy's attention from our attack in the south. On the night of June 29–30 Enver Pasha ordered a fresh attack, which, he said, was to drive our Colonials into the sea, but the Turkish columns were repulsed with heavy loss. In August, Sir Ian Hamilton, having been strongly reinforced, effected a landing at Suvla Bay on the west coast of the peninsula, and launched a fresh series of attacks against the Turkish positions. But in spite of the devotion of the troops no progress could be made. In October Sir Ian Hamilton was recalled, and General Sir C. C. Monro went out to assume command.

Operations against the Turks in Mesopotamia began in November, 1914. An Indian brigade, with mountain batteries, had sailed from Bombay in October, under Gen. Delamain, who anchored off the Bahrain Islands, in the Persian Gulf, until arrangements were completed to enter the Shatt-el-Arab river. He seized Fao on Nov. 6, and the Turks attacked our camp at Saniyeh on Nov. 11. Then General Sir A. A. Barrett arrived with the remainder of the 6th division and the 6th Cavalry Brigade, which captured Saihan on Nov. 16, and on Nov. 23 occupied Basra, deporting the German consul to India. The Turkish garrison fled to Bagdad. We were assisted by the Sheik of Muhammarah. In December Gen. Barrett advanced to Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. The Turks possessed Q.F. field guns, machine-guns, and mountain artillery, and were aided by Arab tribesmen. Our operations were assisted by the Euphrates Blockade Flotilla, consisting of armed launches, small steamers, and gun barges. Kurna was taken by a column—the 18th Brigade and 3 batteries—under Gen. Fry on Dec. 6–8. His force of 147 officers, 3,579 men, 16 guns and 9 machine-guns, British and Indians, captured 1,034 Turks and 4 guns.

On Jan. 20 a reconnaissance in force towards Rotah with two brigades concluded the operations of Sir A. A. Barrett, who, on account of ill-health, gave up the command to Sir John Nixon on April 9.

On April 12 the enemy delivered a serious attack on our communications with the sea coast near Basra, at Shaiba and Barjisiyah, which was repulsed by Gen. Mellis, with the brigades of Gen. Fry and Gen. Delamain (9 battalions, 3 batteries) and Gen. Kennedy's cavalry brigade. These operations are the subject of a Blue Book recently published. In June Sir John Nixon advanced to Amara, on the Tigris, and at the end of July to Nasiriyeh, on the Euphrates.

Gen. Nixon reported by telegram on Sept. 29 operations against the enemy's position over six miles in extent and astride the Tigris. Our attack was of an enveloping character, two brigades crossing to the left bank of the Tigris, and after a night march attacking the enemy's left, while another brigade held the enemy in front. The Turks had entrenched and wired the ground near Kut-el-Amara. Our outer flank was guarded by armoured cars and cavalry, which opposed the Turkish cavalry. A few aeroplanes are available for reconnaissance in flat country entrenched by canals with banks. We lost 500 men. The enemy's strength is not stated; but he fled towards Bagdad, leaving prisoners and guns in our hands. We are probably opposed by the Bagdad corps of Turks. We are now within a few miles of Bagdad, but our communications with Basra are difficult to protect against Arab tribesmen, who see in this conflict a heaven-sent opportunity for loot. British ladies and children are still held captive by the Turks at Bagdad.

Turkey's threats against Egypt have come to nothing, though great preparations were made last November by Djemal Pasha—ex-Governor of

Bagdad, ex-Minister of Marine, ex-General, and the bitter enemy of England.

Evidently the blow must be delivered at the Suez Canal, and of course this valuable line of communication had been secured against attack from the east; and besides, the approaches to the canal from Syria are extraordinarily difficult. The result was that at the end of January a few brigades of Turkish regulars and some Bedouins survived the desert marches and reached the canal opposite Ismailia. They attempted to cross in pontoons, covered by fire from behind the sand dunes near Bitter Lakes. But our naval flotilla on the canal put a stop to these proceedings, and then our troops crossed to the east bank and drove the enemy back into the desert. The pursuit by Camel Corps was prevented by a sandstorm, but we killed 400 and took 600 prisoners, besides deserters. Our naval forces and detachments of the Indian Army hold places like Aden, Perim, and Akaba, at the southern end of the Red Sea; and the vast schemes hatched in Germany to impress the Turks do not seem to come to fruition in the Middle East.

Turkey's greatest effort was, however, made, not against our forces in Egypt and Mesopotamia, but against the Russians under General Woronzow who defended the Caucasian frontier. Enver Pasha, with a large German staff, brought the 1st corps from Constantinople and part of the 13th corps from Bagdad to supplement the 9th, 10th, and 11th corps, whose stations were in Armenia. Affairs of outposts began as early as November, and the neutral territory of Persia was not respected by either side from diversionary raids. Tabriz was seized by the Kurds and Turks in January, but they were expelled after a few weeks' occupation. The centre of the real struggle was the region between Kars and Erzerum, where the Russians are served by a railway as far as Sarikamish, 15 miles from the Turkish frontier. The Turks were 500 miles from a railway, and under these circumstances about 150,000 men had to be supplied while in movement. The Russians by November 20 had reached Koprikeui on the road to Erzerum, but a month later the 11th corps had pushed them back to Khorsan. Meanwhile, the remainder of the Turkish army had been allotted a manœuvring rôle in mid-winter among snow-clad heights. Two corps were to envelop the Russian right at railhead, while a fourth corps was executing a turning movement further west towards Ardahan. These manœuvres proved Enver's undoing, for the 9th corps was caught in an isolated position and so handled by the Russians that it surrendered bag and baggage. The 1st corps had marched itself to a standstill by New Year's Day, and was driven out of Ardahan and forced back to Trebizond. The Russians also defeated the 10th corps, but their pursuit was stayed by the vigorous action of the 11th corps, which had had no marching. In turn, this corps also was routed, and fell back to Erzerum. Yet, of course, the Russians (100,000) were equally handicapped in advancing into Turkish territory in winter, leaving their railway further behind every day; and so it was made clear that no real gain would result from invasion. In May the Russians took the city of Van, and in June advanced to Mush, south of Erzerum, having cleared the Persian frontier as far south as Urmia. But at this time the Turks had withdrawn their main forces to the Gallipoli peninsula, and the Grand Duke Nicholas was being pressed in Galicia. In October, however, the Turks, relieved by the course of events in the Balkans, began to assemble another large force in Armenia—some 200 battalions drawn from eight corps—and as the Grand Duke Nicholas is now at Tiflis, as Governor of the Caucasus, another campaign in this region may result from the sporadic fighting recently reported.

In German South-West Africa a division of Union troops, including the Imperial Light Horse, the Rand Rifles, and the South African Irish, under General Botha, began operations last February by building sea-walls and constructing a railway protected by blockhouses along the coast from Walfish to Swakopmund. General Botha landed at Swakopmund on February 12, and started along the main line to Windhoek, where a wireless station connected this colony with Germany. The enemy in evacuating Swakopmund mined the public works, destroyed the pier, and poisoned the water tanks, leaving a rear-guard at Nonidas.

On March 25 General Botha's column was reported at Jackalswater and Riet. Another column, under Sir Duncan McKenzie, 200 miles farther south, operating from Luderitz Bay eastwards, on April 1 had occupied Aus, at the edge of a fertile region where water and pasturage were abundant. The enemy was found to possess aeroplanes. A third column, under Colonel Van der Venter, based on the Orange River, invading the south-eastern corner of this German colony, on April 3 occupied Warmbad, the railway terminus 27 miles north of the Orange, and thence advanced northwards 25 miles to Kalkfontein in order to co-operate with the Luderitz Bay column. A fourth column, under Colonel Berrange, operating from the east, was within a day's march of Rietfontein, 300 miles from the coast at Luderitz Bay. German strategy was based on a voluntary retreat into the interior after wasting the country and laying mines in the path of the invader.

General Botha appeared to regard his four months' campaign in South-West Africa as finished by his occupation of Windhoek on May 12, although the German authorities had set up a new capital at Grootfontein, 200 miles north. They left the high-power wireless station at Windhoek—by which with only one relay communication with Berlin was kept up—practically intact, as if certain of recovery of this valuable property at a later date. Our military operations were planned for an advance along the three railways converging at Windhoek—(1) eastward from Swakopmund at Walfish Bay, by Karibib; (2) eastward from Luderitzbucht (Luderitz Bay) by Aus to Keetmanshoop, and thence northward by Gibeon; (3) northward from Warmbad. Severe fighting took place at Gibeon on April 27, by which we lost 70 men. Sir George Farrar, the great mining engineer, who acted as A.Q.M.G. to General McKenzie's column, in the course of his duties as organiser of transport and supply, met with a fatal railway accident at a point beyond Aus.

General Botha, pushing his hardy troops 200 miles north of Windhoek, occupied Omaruru on June 21 and Otjivarongo on June 26. Our aeroplanes bombarded German troops and trains

at Otavi, which was seized on July 1, and a week later the German commander surrendered at Tsumeb, the railway terminus. German South-West Africa no longer exists, and General Botha's achievement cannot be too highly rated, for he alone of all the commanders in the field to-day has given the world a shining example both of that power which differs from the mere ability to fight—strategy, to wit—and of those higher tactics which, according to Hamley, "originating in the forethought and inventive faculty of the commander, effect great results with small loss, or make skill compensate for inferiority of force." His losses were 1,459 of all ranks, and his captures were 204 officers, 3,293 other ranks, 37 guns, and 22 machine-guns.

Our invasion of German West Africa compelled the enemy to destroy his great wireless station at Kamina (Togoland), which had communicated with Nauern, in Germany, Talora, in East Africa, Windhoek, in S.-W. Africa, and Pernambuco. It had only been a few months in operation.

Then a British Expeditionary Force sailed for Duala Harbour, off the Cameroon coast, and the Royal Nigerian Marine having cleared the place of mines, the troops landed in order to gain the back of Duala, the German capital. An attempt to destroy the bridge which would have cut off the retreat of the Governor and his staff was frustrated by the premature bombardment of Government House from the sea. So the Governor escaped to Yaunde, 140 miles east, where he still holds out with his troops.

§ Our Yola and Ibi columns are operating eastward from Nigeria, and the French troops pushing north and west from the Congo, and southwards from the Soudan—even a few hundred Belgians from the Congo are taking part in the conquest of the Cameroon country, attached to the French contingent (Sanga column) under Gen. Aymerich. But the real enemy is not the Germans, who are quite outnumbered, but geography and climate. Tropical diseases take toll of the troops in summer. The rainy season stops proceedings for months at a time; bush fighting is a speciality, and this guerilla war in mangrove swamps may last another year.

River expeditions up to Edea and Jubassi on a lighter afford the blue-jackets their opportunity for practice with a 6-inch gun. Up to the end of June nearly 1,500 German prisoners had been sent to England. Of the recent operations against Yaunde by an Anglo-French force we only know that a place 48 miles east of Edea, called Wumbiagas, was taken, after a 30 hours' engagement, on October 9.

German East Africa is the territory which prevents an all-red route being extended from the Cape to Cairo. It is larger than Cape Colony, and almost as large as Rhodesia. The coast-line is over 400 miles long, and of course our blockade should prevent the German colonists receiving help from overseas, but it is doubtful whether Portugal prohibits the importation of arms and munitions. It seems there is not enough force to deal with this colony as General Botha dealt with the German South-West. At the end of last year the enemy had taken the initiative and had seized Vanga, at the mouth of the Umba River; and our counter-invasion by an Indian force under General Aitken failed to secure the German railway terminus at Tanga. The commander therefore re-embarked and landed at Mombasa to join the local forces—the King's African Rifles and Colonial volunteers.

Meanwhile, an affair on the frontier 200 miles inland, at Mount Longido, had caused the Germans to evacuate this post. In January a strong British column, assisted by the Navy (which had already destroyed the port of Dar-es-Salaam and the wireless station), drove the enemy out of Vanga, and then, crossing the frontier, it occupied Jassin. The commander left a garrison at this post, which on January 19 was compelled to surrender to a superior German force. This reverse to our arms became known at Berlin, and so much was made of the story that our Government felt bound to explain the situation. An expedition to the island of Mafia took possession of this place, about 100 miles south of Zanzibar.

Another scene of operations was the region of the great lakes. One of the German ports on Victoria Nyanza was yielded to us in January. In March an engagement took place at Karunga, and at Taveta, east of Mount Kilimanjaro, some skirmishing was reported. In May our troops captured Sphinxhaven, on Lake Nyasa, after an action by armed steamers; and General Tighe arrived from India to command the forces. For some months past the Government has apparently been unable to proclaim any success in this quarter, although it is understood that the Union of South Africa has undertaken to reinforce General Tighe.

The French operations during the last year have been of the same character as those of the British and the Belgians, and the official *communiqués* have from day to day mentioned the localities of combats. With the exception of a section on the left of the British front held by the French for some months, the French armies have garrisoned a line of defence from the British right southwards to Compiègne; thence eastward to Nancy; and from that point along the crest or slopes of the Vosges as far south as Switzerland. In December last a *résumé* of the operations showed that originally the armies were commanded by Generals Dubail, de Castelnau, Ruffey, Langle de Cary, Lanrezac, Maunoury, Foch, Maud'huy and d'Urbal. Generals Sarrail and d'Esperey presently succeeded Ruffey and Lanrezac, and, later still, General Foch was placed in command of an army group. General Sarrail was sent to command l'Armée d'Orient in August. In this *résumé* the Supreme Command declared that the enemy had received seven checks, namely: in his *attaque brusquée* on Nancy, in the march on Paris, in the attempted envelopment of the left flank of the Allies in August and again in November, in the attempt to break the centre in September, in the coastal attack towards Dunkirk and Calais, and in the attack on Ypres. The opinion was stated that Germany had already exhausted her reserves, that her new formations were "mal encadrées et mal instruites," also that Russia had asserted her superiority over both Germany and Austria, and finally that the German check was bound to end in a retreat. The value of this opinion may now be questioned. It will be remembered that

General Joffre as the French Commander is in sole charge of the operations in France, although the War Minister has been twice changed. What influence, if any, the British Minister for War has exerted on the operations is not known, though we recall that Lord Kitchener awarded General Joffre the highest praise a year ago as "not only a fine general, but a great man." England has given France an ever-increasing support in the field, as our loss of 377,000 men proves.

In the Eastern theatre the largest number of troops have been employed, the longest marches have been made, and the most desperate battles have been fought. The casualties may be reckoned in millions. A year ago the Grand Duke Nicholas had invaded East Prussia as far as the Masurian Lake region and Galicia beyond the river San, while his central force had reached the frontier of Posen and Silesia. To-day the same armies, reduced and renovated, are behind the river Dwina between Riga and Dunaberg (Dvinsk), and on a line running due south in front of Minsk, crossing the Vilna-Lemberg railway and the river Pripet as far as Tarnapol on the Sereth.

The story of this great retreat would involve an account of many sieges, of wood fighting and village fighting, the attack and defence of bridgeheads, as well as pitched battles in the open country. The Russians have evacuated important towns, destroyed railways and bridges, and devastated entire districts in order to delay the pursuit and exhaust the enemy for the benefit of their allies in the West, and although for six months the Austro-Germans have enjoyed the prestige of victors, it may be doubted whether in a military sense they had not done better to protect their own frontiers and throw into the scale against General Joffre the mass of troops uselessly expended in West Russia.

The Russian armies under the Grand Duke Nicholas were originally grouped in three masses and assigned to East Prussia, Poland and Galicia respectively, and fortunately at the outset, when the Anglo-French army was in jeopardy, all the Russian armies progressed favourably, a fact which the French Government, at the moment of its quitting Paris, skilfully utilised to reassure the population, declaring that the mission of the French army was to hold on whilst the Russians delivered the decisive blow at the heart of the German Empire. On August 29, 1914, the French army was told that the Russians had completely invested the fortress of Königsberg, but no mention was made of the disastrous battle of Tannenburg three days before. General Rennankapf's army was expelled from East Prussia in September, but the Russians again invaded this region early in October under General Russky, whose success was, however, neutralized by the advance of a large German army from Posen and Silesia. This army marched to the Vistula, but was checked by the Blonie defences 18 miles from Warsaw, and in November the Grand Duke took the offensive from Ivangorod and drove it back to the frontier at Kalisch and Czestochowa. Meanwhile his southern army had occupied Lemberg and had cleared Galicia as far west as the river San, after leaving a force to invest Przemysl. Indeed it now seemed as though the Austro-Germans had met their match in the eastern theater, for the Grand Duke, at the end of three months, was presumably in possession of the largest Russian force it was possible to maintain in the field; in fact, Mr. Stanley Washburn at Warsaw had written on Oct. 27: "Russia is at last under way in this campaign, and the huge engine of her organisation is moving with a tremendous momentum." Yet the Grand Duke did not cross the frontier, and in December the Germans again took the offensive in Poland, and the Russians, to the amazement of their Allies, retreated from Lodz.

In January the Grand Duke's main army was between Lodz and Warsaw, its right on the Vistula, its centre along the Bzura river and the Lowitz-Skierniewice railway, and its left on the high ground about Rawa and the valley of the Pilitza—a front of about 60 miles. Behind was a stronger line of defence astride the Warsaw railway at Blonie, south of Novo Georgievsk, and Mr. Washburn now assumed that "Germany has made her maximum effort here," and he went on to assure us that "in April Russia will be in the best position she has been since the war started." But early in February the northern army, marching down the Szeszuppe river towards Tilsit and down the Inster river towards Insterburg, again encountered the enemy, and was again repulsed. It also failed to hold its ground east of the Masurian Lakes, near Lyck, and east of Willenberg. But the Petrograd *communiqué* intimated that its withdrawal was a voluntary one, undertaken with the object of "re-arranging" the forces.

The Kaiser now hurried to the Eastern frontier to congratulate his troops, and to confer the Order for Merit on General von Bulow, who commanded in the Masurian region. Later actions on the Niemen, north of Grodno, involved the destruction of the Russian 20th corps, which was enveloped by the enemy between Goldap and Suwalki. General von Hindenburg was in chief command of the 15 German corps concentrated in East Prussia, which the Russians had been unable to withstand or avoid.

Meanwhile the conquest of Galicia had been undertaken by a million Russians, formed in three armies under Generals Brussilov (based on Odessa), Russky (based on Kiev), and Everts (based on Brest-Litovsk). The Austrian forces were equally large, but after the battle of Rawaruska they retreated in two masses, the Hungarians through the passes of the Carpathians, the Austrians on Cracow, and then only Przemysl remained as an obstacle to the Russian advance after the six weeks' campaign. The defeated Hungarians were railed to Cracow, and early in October the German staff took charge of the operations. After reorganisation the Austro-Germans delivered furious attacks on Jaroslav and Sambor, north and south of Przemysl, which, however, were repulsed, and then the Galician campaign languished until January, when the Austro-Hungarian army, 26 corps under five leaders, the Archdukes Eugène and Josef, and Generals Dankyl, Voyrosch, and Broevitch, set out to relieve Przemysl and recover the lost territory.

Przemysl, situated by the river San, and covered by a girdle of forts on the surrounding hills, was deemed impregnable with a garrison of over 100,000 men. The nearest fort was five miles from the city, and along a perimeter of 25 miles the defences mounted 1,000 guns. Provisions for 80,000 persons for three months had been stored, and the fortress headquarters were in communication with the Archduke Frederick by wireless and searchlight signalling. Nevertheless, on March 22 the garrison capitulated, in circumstances which must always stain the honour of the Austrian army. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who had advanced as far west as the Donajec river, was now provided with a secure starting-point for the invasion of Hungary, since the great fortress, coupled with Lemberg, forms the centre of a railway system by which the region embracing Odessa, Kiev, and Brest-Litovsk could pour into Galicia whatever was needed by the troops in the way of reinforcements, food supplies, ammunition, and stores. The Russian movement westward towards Cracow had been harassed by the enemy's flanking operations from the Carpathians, and the question now was whether the projected advance southward over the great divide could be permanently checked from Cracow in the west or the Bukowina in the east. In April the advanced guards of General Ivanoff's armies were fighting for possession of the routes over the mountains between the Stryj valley in the east and the Biala valley in the west. Meanwhile General von Mackensen had advanced from Silesia eastwards into Galicia, resting his flanks on two lines of railway—the Cracow-Tarnow line and the Neu Sandec-Jaslo line—while General von Marwitz, from Hungary, operated northward along the railway, east of Bartfeld, which leads to Sanok, south-west of Przemysl; and then the Grand Duke's invasion of Hungary was definitely arrested by his defeat on 3 May on the river Donagie.

It was discovered that the Austro-Germans now had five armies in the field: (1) north of the Niemen, (2) in East Prussia, (3) in North Poland, (4) in Central Poland, and (5) the army of Galicia.

In the north the Germans advanced on the Russian province of Kovno, 80 miles east of Memel, as though striking out for the Petrograd-Warsaw railway about Vilna. These operations were supported by the Baltic squadron; and having captured on May 8 Libau, the Russian port, the Germans declared that they held the key to the Baltic.

By the end of June the Austro-Germans had recaptured Przemysl and Lemberg, and were driving the Russians right and left over the Dniester and the San and northward along the Lemberg-Brest railway. The northward drive continued during July between the Bug and the Vistula as far as the Lublin-Cholm railway, which the Russians were defending. Meanwhile, in Poland attacks upon the western defences of Warsaw were being pressed, and dispositions were made to approach the fortresses that line the banks of the Narew, N.E. of Warsaw, and also to cross the Vistula south of Warsaw about Ivangorod. Windau, on the Baltic coast, from which a railway runs to Riga, was taken July 21. August was a month of distress to Russia and her friends, of triumph to the Austro-Germans, who were advancing on the circumference of a circle through Ivangorod, Warsaw, Novo-Georgievsk, Pultusk, and Lomza, and as the retreating Russians hurried off to the north-east the enemy began to close in on both flanks from Brest-Litewski in the south and from Osowiec in the north, while operations from Kovno threatened to cut the route to Vilna, and Riga was menaced by attacks from Mitau—the centre of the railway system in Courland. Yet the enemy has never claimed any greater success in his pursuit than is accounted for by winning an ordinary battle, and in September the Russian armies seem to have reached their goal, after fighting 10 days in defence of Vilna, which the enemy captured on September 18. In the south the enemy stayed his pursuit after securing the fortresses in Volhynia—Dubno, Rovno, and Luzk—and the Russians continue to hold a corner of Galicia about Tarnapol, on the Sereth. In the course of these operations the belligerents redistributed the troops more than once, and finally they stood as follows: in the north Marshal Hindenburg was opposed to General Russky; in the centre the Archduke Leopold encountered General Everts; and in the south Marshal Mackensen followed General Ivanoff. Mackensen was then sent to Serbia, his place being taken by General Linsingen. The November bulletins show that fighting goes on at different points along a front of 600 miles, but the general situation is not likely to change during the winter, in view of the demands upon both belligerents by the armies in the Balkans.

Italy, who fifty years ago was compelled to accept the return of Venetia by way of gift from France, as the result of her alliance with Prussia and the unsuccessful battle of Custozza, denounced her treaty with the Triple Alliance and declared war against Austria on May 23. Italy maintained an Expeditionary Force in Africa three years ago of which the daily average strength was 2,835 officers and 84,186 men, and her conquest of Tripoli and Cyrenaica cost her 210 million dollars; but the experience thus bought is priceless to-day. According to Von Lobell, our ally has, in addition to her permanent garrison in Libya, 12 army corps, which are organised on the Continental model—namely, 96 three-battalion regiments formed into 48 brigades. The division includes two brigades and the corps two divisions. The law of service being two years for all, the Italians should be far better trained than our own "new" armies.

From his headquarters at Laibach the Austrian General Dankyl was compelled to witness the capture of the fortress of Malborghetto, the heights of Monte Nero, Gradisca, and the dockyard and town of Monfalcone by the Italians, who advanced beyond the frontier in the valley of the Isonzo on a front of 70 miles, while the Austrian main army was engaged in Russia. Across the Adriatic the Austrian and Italian airmen engaged in raids. Pola was visited by a dirigible which bombarded the arsenal, but the Austrian aeroplanes have retaliated by dropping bombs and "small arrows" on Venice.

The Austro-Italian campaign is difficult to follow, as the *communiqués* refer to localities unknown to the users of "Murray" or "Baedeker." In the region known as "The Trentino"

the Italian troops, far from acquiring the city of Trent, in the valley of the Adige, have failed to reach Rovereto, at the head of Lake Garda, although Ala was taken on May 27. An attempt is being made to reach Trent from the east by the road called the Val Sugana, but Austrian artillery positions to the north of Levico seem to check progress. Austrian forts on the "Folgaria Plateau" are said to be the chief obstacle to an advance on Rovereto from the east. The *Times* Special Correspondent writes:—"An examination of the country compels an admiration for the Austrians who studied the frontier line imposed upon Italy in 1866. Wherever a passage between the rocky barriers is possible a wedge is thrust forward into Italian territory—a wedge of lower mountain that dominates the valley ascending from the south." He declares, however, after referring to certain "dizzy cliffs" and "devilish peaks," to passes and spurs, to ranges and ridges, which are undiscoverable on travellers' maps, that "the first Austrian gate is forced." Minor operations are in progress in the Monte Tonale region, north-west of Trent, and on the great Dolomite road at the Col di Lana. On the eastern front the Isonzo valley is but partly won. Austrians continue to shell Monfalcone, and the Italians seem unable to take Gorizia, where Austrian troops entrain, or the bridgehead at Tolmino, higher up the river. General Joffre visited the Italian headquarters to confer with General Cadorna in the first week of September, and a series of assaults on all fronts was initiated during October with a view to detain Austrian forces destined for Serbia, but small, if any, territorial gain has resulted. The Austrians declare that the Italians attacking with 25 divisions lost 150,000 men.

Serbia, in November, 1914, was attacked in great force by Austria, who keenly felt the disgrace of her defeats in August and September. The last attack had been the sequel to the expulsion of the Serbian army from Bosnia, and it aimed at Valievo from the west, over the Drina. But now a mass of seven corps, under General Potiorek, swept into Serbia across the Drina, Save, and Danube. The Crown Prince of Serbia and Marshal Putnik retreated into the range of hills south of Valievo in mid-November. The Austrians followed, and, apparently believing that resistance was at an end, Potiorek dispatched three corps to the Carpathians to take part in the first advance against the Russians from Cracow at the beginning of December. Meanwhile the Serbians had replenished their ammunition from a source unsuspected, and on December 3 they struck home. After a three days' battle they routed the Austrians, who fled in all directions, and by December 15 the Crown Prince of Serbia had re-entered Belgrade, after taking 40,000 prisoners. For nine months the Serbians had been recuperating when the German plan to invade Serbia and unite with a new ally, Bulgaria, and so open the route from Berlin and Vienna to Constantinople, called Marshal Putnik again into the field.

The new campaign has arrayed Serbia and Montenegro against a practically equal force of Bulgarians in the east, who are intent on recovering the losses of the second Balkan war; an Austrian detachment in the west operating from Bosnia and Dalmatia; and an Austro-German army in the north commanded by Marshal Mackensen, with the Turks in the background. On the other hand, the declared scheme of Germany to force a way through Serbia to Asia—Mackensen's army has been dubbed the "Army of Egypt"—has brought to the direct aid of Serbia the whole of the Entente Powers, and it may be that the Balkans will prove to be, after all, the decisive theatre of war. But the concentration of troops from Russia, France, England and Italy must be a work of time, and meanwhile the Serbs and Montenegrins are playing the part of a covering force to their allies. In the middle of November, when this narrative must close, the greatest source of anxiety is the attitude of Greece and Rumania, who are being exhorted by both sides to abandon a neutrality favourable to the Entente Powers, and to enter the fray as belligerents. In the south an extraordinary situation has been created in that French and English troops are landing at Salonika and utilising Greek territory as a line of advance, while a German mission is able to go to and fro by the Sofia-Nish-Uskub railway and survey *en route* the Anglo-French proceedings; then, of course, a sudden decision by Greece to join the Central Powers might result in the destruction or capture of all the French and British troops that have entered Greek territory. Yet another complication is produced by the political condition of Albania, in which Italy is greatly interested, enabling guerilla bands to harass the rear of Serbian forces, and, in fact, since Nov. 5 the Albanians, in league with Bulgarian bands between Prizrend and Uskub, have severed our communication with Marshal Putnik's army. There can be no doubt that German diplomacy, backed by German military prestige, has succeeded in delivering a deadly thrust at the Quadruple Entente in a quarter that was deemed of small importance a year ago. The military plan of Marshal Mackensen was to envelop the northern part of Serbia, which is well served by railways. At his disposal were 20 divisions of Austro-German troops, grouped in two armies under Generals Gallwitz and Kovess. These were to cross the Danube at Belgrade, Semendria and Orsovo, and the Save at Obrenovatz, and move south astride the Morava. Then an Austrian force from Bosnia was to cross the Drina at Vishegrad and move up the Lim Valley, while a Bulgarian army under General Bojadieff was to join hands with Gallwitz by crossing the Timok near Prahovo. The German Marshal conducted the campaign from his headquarters at Temesvar in Hungary, communicating with the Bulgarian "Tsar" through the Duke of Mecklenburg, who journeyed to and from Sofia (220 miles) in an airship. Before these combinations the Serbian army slowly gave ground. Belgrade was occupied by the enemy on Oct. 9, Semendria two days later, Obrenovatz on Oct. 18, Orsovo on Oct. 23, and Prahovo on the same day. Marshal Putnik was supported on his left by the army of Montenegro, which on Oct. 27 faced the Austrians on the Drina, east of Vishegrad, covering the Sandjak. The enemy claims to have secured large stores of munitions of war which the Serbians had failed to remove or destroy on evacuating their arsenals. By the seizure of the Danube at its loop by the Iron Gates Rumania was cut off from Serbia, and at the same time the river was opened to traffic with the Bulgarian ports. Austrian monitors

convoyed supply vessels down to Widin, Lom Palanka, Nikopol, Sistovo and Rustchuk, and thus the munitions which had been refused a passage through Rumania found their way into Bulgaria by water, and thence to Turkey by the Sofia-Adrianople railway. The river had been blockaded hitherto by our naval contingent, which now was withdrawn, and the Russian armed launches took refuge in the Rumanian port of Gruia. The Central Powers were thus already independent of the Belgrade-Nish railway. On the other hand, the fleets of Russia and England and an Italian cruiser bombarded the Bulgarian coast at Varna and Dedeagatch. The Germans, on seizing Kladovo, on Oct. 25, set about fortifying this place against a possible attack from the side of Rumania.

Meanwhile another Bulgarian army had been formed in the south to check the advance of the Anglo-French expedition under General Sarrail and seize the Salonika-Nish railway. The Bulgarians took Veles, Kumanovo, and Uskub on Oct. 20–22. Both Uskub and Veles were recaptured, but again abandoned to the Bulgarians on Oct. 27–29. On the latter date the French occupied Strumnitza on Bulgarian territory, 20 kilometres east of the railway, and meanwhile the British 10th division had been brought from the Gallipoli Peninsula by Sir Bryan Mahon, which proceeded to take up a position on the right of the French in the vicinity of Lake Doiran. Early in November Nish fell into the hands of the Bulgarians after a defence of three days, and with it the Orient Express Railway became available for the transport of munitions of war into Turkey, who send in return to Central Europe raw materials for manufacture of which hitherto the Naval Powers had deprived the Central Powers. Meanwhile the Austro-German armies had steadily marched southwards and on Nov. 6 had reached the line Kralyevo-Krushevatz, thus securing the western railway that runs towards the River Drina. The Bulgarians occupied Leskovatz on Nov. 9, and now the three armies had reached the mountainous region in which progress became more difficult, and on Nov. 11 the Serbian army was holding the enemy at bay on the line Troglava-Maglitch-Alexandrovatz-Jastrebatz, in which position it covers its new capital at Mitrovitza in the plain of Kossovo.

THE NAVAL OPERATIONS.

THE article in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1915 dealing with the naval operations of the war brought the general review down to the beginning of November, 1914. The course of events at sea had not been uniformly favourable to Britain and her allies. Enemy submarines had succeeded in sinking a number of large but relatively unimportant units, involving considerable loss of life, and hostile cruisers on the high seas were harassing our commerce in several areas with apparent impunity. A century had elapsed since England was last at war with an important naval Power, and there had arisen an idea that naval supremacy was synonymous with maritime invulnerability. There was nothing in the history of the wars of the sailing era to justify such a belief—we lost 267 warships in various ways, and many hundreds of merchantmen, owing to the activities of the enemy's cruisers and privateers, between Trafalgar and Waterloo—while, if the benefits of steam were impartially distributed, the submarine was at any rate a tremendous accession to the offensive-defensive armoury of the weaker Power. There was, however, a good deal of publicly expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Navy was going about its work, and this—while in one sense flattering to the reputation of the Fleet—suggested that anything approaching a serious reverse at sea might have been followed by grave internal consequences, with whatever object initiated.

Following the plan adopted last year, it is proposed to deal with the naval operations, not chronologically, but under various headings indicative of the nature of those operations or their locality. Save in its widest aspect, naval warfare is of necessity made up of more or less isolated incidents, between which there is often not the slightest connexion beyond their common direction against the enemy. A strictly chronological record would therefore be exceedingly confusing, jerking the reader alternately from the South Seas to the north of Scotland, and from the eastern Mediterranean to the Straits of Dover. Before proceeding with the account of the naval operations it will be useful to summarise the administrative changes affecting the Fleet that have been made.

Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was appointed First Sea Lord on Dec. 10, 1912, tendered his resignation on Oct. 28, 1914, his grounds being that "at this juncture my birth and parentage have the effect of impairing in some respects my usefulness on the Board of Admiralty." Mr. Churchill, the First Lord, accepted his decision with a regret that was shared by the whole of the Navy, pointing out that "the first step which secured the timely concentration of the Fleet" was taken by him; and on Oct. 30 Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher was appointed in his place. The arrangement never looked like being a happy one, but no dispute between the First Lord and his principal naval adviser reached the ears of the public until May, 1915. The immediate issue was raised in connexion with the naval attack on the Dardanelles (*q.v.*), with the result that it was announced on May 26 that Mr. A. J. Balfour had accepted office in place of Mr. Churchill, and, on the 28th, that Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson had been appointed First Sea Lord. There seems to have been a period during which the former administrative heads of the Navy w content to absent themselves from the A miralty—a curious state of affairs in time of w Mr. Churchill was appointed to the post Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in t Coalition Cabinet, and on July 4 Lord Fisl was appointed chairman of the Inventions Boa established to assist the Admiralty in ordinating and encouraging scientific effort its relation to the requirements of the na service. The Duke of Devonshire succeeded J George Lambert as Civil Lord of the Admira on June 4.

CLEARING THE OUTER SEAS.

Only the briefest details of the Coronel acti were available when the ALMANACK went press last year. The German squadron und Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee had succeeded crossing the Pacific without molestation, thou hunted by British, Australian, Japanese, a other forces, and a very inadequate Briti squadron was detailed to intercept it off Sou America. The latter consisted of the *Good Ho* (14,100 tons, 2 9·2-in. and 16 6-in. guns), *Mo mouth* (9,800 tons, 14 6-in. guns), *Glasgow* (4,8 tons, 2 6-in. and 10 4-in. guns), and the arm liner *Otranto*, which took no part in the su sequent action. Rear-Admiral Sir Christoph Cradock flew his flag in the *Good Hope*. It w officially stated afterwards that the *Canopus* h been ordered to reinforce Cradock's squadron, b as the three cruisers in it were all capable of least 23 knots, and the *Canopus* was an o battleship good for no more than 16 or so, it not easy to see what reason there could ha been in the selection. The German squadro encountered in the evening of Nov. 1, 191 consisted of the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisen* (11,420 tons, 8 8·2-in. and 6 5·9-in. guns eac and the *Leipzig*, *Dresden*, and *Nurnberg*, of 3,2 to 3,592 tons, carrying 10 4·1-in. guns apiece.

The action began soon after 7 p.m., in a rou sea and with the British ships silhouetted again the afterglow of the sunset. Firing began 12,000 yards, with the squadrons rapidly co verging. The main-deck guns of the larg British ships were practically useless owing the sea that was running; but this had no effe on the heavy guns in the German ships, whi were handled with such skill that the third sal caused great fires to break out on board both t *Good Hope* and the *Monmouth*, the former blo ing up with an immense explosion less than minutes after the beginning of the action. T *Monmouth*, badly crippled forward and pra tically unmanageable, did her best to stand towards the enemy, but succeeded only drawing upon herself the concentrated fire their guns. By this means, though making h own destruction doubly sure, she helped detain the enemy while the *Glasgow*, damag and altogether too small to affect the issue, ma good her escape. The Germans sustained damage, but the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* we lost, with their entire crews—respectively 919 a 735 officers and men. The available evider goes to show that the conditions were such as render it impossible for the Germans to attem any rescue work.

This defeat was the heaviest blow we h suffered at sea since the war of 1812, a although our ships were greatly inferior in gu

power and general fighting characteristics (speed alone excepted), this but emphasises the faultiness of the strategical dispositions which brought it about. Leaving out the small cruisers, which contributed but little towards the result, the Germans opposed a broadside of 12 8·2-in. and 6 5·9-in. guns to the British 2 9·2-in. and 17 6-in. The official reports show that the main-deck guns (10 of the British 6-in. and all the German 5·9's) were of no practical use, so that Cradock was left with 2 9·2 and 10 6-in. against 12 8·2-in. In mere weight of metal this represents a German superiority of 3,306 lb. against 1,460 lb., and to this must be added the great advantage conferred on the enemy by his single-calibre armament.

Immediately upon the news of this disaster reaching England vigorous steps were taken to retrieve it. On Nov. 11 Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. D. Sturdee left England in the *Invincible*, battle-cruiser, accompanied by the *Inflexible*, a sister ship, and, on his way across the Atlantic, was joined by the armoured cruisers *Carnarvon*, *Cornwall*, and *Kent*, the protected cruisers *Glasgow* and *Bristol*, and the auxiliary cruiser *Macedonia*. Assuming that it would be von Spee's first endeavour to get across to the West African coast, a sweeping movement was carried out to the south-west, but without success, and the squadron put into Port William on the morning of Dec. 7 to coal. In ten minutes under 23 hours the *Canopus*, lying in Port Stanley, opened fire on the leading ships of the German squadron as they came up from the south with the evident intention of attacking the little colony and getting what they could out of it before continuing their journey.

The result of the action which ensued was a foregone conclusion, for the opposing forces were far more disproportionate than had been the case at Coronel. It opened with the fleets in parallel columns, the *Inflexible* firing the first rounds at a range of 16,500 yards; but as the enemy began to feel the effect of our superior fire his light cruisers began individually to turn away, the larger vessels lending them what support they could by turning in towards the British line. The *Leipzig* was chased by the *Glasgow* and *Cornwall*, and, after a four hours' running fight at long range, was reduced to a sinking condition, and capsized and sank at 9 p.m. The *Kent* was despatched in pursuit of the *Nurnberg*, which nominally had the advantage in speed; but, thanks to the great efforts of the engine-room staff and the sacrifice of almost everything on board that would burn, she was able to get the enemy within range by 5 o'clock, and by 6.35 the *Nurnberg* had ceased fire, being well alight forward. The *Kent* closed in and found the colours still flying over the German cruiser, but after another few rounds these were hauled down. When the *Nurnberg* sank about an hour later a group of men stood on her decks waving an ensign as she went under. The *Dresden* made use of her good speed and of the pre-occupation of our cruisers to get away.

The *Invincible* and *Inflexible*, with the slower *Carnarvon* astern, devoted their attention to the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*. With 12-in. guns opposing their 8·2's, and with a wide margin of speed against them, the fate of the German ships was already sealed, it being only a matter of time and of the range the British ships might see fit to maintain. At 4.17 the German flagship turned over and disappeared, her colours still flying, and the fight was continued single-handed by the already badly hit *Gneisenau*, which, according to the evidence of survivors, went on firing until her last round was gone. By that time she was simply a shattered mass of metal, and at 6 o'clock, ten minutes after the British ships ceased fire, she suddenly heeled over and sank, her flag still flying.

The battle from first to last was a sound exposition of the proper use of superior naval force, the only weak spot in it being that our ships were so disposed that their own smoke sometimes hindered their gunners. The German Press complained that we had had to send a vastly superior force to settle with von Spee—ignoring the fact that the basis of our naval policy is and must be the ability to meet the enemy in superior force in order that there may be no doubt as to the issue. The following shows the comparative strength in broadside fire of the forces engaged in the three separate fights into which the battle is divided:—

1. *Invincible* and *Inflexible* (17,250 tons each), combined broadside, 16 12-in. guns = 13,600 lb.
   Scharnhorst and *Gneisenau* (11,420 tons each), combined broadside, 12 8·2-in. and 6 5·9-in. = 3,834 lb.
2. *Cornwall* and *Glasgow* (9,800 and 4,800 tons), combined broadside, 11 6-in. and 5 4-in. = 1,305 lb.
   Leipzig (3,200 tons), broadside, 5 4·1-in. = 176 lb.
3. *Kent* (9,800 tons), broadside, 9 6-in. = 900 lb.
   Nurnberg (3,400 tons), broadside, 5 4.1-in. = 176 lb.

The entire crew of the *Scharnhorst* was lost, but 222 officers and men were picked up from the other ships. The British loss was four men killed and seven wounded. While the fight was in progress the *Bristol* and *Macedonia* destroyed two supply ships which had been in company with the German squadron.

Between the Coronel fight and its sequel it had fallen to the lot of a unit of the young Australian Navy to account for the most adventurous and troublesome of all the enemy's cruisers on the high seas, the *Emden*. Between Sept. 10 and Oct. 20, 1914, this little vessel had sunk twenty merchantmen in the Indian Ocean, besides shelling Madras, and on Oct. 30 had sunk the Russian cruiser *Jemtchug* and the French destroyer *Mousquet* at Penang. The total value of the ships and cargoes destroyed by her is estimated at three and a half millions. It is difficult to account for Captain von Muller's last exploit. In the early morning of Nov. 9, 1914, the *Emden*, inadequately disguised with a dummy funnel, came into view of the cable operators at Keeling-Cocos Island, due south of Sumatra, and proceeded to land an armed party of 43 officers and men to destroy the cable station. But she was recognised as soon as seen, and the news was at once sent out by wireless and picked up by H.M. Australian cruiser *Sydney*, employed on convoy duties. She made for the scene at full speed, and by 9.40 a.m. the *Emden*, having abandoned her landing party in order to meet her opponent at sea, had begun her second and last fight. The *Sydney* was her superior in speed and gun-power, having a broadside of 5 6-in. guns (500 lb.) against 5 4·1-in. (176 lb.), and this probably accounted for the fact that the *Emden's* shooting, "very accurate and rapid to begin with, seemed to

slacken almost immediately." After a running fight of two and a half hours the German vessel was driven ashore, and, after ignoring three inquiries as to whether she surrendered, hauled down her flag to a final salvo at 4.35, the *Sydney* having been absent for some time in chase of a British collier in charge of a German prize crew. The *Emden's* losses were about 120 killed and 50 wounded; the *Sydney's*, 4 killed and 12 wounded. The German commander was among the saved, and the cruiser is being salved. The landing party commandeered a schooner and escaped, the majority of them getting back to Germany.

The only other enemy ship which had given any trouble in the western Pacific was the *Königsberg*, whose sole notable exploit had been the surprising and sinking of the cruiser *Pegasus* while at anchor at Zanzibar in September, 1914. After this incident a "sweep" was organised with the object of finding her whereabouts, and she was discovered at the end of October about six miles up the Rufigi River, on the east coast of Africa, opposite Mafia Island. As it was not then expedient to proceed with her destruction, colliers were sunk in the only navigable channel to prevent her egress, and there she remained until July, 1915, when the shallow-draught monitors *Severn* and *Mersey* completed her demolition. In the course of these operations everything on board the *Mersey*—including the [illegible] faces of the crew—was painted green, and a quantity of foliage was so arranged as to give the vessel the appearance of a floating island. Thus disguised, she drifted up the river to within easy range of the *Königsberg*, which was quickly set on fire from stem to stern.

The end of the German cruiser campaign against the commerce of Great Britain and her allies came very tamely. The *Dresden*, which had doubled back into the Pacific after the Falklands action, was at last discovered off the island of Juan Fernandez on March 14, 1915, by the cruisers *Kent* and *Glasgow* and the armed liner *Orama*, and, after a brief engagement, was blown up by her own crew to prevent capture—she had, of course, no chance against her opponents. It transpired that the *Dresden* was in Chilian waters when the attack was made upon her, and the British Government made full apology when the circumstance was brought to their attention, pointing out at the same time that the *Dresden* had not been interned, that her colours were flying, and that her guns were trained as for action when sighted. The German armed liners *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* arrived at Newport News, U.S.A., on March 11 and April 11 respectively, and were subsequently interned; and on March 20 the Admiralty announced that there was every reason to believe that the cruiser *Karlsruhe* "had been sunk in the neighbourhood of the West Indies at the end of November." Other cruisers and armed liners were interned at various ports—the *Cormoran* at Guam, the *Preussen* at Sarang Bay, the *Geier* at Honolulu, the *Berlin* at Trondhjem, and so on; but the destruction of the *Dresden* marked the real end of this phase of the war. It had been singularly ineffective, especially when it is remembered that Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson had dwelt with gravity upon its dangers, and that another distinguished Admiral had demanded 300 cruisers, as recently as 1911, for the protection of our commerce. The total number of British ships destroyed had been 54, the last being the barque *Conway Castle*, sunk by the *Dresden* off Mocha Island on Feb. 27, 1915—less than seven months from the outbreak of war.

In Home Waters.

The general position in home waters—that is, in the area of British and German naval concentration—was that the German Fleet was far too weak to hope or attempt to challenge the British Navy to a pitched battle; while, on the other hand, there was no reason why the British Fleet, having the complete control of all the seas save the Baltic, should shoulder the grave risks that would be involved in attempting to force action upon a fleet content to remain quiescent and to allow maritime command to go by default. On both sides, however, there was a good deal of wild talk—official, as well as journalistic—the argument on this side of the North Sea being that the Germans were afraid to come out, and, on the other, that the British Fleet was afraid to go in. The essential point is that neither side had anything to gain by taking the offensive. The Germans, if they came out, could only look for annihilation at the hands of vastly superior forces, while if the British Fleet went to seek it in its own fastnesses it would certainly sustain heavy losses through mines and submarines; it would not make our command of the sea any more complete than it was before; and, unless the bombardment of enemy naval bases were followed by their military occupation (which was out of the question), it could inflict no real, permanent damage on the enemy.

The position was, therefore, that both sides were waiting—Britain with the command of the sea, Germany without it. In order to maintain our command against raids, submarine attack, and the attempted escape of fresh hostile cruisers on to the trade routes, it was necessary that an efficient patrol service should be maintained, not only down the East Coast and across the northern exit from the North Sea, but in all neighbouring waters where enemy submarines might be expected to penetrate. This patrol service inevitably involved occasional losses, though its reorganisation has fortunately prevented any repetition of such an incident as that of Sept. 22, 1914, when three large cruisers were sunk within a few hours. On Nov. 11 the gunboat *Niger* was sunk off Deal by a German submarine; and this comparatively small loss was followed on Jan. 1, 1915, by the torpedoing of the battleship *Formidable*, of 15,000 tons, in the Channel, off Start Point. The *Formidable* was one of a fairly large squadron which cruised the Channel regularly—a circumstance which would naturally add to the chances of a submarine, as she would know her points of vantage beforehand—and on this occasion the squadron was without any destroyer screen, although submarines were known to be in the vicinity. The ship was torpedoed soon after midnight, and a large proportion of the crew were lost. It is of some importance to observe that this was the last warship "submarined" in the Channel down to the end of October, 1915. In the Irish Sea the armed liner *Bayano* was torpedoed and sunk on March 11, while the *Viknor* and *Clan McNaughton*, of the same class, foundered in that region on Jan. 20 and Feb. 24 respectively. It was suggested in Parliament that these vessels had been rendered

unstable through the mounting of guns on their upper decks, but this was denied.

Towards the end of 1914 the enemy began a series of "raids" on the East Coast, with an object that has yet to be elucidated. The first, on Nov. 3, 1914, was aimed at Great Yarmouth; but the bombarding cruisers took their range from the wrong line of buoys, with the result that all their shells fell short even of the beach. They were not attacked by any British force, but were "shadowed" on the way back by some light cruisers, but by nothing capable of bringing them to action. One of the raiding vessels, the armoured cruiser *Yorck*, fouled a mine when entering Wilhelmshaven on the return journey, and was sunk, with a loss of about 300 officers and men. As the vessels retreated they dropped a number of mines, one of which sank the British submarine D 5.

The second raid was made on Dec. 16, and was directed against Hartlepool, Whitby, and Scarborough. This was more "successful," as the attacking ships succeeded in doing considerable damage, besides killing about 130 people, of whom a small proportion were soldiers. The enemy cruisers were attacked by a flotilla of British destroyers, but without success, and a sea fog coming in from the east enabled them to elude a powerful battle squadron which, had it brought them to action, would undoubtedly have destroyed them. Mines were again dropped in profusion by the retreating German ships, and several small vessels, including some mine-sweeping trawlers, were sunk by them. Otherwise there was no material naval loss on either side.

It will be noticed that while the ships engaged in the first raid got away without interruption or interference, those that came on the second occasion owed their escape purely to a chance fog, and, possibly, to a disposition of our forces which just failed to achieve the desired end. The third attempt, however, was fatal. On the morning of Sunday, Jan. 24, 1915, a force of British cruisers and destroyers under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty fell in with a German fleet steaming towards the East Coast, the enemy force comprising battle-cruisers, armoured cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers. From the composition of the enemy fleet it is evident that it had some important object in view; but it was encountered off the Dogger Bank by a British force similarly constituted. The result can hardly be termed a fight; it was rather a partially successful attempt on the part of the enemy to get back to their bases as quickly and safely as possible. It was, therefore, a stern chase, so that broadside fire would not give a proper comparison between the contending forces. So far as armoured ships are concerned, these were as follows:—

BRITISH—
Lion, 8 13·5-in. guns.
Tiger, 8 13·5-in. and 12 6-in. guns.
Princess Royal, 8 13·5-in. guns.
New Zealand, 8 12-in. guns.
Indomitable, 8 12-in. guns.

GERMAN—
Derfflinger, 8 12-in. and 12 5·9-in. guns.
Seydlitz, 10 11-in. and 12 5·9-in. guns.
Moltke, 10 11-in. and 12 5·9 in. guns.
Blücher, 12 8·2-in. and 8 5·9-in. guns.

The action should have been a test between two theories—the British, which favoured heavy guns firing slowly and accurately, and the German, which favoured smaller calibres firing more rapidly. There were 40 heavy British guns against 28 German; but there were 56 medium German guns against 12 British. Owing to the tactics adopted by the enemy, however, no such test eventuated. The *Lion*, leading the British line, opened fire on the *Blücher*, the rearmost German vessel, at 20,000 yards, and scored her first hit 17 minutes later. As the enemy were gradually overhauled, the *Lion* shifted her fire to other ships in the enemy's line, and her consorts did the same as they came up. The *Blücher* was thus attacked successively by all our cruisers, her destruction being completed by a torpedo from the *Arethusa*. The *Lion* sustained an injury to her steam-pipe which put her out of the chase, the immediate command falling to Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore. Hits continued to be made on the enemy's ships, and the *Derfflinger* and *Seydlitz* were badly damaged and seen to be on fire; but the enemy had maintained his speed so well that he was able to gain the shelter of his own mine-fields without sustaining any further actual loss. Sir David Beatty reported that prisoners declared the light cruiser *Kolberg* to have been sunk, but there is no confirmation of this. The action was remarkable for the high speed at which it was fought, the average rate for some hours being over 28 knots. An attempt on the part of the enemy's destroyers to attack the battle-cruisers was easily driven off by our own flotillas, and submarines which intercepted the squadron were ineffective. While our light craft were standing by to pick up survivors from the *Blücher* they were attacked by a Zeppelin and a seaplane, but without effect. It may have been the sight of British cruisers and destroyers standing by a sinking armoured ship which gave rise to the German conviction that the ship in question must have been British. After hesitating for some time between the *Lion* and the *Tiger*, the enemy gave out the latter as having been sunk. In point of fact, we sustained no material loss, though the *Lion* and the destroyer *Meteor* had to be towed home. Our casualties were 15 killed and 28 wounded. Of the *Blücher's* nominal complement of 847, 283 were saved by our vessels.

This was the last raiding attempt made down to the end of October, but a number of minor incidents occurred in connexion with the patrol and outpost services. On May 1 a series of skirmishes occurred in the North Sea, resulting in the sinking of the destroyer *Recruit* by an enemy submarine, the torpedoing of the armed trawler *Columbia* by two small torpedo-boats ("outpost boats") built at Antwerp, and the subsequent destruction of these two vessels by a division of British destroyers from Harwich. Six days later the destroyer *Maori* struck a mine while cruising off Zeebrugge, and her crew were made prisoners, as well as a boat from the *Crusader* which was sent to pick them up. On May 27 the converted liner *Princess Irene* blew up in the Medway through unknown causes, everyone on board being killed. The incident was remarkable as occurring in almost the same spot, and under similar circumstances, as the destruction of the battleship *Bulwark* six months before. On July 26 one of our submarines succeeded in sinking a German destroyer of the G196 group in the neighbourhood of the German coast, while the opening days of August witnessed

another series of incidents similar to those of May. The armed liner *India* was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Norwegian coast on the 8th, and the same day another auxiliary, the *Ramsey*, was sunk by the German auxiliary mine-layer *Meteor*. The latter, however, was quickly overtaken by a squadron of cruisers, and was scuttled by her own people, who took to the boats and were saved from capture by the approach of a submarine flotilla, before which our cruisers withdrew. On Aug. 9 the destroyer *Lynx* struck a mine in the North Sea and sank, with a loss of 65 officers and men, and on the 22nd another Antwerp "outpost boat" was brought to action and sunk by two French destroyers off Ostend. On Oct. 28 the armoured cruiser *Argyll* ran ashore on the east coast of Scotland in heavy weather and became a total loss. She was a sister ship to the *Roxburgh*, which had been unsuccessfully torpedoed by an enemy submarine in June.

These are the main incidents of the North Sea and East Coast patrol that have been made public, though mention should be made of a unique incident which occurred on Aug. 16, when a German submarine shelled Whitehaven, Parton, and Harrington, causing little damage and no casualties. Very little has been published of the arduous and hazardous work of the mine-sweepers, which will make an epic of itself when the full story is told. Thousands of mines have been scattered in the North Sea by the enemy from raiding cruisers, innocent-looking merchantmen, and submarines; and a general idea of the effectiveness of the mine-sweepers' work may be obtained from the fact that in the first 15 months of war we lost in home waters only five warships through their agency—*Amphion*, *Speedy*, D5, *Maori*, and *Lynx*. A number of Distinguished Service Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals have been distributed among the skippers and crews of mine-sweeping trawlers.

The Submarine Blockade.

It has been shown that the cruiser campaign against our commerce was snuffed out without achieving any appreciable result. Another failure which the enemy was soon forced to admit was that of the submarine in its expected *rôle*. It was hopeless from the beginning for the enemy to look for victory in a general fleet action, and as the long-cherished idea of a surprise attack on our main squadrons had been frustrated by their timely concentration and disappearance before the outbreak of war, Germany was thrown back upon the submarine as virtually the only weapon available for wearing down our superiority by a campaign of attrition. It began with a certain amount of success; but the errors on our part which led to the sinking of the *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, *Cressy*, *Hawke*, and *Formidable* were quickly remedied, with the result that the submarine declined rapidly as an agent of destruction. This is briefly indicated by the following facts:—In the first five months of the war (down to Jan. 4, 1915) enemy submarines sank eight of our warships in home waters, aggregating 67,700 tons; but in the following ten months, to the end of October, they sank only five of 14,753 tons, the only regular warships being three torpedo-craft of 865 tons all told.

The principal facts in the German naval outlook after a few months of war were, therefore, that their cruisers had failed against our commerce, and that their submarines were being rapidly circumvented in their attacks on our warships. Out of this position there was born the "submarine blockade," designed to find profitable work for the submarines by setting them to the task in which the cruisers had been so completely beaten—the attack on British commerce. There appeared to be reason for believing that the new campaign might be accompanied by very serious results for us. Hostile cruisers on the high seas were fatally handicapped by lack of bases, and even regular trade routes do not necessarily furnish a very full "bag"; but submarines avoided these drawbacks. With the large cruising capacity (*circa* 5,000 miles) possessed by modern boats, they could leave their home ports, maintain themselves for several days in the areas where all shipping routes concentrate—the mouth of the Channel, and the north and south openings of the Irish Sea—and return again to their bases when necessary for replenishing their stores and ammunition and refreshing their crews. The first merchant ship to succumb to submarine attack was the *Glitra*, sunk off the south of Norway on Oct. 20, 1914, and in the following month some were sunk in the Channel, mainly off Havre. In December Admiral von Tirpitz hinted to an American interviewer the possible effectiveness of a "submarine war against British merchant shipping," and the idea was taken up enthusiastically in the German press. On Feb. 4 (*vide Times*, Feb. 9, 1915) the German Government announced its intention to embark on such a war, it being urged in excuse that Great Britain had violated international law by interfering with neutral commerce with Germany. The vital part of the statement is reproduced below: "To its (Germany's) regret it therefore sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure. Just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war, thus proceeding against the shipping of the enemy. For this purpose, beginning from Feb. 18, 1915, it will endeavour to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war without it always being possible to avert the peril that this threatens to persons and cargoes. Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting crews and passengers and wares to such ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships in so far as they are recognisable, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of an attack directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted." The British Government, by the way, had issued no such instructions as those to which reference is made. What had happened was that after the *Lusitania* had entered the Mersey under the American flag, Sir Edward Grey had pointed out that this was a legitimate and established *ruse de guerre* for a ship desirous of escaping destruction.

It is quite unnecessary to go in detail through the record of the "submarine blockade," which was nominally still in existence at the time of sending these lines to press. In the last week

of January, 1915, half a dozen merchantmen were sunk, mainly between Anglesey and the Mersey, and this was regarded as but a poor sample of what would happen when the submarines got into their stride. In point of fact, however, subsequent events showed this figure to be rather above the weekly average. The following table shows, for every successive four weeks of the "blockade," the total number of arrivals and sailings of oversea steamers (upwards of 300 tons net) of all nationalities at and from United Kingdom ports, and also the number of British vessels sunk by submarines. There is no official published record of the number of ships sunk under Allied and neutral flags.

Period (4 weeks).	Arrivals and Sailings.	British Ships sunk.
Feb. 18 to Mar. 17	... 5,951	... 19
Mar. 18 ,, Apr. 14	... 5,675	... 16
Apr. 15 ,, May 12	... 5,991	... 15
May 13 ,, June 9	... 5,478	... 20
June 10 ,, July 7	... 5,582	... 25
July 8 ,, Aug. 4	... 5,513	... 12
Aug. 5 ,, Sept. 1	... 5,598	... 35
Sept. 2 ,, ,, 29	... 5,563	... 22
,, 30 ,, Oct. 20	... 4,146	... 13

Since the week ending Oct. 20, when there were 1,279 arrivals and sailings and only one vessel sunk, the figures have not been published, so that only three weeks are covered in the last line above. According to this the number of entrances and clearances averaged 1,382 weekly, whereas in the four weeks from Oct. 1 to Oct. 28, 1914, the average was 1,364 weekly. It is important that this should be noted, because one of the avowed objects of the "blockade" was to prevent the use of British ports by shipping of any nationality whatever—a result it has distinctly failed to achieve.

The prosecution of this campaign was marked, especially in its earlier stages, by some of the blackest deeds that have besmirched the naval history of any nation, ancient, mediæval, or modern. It was obvious, of course, that German submarines could not make prizes except in the near neighbourhood of their own ports (where prizes were hardly likely to be found), and that the campaign would have to proceed, if at all, by destruction and not by capture. That much is admitted; but everything in international law and the customs of war, whether written or unwritten, demanded that due provision should be made for respecting the rights of neutrals and the lives of all non-combatants. We had evidence before the institution of the "blockade" that these laws and customs would not be respected. On Oct. 26, 1914, the French steamer *Amiral Ganteaume* was carrying over 2,000 homeless refugees from Calais to Havre when she was torpedoed in broad daylight and without warning by a German submarine. Fortunately the ship did not sink, and the loss of life was comparatively small, about 40, mostly women and children, being killed. On Feb. 1 a torpedo was fired, also in broad daylight, at the British hospital ship *Asturias*, which was properly and unmistakably painted to indicate her mission. Only the prompt handling of the ship saved her from being struck.

After these incidents, the infamous behaviour of German submarine commanders when attacking merchantmen seems merely normal. In a large proportion of cases—far too many to mention individually—ships and fishing-boats were attacked without the slightest warning, the first intimation of the presence of a hostile submarine being the explosion of the torpedo. By far the most terrible of such cases was that of the Cunard liner *Lusitania*. Before this ship left America on her last voyage it had been openly boasted by Germans there that she would never reach England, and many intending passengers received individual warning. She left to schedule time, however, with 1,257 passengers and a crew of 702, and proceeded at 21 knots as against her normal 25. On the morning of May 7, when off the Irish coast, speed was reduced to 18 knots, in order that the vessel might arrive in the Mersey at a suitable time on the following day, and she was steaming at this rate when, shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon, she was struck on the starboard side by two torpedoes fired in quick succession. Quoting from Lord Mersey's report: "Both these torpedoes were discharged by a German submarine from a distance variously estimated at from two to five hundred yards. No warning of any kind was given. It is also in evidence that shortly afterwards another torpedo from another submarine was fired at the port side of the *Lusitania*. This torpedo did not strike the ship, and the circumstance is only mentioned for the purpose of showing that perhaps more than one submarine was taking part in the attack. The *Lusitania* on being struck took a heavy list to starboard, and in less than twenty minutes she sank in deep water. 1,198 men, women, and children were drowned." The German excuse for sinking the ship was that she was armed; but this was not only denied by the American Customs officers who were responsible for her clearance from New York, but one Gustav Stahl, who swore an affidavit that he saw four guns mounted on board, pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury in New York, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Some of the evidence given at the inquiry in England was of a confidential nature. The report of Lord Mersey and the assessors declared that no blame attached either to the master of the liner (Capt. W. T. Turner) or to the owners. The responsibility of Government departments was not investigated.

Of those killed 124 were United States citizens, and the relations between that country and Germany became severely strained in consequence. American opinion had already been outraged by similar, though less catastrophic, incidents and by attacks on American ships. On March 28 the British liner *Falaba*, whose passengers and crew had been warned to get away, was torpedoed while some of the boats were still hanging from the davits or lying alongside. On April 28 the U.S. steamer *Cushing* was hit by a bomb dropped from a German aeroplane; on May 1 the *Gulflight* (U.S.) was torpedoed off the Scillies and two of the crew killed; and the *Leelanaw* (also U.S.) was sunk off the Orkneys on July 25. These and other incidents led to strong protests being sent to Berlin by the U.S. Government, but with no apparent effect until the case of the *Arabic* arose. This vessel was torpedoed without warning off the south of Ireland on Aug. 19, 1915, and sank in 11 minutes, 33 of those on board, including American subjects, being drowned. The German Government raised the excuse that the *Arabic* had tried to ram the submarine which sank her; but in response to American

representations a promise was extracted that in future no "liners" should be attacked unless their passengers and crews had been allowed to get into "a place of safety." At the moment of writing, there has been no satisfactory definition of the words within inverted commas. The value of the promise was demonstrated on Nov. 14, when two enemy submarines shelled and torpedoed the outward-bound Italian liner *Ancona* off Sardinia, sinking her, with a loss of 194 lives. The attack seems to have been entirely unprovoked, the captain of the liner asserting that he stopped his vessel immediately he recognised the hostile craft. A number of American subjects were among the killed.

Several cases have arisen in which the illegality of German attack on merchantmen was at least questionable. Among such cases were those of vessels carrying Government stores, others where vessels were called upon to stop but endeavoured to escape, and, as in the case of the *Hesperian* (the only known instance), torpedoed on Sept. 16, 1915, where a gun or guns had been mounted "for the purpose of self-defence."

The War against Submarines.

It goes without saying that the war against submarines has been prosecuted with vigour, but there is no real evidence as to the extent of its success beyond the poor results which enemy vessels have achieved in spite of the energy believed to have been put into their construction. An Admiralty statement of Aug. 26, 1915, referred to German submarine losses as having been "important," and Mr. Balfour, in a letter dated Sept. 5, said they had been "formidable." American sources laying claim to reliable information figured them as between 50 and 60 at the beginning of October; to which a German "semi-official" authority replied that they had not exceeded one-fourth of the higher figure. There is clearly no satisfaction to be obtained from an attempt to estimate the actual number, which cannot be known to our own naval authorities unless our secret service arrangements have reached an almost impossible pitch of perfection. They can only be certain of vessels captured and of those definitely located by means of wreckage in one form or another. They can know little or nothing of vessels accidentally lost through, for example, being sent to sea with imperfectly trained crews, or of those that have been destroyed through striking mines. In many cases where a submarine is known to have been damaged by gun-fire or ramming, and has disappeared beneath the surface, a doubt must necessarily exist as to whether the disappearance was voluntary or otherwise, and this cannot always be cleared up by sending down divers to investigate.

The most recent estimates of enemy losses that have been allowed to appear in this country are the following:—On Sept. 22, 1915, Mr. Hogge said in Parliament: "Since the outbreak of war we have sunk 50 German submarines. Everybody knows this. I have mentioned it in speeches, yet the Press is not allowed to publish it." On Oct. 4 American papers, purporting to share the knowledge of the U.S. Navy Department, declared that "between 60 and 70" had been accounted for; while the Rome correspondent of a Paris paper reported on Oct. 20 that Germany "admits that 27 submarines have been caught in English nets, and that 16 others were destroyed before the adoption of the net system." One is inclined to regard the highest of these figures as being nearest the truth. Shortly before the outbreak of the war Germany was known to have 50 submarines complete or in hand, and she is believed now to possess not more than a dozen vessels capable of high-sea service. Lord Selborne, however, suggested in July that in all probability German shipbuilding yards were concentrating on submarines to the exclusion of all other types; and while the absence of any great activity at sea may be held to prove the small number available, it is within the bounds of possibility that large flotillas are being built and trained for some big movement.

The principal means employed by the Navy for fighting submarines are nets, fixed and other, and exceedingly fast motor-boats armed with a heavy steel ram and one or two 3-inch quick-firing guns forward and aft. In favourable weather it has been found possible to follow the track of a submerged submarine by means of a characteristic disturbance of the surface, and this has been put to good use by destroyers and other vessels on the patrol service. Nets have been very effective, not only in trapping submarines, but in protecting certain areas against their intrusion. For instance, many months have elapsed since an enemy vessel was reported in the Channel. The submarines whose loss has been actually announced by the Admiralty are as follows:—

U 15 Rammed by H.M.S. *Birmingham*, Aug. 9, 1914.
*U ? Rammed by H.M.S. *Badger*, Oct. 24, 1914.
U 18 Sunk off N. of Scotland, Nov. 23, 1914.
*U ? Rammed by S.S. *Thordis*, Feb. 28, 1915.
U 8 Sunk by destroyers in the Forth, Mar. 4, 1915.
U 12 Rammed by H.M.S. *Ariel*, Mar. 10, 1915.
U 29 Rammed by a British warship. Report issued Mar. 25, 1915.
U 14 Destruction of vessel announced, June 9, 1915.
U ? Rammed by S.S. *Cottingham*, destruction completed by patrol boats, July, 1915.
U 27 Official German report—this vessel last heard of, Aug. 10, 1915.
*U ? Bombed and sunk by aeroplane off Ostend, Aug. 26, 1915.

An asterisk indicates that the German authorities issued a denial of the British claim. U 29 had on board Commander Otto Weddigen, who was in command of the U 9 when that vessel sank the *Hogue*, *Aboukir*, and *Cressy*. In addition to the above, a large number of French and some Russian claims have been made, but in no single instance has the number of the German boat been given.

Operations in the Baltic.

Down to the summer of 1915 naval events in the Baltic were of the usual spasmodic character, and the Germans lost several torpedo-craft in their operations against Libau and Windau, either through mines or hostile submarines. The armored cruiser *Friedrich Carl* (8,856 tons) was authoritatively reported to have been mined

and sunk in November, 1914, and on Jan. 25 the light cruiser *Gazelle* (2,558 tons) was torpedoed by a submarine in the southern part of the sea and, it is believed, totally disabled. A number of British submarines had made their way into the Baltic in the autumn of 1914, and the *Gazelle* is understood to have been their first victim. The Germans occupied Libau on May 8, and thereafter directed their efforts towards securing the sea control of the coast at least as far as the northern shores of the Gulf of Riga. On June 6 the Russian mine-layer *Yenesei* (2,926 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine; but less than a month later this loss was amply offset. On July 2 an action was fought between squadrons of Russian and German cruisers off the island of Gothland, with the result that the German mine-laying cruiser *Albatross* (1,970 tons) was driven ashore and destroyed, a torpedo-boat being also reported sunk. The Russians sustained no loss. On the same day a British submarine under the orders of Commander Max Horton torpedoed and sank the German battle-ship *Pommern* (13,040 tons) off Danzig Bay, this being the heaviest single-ship loss, apart from the *Blücher*, thus far sustained by the enemy. In August the German Fleet made a determined effort to secure the control of the Gulf of Riga. It is impossible yet to arrive at the details of the fighting or even of the losses, since the Russian official reports are in many places contradictory, and in most are flatly denied by the Germans. There is no doubt, however, that the fighting between Aug. 16 and 21 was severe, if intermittent, or that the expedition ended in a dead failure for the enemy. The Russians admit the loss of the gunboat *Sivoutch* (875 tons), while the Germans claim to have destroyed also a sister ship (*Koreitz*) and a large destroyer. The official Russian report states that two cruisers and at least eight torpedo vessels belonging to the enemy were either sunk or put out of action; but the Germans confess only to two torpedo-boats—one mined and one stranded. The battle-cruiser *Moltke*, while patrolling outside the Gulf, was torpedoed by a British submarine under Commander Noel Laurence, but the first official Russian statement that the vessel was sunk turned out to be an exaggeration.

On Aug. 19 the British submarine *E* 13, Lieut.-Commander Geoffrey Layton, ran aground on the Danish island of Saltholm in attempting to enter the Baltic, and, while thus lying in neutral territorial waters, was made the object of a dastardly attack by German torpedo-boats. While three small Danish warships were lying close to the submarine two German vessels approached, and one of them, hoisting a signal, discharged a torpedo at the submarine from a distance of 300 yards before there was time to read the flags. The German boat then opened fire with her guns; and when, the submarine being now on fire fore and aft, the commander ordered the crew to abandon her, the Germans fired on them with machine-guns and shrapnel until the Danish vessels were able to interpose themselves for the defence of the helpless men. Fifteen men were killed in this attack, which ranks among the foullest of German war atrocities.

After their failure at Riga the Germans withdrew to their own waters, having failed to secure the command of the sea against a vastly inferior enemy. In October British and Russian submarines began to apply the principles of the "submarine blockade" to German shipping in the southern waters of the Baltic, and with such effect that some 28 enemy steamers, trading between Swedish and German ports, were sunk between the 11th and the end of the month. Evidently the moral of the German merchant service and mercantile community was unable to stand the strain of this sort of thing, for the latest information to hand at the moment of writing is that all the affected traffic has been suspended. These submarine operations have had an important effect on the military situation on the north-eastern front, making it impossible for the Germans to supply their armies by sea, and compelling them to depend upon the very inadequate railroad facilities. The hostile advance on Riga has thus been severely checked, if not altogether defeated.

A further important material success was scored by one of our submarine on Oct. 23, when the armoured cruiser *Prinz Adalbert* was torpedoed and sunk off Libau, only a very few being saved out of a nominal crew of 557. The cruiser *Undine* was sunk by a British submarine on Nov. 7, while engaged on escort duties. Omitting torpedo-craft, as to which details are unreliable, and assuming that no German cruisers were lost at Riga in August (which is improbable), the Russian and German losses in the Baltic down to Nov. 10, 1915, were as follows:—

Russian: *Pallada* (armoured cruiser), *Yenesei* (mine-layer), and *Sivoutch* (gunboat). Total tons, 11,576.

German: *Pommern* (battleship), *Friedrich Carl* and *Prinz Adalbert* (armoured cruisers), *Magdeburg*, *Undine*, and *Gazelle* (light cruisers), and *Albatross* (mine-layer). Total tons, 42,416.

The Mediterranean.

Apart from the operations connected with the attack on the Dardanelles and the Gallipoli Peninsula, comparatively little of naval importance has occurred in the Mediterranean since the escape of the *Goeben* and *Breslau* from Messina in August, 1914. Until the entry of Italy into the war the task of containing the Austrian Fleet fell upon the French Navy, under Adm. Boué de Lapeyrère, who, owing to ill-health, was succeeded in October by Vice-Adm. Dartige du Fournet. No Austrian forces other than submarines were encountered after August, 1914, but several underwater attacks were made on the patrolling squadrons. The battleship *Jean Bart* was struck by a torpedo in December, but without suffering serious damage; but on the night of April 26 the armoured cruiser *Léon Gambetta* (11,959 tons) was sunk in the Straits of Otranto. Our allies also lost the destroyer *Dague* (mined), and the submarine *Curie*, captured while endeavouring to get into Pola.

Italy declared war on Austria on May 23, and shortly afterwards took over from France the responsibility for looking after the Austrian Fleet, the Commander-in-Chief being the Duke of the Abruzzi. For a few days there was a good deal of flotilla activity between Pola on the one hand and Brindisi and Venice on the other, resulting in the loss of the Italian destroyer *Turbine* and damage to Austrian cruisers and torpedo-craft. Subsequently, however, matters settled down to the position usual when unequal fleets are matched, the Italian Fleet maintaining the command of the Adriatic and running the risks to which a

patrolling force in such conditions is always exposed. On June 18 the submarine *Medusa* was torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine—an incident remarkable as being the first on record of any encounter between underwater craft. Another notable occurrence in which an Italian submarine figured was the experience of the *Nereide*, which, officially reported as lost on Aug. 15, arrived in port after having lain at the bottom with disabled engines and in complete darkness for 70 hours. July was a particularly costly month for the Italian Navy, the armoured cruiser *Amalfi* (10,234 tons) being torpedoed and sunk while on patrol duty on the 8th, and the *Garibaldi* (7,234 tons) ten days later. In the following month the Austrian submarines U 3 and U 12 were sunk in the Adriatic, the former by a French destroyer; and on Sept. 27 the Italian battleship *Benedetto Brin* caught fire and was sunk in Brindisi Harbour with a proportion of her crew. Reckoning by the proportion of losses inflicted to losses sustained, the Austrian Fleet has so far been the most successful of all engaged in the war, its Adriatic record being the loss of the *Zenta* (2,263 tons), against the sinking of three French and Italian warships of 29,427 tons. Torpedo-craft are not included in these figures.

THE DARDANELLES.

Although there are many phases of the war that offer ample ground for criticism of the British Government, the essence of all incapacity and lack of foresight seems to have been concentrated in the eastern Mediterranean. The dismal story has three sides—political, naval, and military—and all are interdependent; but it is the naval side alone with which we are at present concerned. The trouble with Turkey began when the British Government took over the battleship *Osman I.*, building on the Tyne (now H.M.S. *Agincourt*), Turkey regarding this as an unfriendly act. Unfortunately, this was followed within a week by the arrival of the *Goeben* and *Breslau* in the Dardanelles; upon which the Turkish Government "bought" the two ships to fill the gap in their defences caused by the retention here of the *Osman I.* The escape of these ships from Messina was perhaps the main factor in deciding the attitude of Turkey. The German officers and men remained, ostensibly because there was no trained *personnel* in Turkey capable of handling the ships; but before August was out it was clear that the control of the Ottoman naval and military forces was passing rapidly into German hands, and active preparations were discovered for barricading the Dardanelles by means of mine-fields, for carrying on warlike operations in Asia Minor and Persia, and for fomenting trouble in Egypt and India. Many open acts of war were committed, culminating in a raid on Odessa on Oct. 29, 1914, by two or three Turkish torpedo-boats. On the following day the Russian, French, and British Ambassadors at Constantinople applied for their passports.

Operations were begun by a brief bombardment of the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles on Nov. 3 by a combined British and French squadron, and various ports on the Syrian coast were also shelled. Then followed a period of quiet, to be broken on December 11 by a most daring piece of work on the part of submarine B 11 (Lieut. N. D. Holbrook), which, fighting against the swift current that runs through the Straits and successfully negotiating five rows of mines, torpedoed and sank the Turkish battleship *Messoudieh* at her moorings. This was the first of a great series of successes our submarines were to gain in these waters, and Lieut. Holbrook was deservedly awarded the V.C. The French submarine *Saphir*, which attempted to get through in January, was disabled through striking the bottom, and, rising to the surface, was sunk by her crew to prevent her falling into the hands of the Turks. The naval bombardment was renewed on Feb. 19, assisted by aerial scouts from the seaplane mother ship *Ark Royal;* and on the 24th the *Queen Elizabeth* was in action for the first time, her 15-inch shells kicking up plenty of dust, whatever may have been their effect on the forts against which they were directed. Considerable success was achieved, however, and demolition parties were put ashore to complete the work of the guns against four forts that were silenced. Mine-sweepers were then got to work inside the Straits, the warships following close behind them; and it rather seemed that the forcing of the passage was going to be a fairly simple affair.

March 18, however, brought a sad disillusionment. Two days before, Vice-Admiral S. H. Carden, who had been incapacitated by illness, was succeeded in command of the Anglo-French fleet by Vice-Admiral J. M. de Robeck; and the latter, in pursuance of instructions from home, at once organised a violent assault with the apparent object of forcing a way through at once. There is still some doubt as to the origin of Admiral de Robeck's instructions. It was at first stated and accepted that Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, expressed strong disapproval to Mr. Churchill, and that the latter failed to communicate the Admiral's views to the Cabinet when the question was under discussion. On Nov. 2, however, Mr. Asquith declared that the attack was ordered "notwithstanding some doubts and hesitations" present in the mind of Lord Fisher; so that the Government, it would appear, decided on the assault against the known opinions of their principal naval adviser. It was duly begun at 10.45 a.m. on Mar. 18. In the early afternoon the French battleship *Bouvet* (11,843 tons) was struck by a mine and sank in three minutes, with the great bulk of her crew; at four o'clock the British battleship *Irresistible* (15,000 tons) was similarly damaged, followed two hours later by the *Ocean* (12,950 tons). Both vessels sank after the majority of their crews had been safely taken off. Several other ships were damaged, including the French battleships *Gaulois* and *Suffren*, and the British battle-cruiser *Inflexible*, which narrowly escaped total destruction. The damage to the forts was described as trifling in the official Turkish and German reports.

The *communiqué* of the British Admiralty dealing with this attack ended with the assertion that the operations were continuing, "ample naval and military forces being available on the spot." This was a mis-statement; and it was not until April 25 that the attack was renewed with any vigour and the first bodies of troops established ashore. The story of the landing cannot be told in any detail. It was covered by a powerful naval force, and from end to end is a record of unexampled heroism and terrible loss of life. The enemy had had many months' warning of our intentions, and had prepared

accordingly; the few available landing places being dominated by guns and entrenchments, and rendered still more difficult of access by barbed wire entanglements having been laid for some distance out to sea for the purpose of impeding boats and holding up the men as they attempted to wade ashore. The story of the *River Clyde* is an epic of gallantry in itself. The transport was run ashore, the intention being to form a bridge of lighters between her and the beach, over which the troops could land; but first of all the bridge failed properly to cover the distance, and several heroic attempts to complete it were frustrated by the murderous fire kept up by the enemy. At last, however, it was successfully accomplished, and the nature of the task is evidenced by the fact that no fewer than five Victoria Crosses were awarded in connexion with this incident alone.

The work of the Navy on this occasion, and, indeed, throughout the whole of the combined operations at the Dardanelles, was aptly summed up by Sir Ian Hamilton in the phrase that it had been "both father and mother to the Army." No ships were lost during the first landing; but on the night of May 12, while the battleship *Goliath* was in the Straits supporting the right flank of the French forces, she was attacked and sunk by the Turkish destroyer *Mauvenet-i-Millet*, about 500 lives being lost. At this time the presence of hostile submarines was reported in the eastern Mediterranean, and very soon these vessels began seriously to interfere with the operations. At the first hint of them the whole system of transporting troops from Lemnos to Gallipoli had to be recast, while some of the more modern warships, including the *Queen Elizabeth*, were sent home; but on May 25 the battleship *Triumph* (11,985 tons) was torpedoed and sunk, and, two days later, the *Majestic* (14,900 tons). Far more serious from the point of view of the loss of life involved was the sinking of the transport *Royal Edward* on Aug. 14, with the loss of about 1,000 men. This was the first instance of a successful attack on a troopship since the beginning of the war, though another—the *Ramazan*—was sunk off the south of Greece by gunfire from an enemy submarine, and a third—the *Marquette*—by a torpedo in October, the loss of life in these cases being about 300 and 100 respectively. In November further submarine attacks on transports in the Mediterranean were announced, the *Southland* having been torpedoed on Sept. 2, but not sunk (31 lives lost), and the *Mercian* shelled (date unspecified), with 53 killed. The almost perfect measures of protection adopted for cross-Channel traffic are unfortunately impossible in the wide waters of the Mediterranean. A Turkish torpedo-boat had attacked the transport *Manitou* on April 17, but her torpedoes missed their mark, though 51 men were drowned through the capsizing of boats.

The work of our own submarines in this region has been particularly brilliant, especially when the initial difficulties, natural and other, of getting through the Dardanelles Straits are realised. On May 22 it was announced that Lieut.-Commr. E. C. Boyle (E 14) had been awarded the V.C. for entering the Sea of Marmora on April 27, and, in spite of great navigational difficulties and hostile patrols, sinking two Turkish gunboats and a large military transport. On June 26 Lieut.-Commr. M. E. Nasmith (E 11) was awarded the V.C. for destroying a gunboat, three transports, one ammunition ship, and three store ships, besides driving a fourth storeship ashore. On Aug. 8 the Turkish battleship *Kheyr-ed-din Barbarosse* (9,900 tons) was sunk by a British submarine whose identity has not yet been announced; and a similar reticence has been preserved regarding the vessels responsible for much havoc, besides that recorded, among Turkish shipping in the Sea of Marmora. Down to Oct. 26, 1915, our submarines had sunk or damaged a total of 2 battleships, 5 gunboats, a torpedo-boat, 8 transports, and 197 supply ships.

This work has not been carried out without loss. The E 15 grounded on Kephez Point on April 15, under the fire of hostile batteries, and had to be abandoned by those of her crew who survived. It was determined that the boat should not fall into the hands of the Turks, and on the night of the 18th two picket-boats went up the Straits, and, in spite of heavy fire, succeeded in destroying her by means of a torpedo. Lieut.-Commr. E. G. Robinson, who was in charge, was specially promoted for this service. The Australian submarine AE 2 was lost on April 30, her crew being taken prisoners; the French lost the *Joule* (mined) on May 1, the *Mariotte* (believed to have been in action with a German submarine) on July 26, and the *Turquoise* at the end of October; and our E 7 was destroyed early in September.

The Russian Fleet had little difficulty in commanding the Black Sea, where, from time to time, large numbers of small Turkish vessels have been destroyed. Considerable interest has centred in the doings of the *Goeben*, which, if printed report could be trusted, has been sunk several times, dismantled, and converted into a hospital ship. She was, however, reported to be cruising in the Black Sea as recently as October.

The Naval Air Service.

Although an extremely youthful organisation, the R.N. Air Service has done remarkably good work in the war. Sections have been detailed to accompany the Expeditionary Forces to France and the Dardanelles; some are in company with the Main Fleet in special seaplane-carrying ships; while others are distributed along the coast and inland for defence against aerial incursions. Successful aerial attacks, starting from land bases, have been made upon Zeppelin sheds at Dusseldorf (Sept. 22, 1915), Friedrichshaven (Nov. 21, 1914), and Evere (June 7, 1915), airships and factories being damaged or destroyed on each occasion. Frequent raids have also been made upon Belgian ports in German occupation, and which are being used for the construction of submarines and torpedo-craft. On Feb. 4, 1915, 34 aeroplanes bombarded Bruges, Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe, and Ostend; and four days later 48 machines carried out a similar expedition, eight of them being French. Several other such expeditions have been undertaken, and most of them have resulted in serious damage both to shipyards and to the vessels building or berthed in them. Only one attack has been made from the sea. This was on Dec. 25, 1914, when special "carriers" steamed with seven seaplanes to the vicinity of Heligoland and launched the aircraft against German warships lying off Cuxhaven. The extent of the damage inflicted is unknown; but the incident is noteworthy in many ways. The cruisers and destroyers convoying the aircraft were attacked by submarines and Zeppelins,

the former being unsuccessful and the latter easily driven off. Hostile seaplanes also attacked, but were equally unsuccessful. Three of our seaplanes and their pilots were picked up on their return by the cruisers; three other pilots were taken on board submarines after sinking their seaplanes; and the seventh, owing to engine trouble, had to descend before reaching our ships, but was picked up by a Dutch trawler.

The honour of being the first to destroy a Zeppelin in flight was worthily won by a British naval airman, and was thus described by the Admiralty:—"June 7, 1915.—At 3 o'clock this morning Flight-Sub-Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford attacked a Zeppelin in the air between Ghent and Brussels at 6,000 feet. He dropped six bombs, and the airship exploded, fell to the ground, and burnt for a considerable time. The force of the explosion caused the Morane monoplane to turn upside down. The pilot succeeded in righting the machine, but had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country; however, he was able to restart his engine, and returned safely to the aerodrome." Lieut. Warneford received a telegram from the King, in which His Majesty conferred the V.C. upon him, but the gallant pilot was unfortunately killed a few days later while testing a new machine in Paris. Reference has already been made to the sinking of a German submarine on Aug. 26 by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The pilot on this occasion was Squadron-Commander A. W. Bigsworth. On Aug. 12, 1915, Flight-Commander C. H. K. Edmonds bombed and sank a Turkish transport in the Dardanelles.

The foregoing incidents must be regarded as typifying the offensive work of the Naval Air Service. It is unfortunate that it has not been correspondingly successful in defence. More than a score of air raids, conducted for the most part by Zeppelins or other dirigible airships, have been made on England, and several upon London and its environs, considerable loss of life and damage to property being caused. The Censorship is especially severe where air raids are concerned; but it can at least be said that the difficulties in the way of bringing down airships at night are very great indeed, and have always been so regarded by those having any real acquaintance with the problems of aerial warfare. The aerial defence of London has been in the hands of the Navy since the beginning of the war, and consists of coastal and inland seaplane and aeroplane stations, motors armed with anti-aircraft guns, and searchlights and guns around and within the metropolis itself. Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee was appointed Director of Air Services (succeeding Commodore M. F. Sueter, who had been Director of the Air Department and was now appointed Superintendent of Aircraft Construction); while Admiral Sir Percy Scott was given charge of the anti-aircraft guns of the capital. The new arrangements have not yet been tested; nor, indeed, has there been time for many new arrangements to be made.

Incidental Work of the Fleet.

Much of the active work of the Navy in the first fifteen months of war has taken the form of giving assistance to military operations. This phase of fleet service is represented by the shepherding of our armies landed at the Dardanelles and Salonika; by the incessant bombardment of the Turkish positions in Gallipoli, and the frequent shelling of the German lines and bases on the Belgian coast. These operations have led to the revival of a type of warship that came into existence with the American Civil War and, in various forms, remained a naval fashion until near the end of last century. This is the "monitor," a vessel characterised in the main by a shallow draught and heavy armament, allowing it to work close up to the coast-line and to inflict the greatest possible amount of damage when it gets there. The Navy had none of these vessels when the war started; but three small river-service craft building here for Brazil were taken over, and since then monitors of various types have been added to the Fleet at a rapid rate, their armaments varying from the largest guns yet in naval use down to the 6-inch quick-firer. In these vessels speed is an unimportant factor, and the space saved in engine-power has been devoted to increasing their protection against torpedo attack. The plan generally followed is to build an external hull several feet away from the hull proper, and to fill the intervening space with some shock-absorbing material whose nature cannot be specified. The Censorship has allowed these vessels to be described as "torpedo-proof," but it would be premature to accept that description until they have been tested by torpedo attack. Monitors have already done exceedingly good work at the Dardanelles, on the east coast of Africa, and on the Bulgarian and Belgian coasts, and there are other tasks that may be found for them before the war is over.

There is also much that still has to be told of the already months-old service rendered by naval officers and men in various theatres of war—in West and Central Africa; on the Tigris and Euphrates; and in Serbia, where a British naval brigade did much to hold the Danube against the common enemy. Lieut.-Commr. C. L. Kerr has been awarded the D.S.O. for his services against Austrian monitors on the Danube, and the work of the Navy in that region was of sufficient importance to demand the presence of Rear-Admiral E. C. T. Troubridge for its direction.

A tremendous amount of work has naturally fallen upon the Admiralty Transport Department, where Mr. Graeme Thomson succeeded Rear-Admiral H. W. Savory as Director in December, 1914. In his speech of Nov. 2, 1915, Mr. Asquith gave the following *résumé* of its work:—"Since the war began the Transport Department, for the Army alone, have carried 2,500,000 officers and men, and 320,000 sick and wounded and nurses. They have carried, further, 2,500,000 tons of stores and munitions, and 800,000 horses, mules, and camels. . . . These figures are exclusive of millions of tons of stores, mainly coal and oil, which have been carried by the Navy for Allied Governments." These stupendous operations involved the appropriation of a large proportion of the mercantile marine; and the complaints of the interests concerned that the best use was not being made of the tonnage became so insistent that in November it was decided to secure the further co-operation of practical shipping men. Down to the end of the fifteenth month of the war the loss of life incurred in the transport service was less than one in a thousand of those carried, the only

vessels sunk—all in the eastern Mediterranean—being the *Royal Edward*, *Marquette*, and *Ramazan*. Only five lives are known to have been lost on transports in home waters, this being when the *Wayfarer* was torpedoed (but not sunk) in April, 1915.

The Prospect at Sea.

The main interest of the naval situation naturally centres in the question as to whether, and if so, when, the German Fleet will "come out" and directly challenge our own main squadrons for the command of the sea. It is, of course, quite impossible to answer such a question with anything approaching authority, but there are certain facts available which have an important bearing upon it. At the outbreak of war the combined strength of the allied European Powers in completed ships of the Dreadnought type was 38, as against a German-Austrian total of 24. The number of vessels under construction, however, was no less than 40 in the case of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, while Germany and Austria together mustered only six vessels in hand. It will therefore be seen that by the time the vessels building at the beginning of the war are completed, the superiority of the Allies will have increased from 38 ships against 24 to 78 ships against 30, the proportionate advantage rising from 16 : 10 to 26 : 10. It is thus reasonable to assume that, if the enemy's fleet did not think it advisable to "come out" against the original odds, it is not likely to do so after they have been very nearly doubled. Without at any time believing in the power of their fleet to meet and beat the British in a stand-up fight, the enemy trusted largely in the ability of their destroyer flotillas to diminish our superiority, or even to wipe it out altogether, by means of a sudden attack made coincidentally with or prior to the declaration of war. This was frustrated by the disappearance of the main battle squadrons of the British Fleet six days before the actual outbreak of war; and the enemy then, with much apparent confidence, transferred his faith to the "war of attrition." It is impossible to arrive at a reasonably correct idea of the progress which this campaign has made, because the addition of fighting power has been many times greater than its depletion. We have, for instance, lost seven pre-Dreadnought battleships, while Germany has lost only one; but between the outbreak of war and the end of 1915 we should have added 13 Dreadnoughts to our fleet in commission (11 of them armed with 15-in. guns), against a German addition of three, two carrying weapons of this calibre.

The British Fleet, besides being reinforced by an enormous number of ships taken from the mercantile marine, has been strengthened by many scores of vessels built to meet the special needs of the war. Only two types of these craft have been mentioned to the public—monitors of three grades, armed respectively with 6-in., 9·2-in., and 14-in. guns, and fast motor boats for the hunting of submarines. There are other types whose characteristics will presumably be allowed to filter through slowly to the public, while our torpedo flotillas have been augmented at a really phenomenal rate. Many submarines, too, have been put together in Canadian yards and sent across the Atlantic to reinforce our flotillas in European waters.

What is going on behind the veil that shields the German shipyards from view we do not know. It is obvious that the enemy has nothing to gain, save perhaps from the *post-bellum* point of view, by building Dreadnoughts, since nothing he can do can appreciably affect the huge balance against him. In all probability her shipyards are concentrating upon mosquito craft—torpedo-boats, destroyers, and submarines; but even so, the first fifteen months of the war contain nothing to suggest that these will be able to exercise anything approaching a vital influence on its ultimate decision. In such an area as that to which our main fleets are necessarily confined, opportunities for successful work on the part of hostile submarines and swift-moving torpedo-craft are bound to occur frequently, and to be taken advantage of occasionally; but it seems safe to believe that, in spite of dangers that must always exist, the British Navy has now every possible development well prepared for, and that its supremacy will remain unchallengeable, and possibly unchallenged, save by small craft, down to the end of the war. The alternative confronting Germany is either to let us command the seas while her fleet lies safe in its harbours, or let us go on commanding them after her fleet has been destroyed.

Germany's Ambitions.

On several occasions German publicists and prominent business men have given to the world the apparently authenticated aims of German naval policy. It seems not to be essential to the enemy's ambitions that he should command the sea. The Kaiser's famous dictum, "The trident must be in our fist," is no longer representative. Herr von Jagow has declared that all Germany wants is the "freedom of the seas." He hopes that the day is not far distant when only peaceful trading ships shall be allowed to plough their waters, and when nothing shall be allowed to interfere with them. It is scarcely necessary to point out the disingenuousness of this attitude. Germany has found, in war as in peace, that she is handicapped by not being able to dominate the seas, and it is therefore naively suggested on her behalf that the possibility of naval dominance should be removed altogether. The demand for the "freedom of the seas" is a demand for the abolition of navies and for the removal of the principal obstacle which stands between Germany and world dominion. No more ludicrous suggestion could well be made, and it is to be regretted that the British Government has expressed its willingness to discuss the matter after the war. If in this war the seas had been unrestrictedly free to all nations the conflict would have been decided against us long ago.

The views of Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg-America Line, and a personal friend of the Kaiser, are quite as startling in their way. Addressing a meeting of Hamburg shippers in October, 1915, he demanded for Germany not only the freedom of the seas, but also "naval bases at the entrance and at the exit of the (English) Channel, and strong bases overseas." He did not specify on which side of the Channel he wanted his bases, though he would probably be as well satisfied with Plymouth as with Cherbourg, or with Dover as with Calais. When a man of the status of Herr Ballin talks in this way, however, no room is left for doubt as to the aggressive naval aims with which Germany entered on the war. Unquestionably Germany

is severely handicapped by having all her ports in a bay that is so excellently shadowed by the British Isles; it is equally unquestionably the vital interest of the British people to see that the war, so far as the sea affair is concerned, ends where it began, with the open German coast confined between the Ems and the island of Sylt, and with the freedom of the seas remaining the perquisite of the nation having the strength to command them.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

THE United States, as the only neutral naval Power of importance, is the only one whose progress during the past year is either interesting or available for record. The events of the war, and in particular the constantly recurring diplomatic disputes with Germany, have led to a noteworthy revival of interest in national defence, the principal result of which is to be seen in the programme which Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, proposes to recommend to Congress. This programme covers the laying down of the following ships between 1917 and 1921:—

Battleships: 2 each year.
Battle-Cruisers: 2 in 1917 and 1920; 1 in 1919 and 1921; none in 1918.
Scout Cruisers: 3 in 1917; 1 in 1918; 2 in 1919, 1920, and 1921.
Destroyers: 15 in 1917; 10 in 1918, 1920, and 1921; 5 in 1919.
Fleet Submarines: 5 in 1917; 4 in 1918; 2 in 1919, 1920, and 1921.
Coast Submarines: 25 in 1917; 15 in 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921.
Gunboats: 2 in 1917; 1 in 1918; none in other years.
Hospital Ship: 1 in 1917.
Ammunition Ships: 1 in 1920 and 1921.
Fuel Oil Ships: 1 in 1918; 1 in 1920.
Repair Ship: 1 in 1921.

It should be noted that 1917 in the above list means the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1917, and so on. The programme outlined represents an estimated outlay of about £85,000,000 down to 1921, while the adoption of Mr. Daniels' scheme would entail an expenditure for all naval purposes of more than £43,000,000 sterling in the year ending June 30, 1917, which is an increase of £13,000,000 over the present year and only £8,000,000 short of the British vote in 1914-15. It is proposed that the battle-cruisers shall be "nearly 800 feet long" (the British *Lion* is 660 feet), and that they shall have a minimum speed of 35 knots, as compared with the *Lion*'s designed 28. The scout cruisers will be designed for only 25 knots (as compared with the 30 of the British *Arethusa* class), "endurance rather than excessive speed being the object sought." The average cost of the battle-cruisers is set down at 17,500,000 dollars (about £3,500,000 sterling, as compared with the *Lion*'s £2,000,000), and of the scout cruisers at 5,000,000 dollars, or about three times the cost of the *Arethusa*. It is proposed to increase the *personnel* by 11,500 men.

During the past year there have been passed into service the battleships *Nevada* and *Oklahoma*, which, like their immediate predecessors, the *New York* and *Texas*, are armed with ten 14-inch guns. In the later ships, however, the forward and after turrets mount three guns apiece, so that the ten are accommodated in four turrets instead of five. They are also fitted to burn oil fuel exclusively, having storage capacity for about 600,000 gallons. The later battleships in hand will all carry twelve 14-inch guns in four triple turrets. Their names and degree of completion on October 1, 1915, are shown below:—

Pennsylvania .....88·2 per cent.
Arizona.....71·7 ,, ,,
Idaho.....41·6 ,, ,,
Mississippi .....30·4 ,, ,,
California .....(Laid down Oct. 14, 1915).

The two battleships authorised in March, 1915, have not been ordered at the moment of writing. They will be similar to the above, carrying the same armament on a displacement of about 32,000 tons, and having a length of 600 feet. They are known for the present as No. 43 and No. 44. The six destroyers authorised at the same time have been named *Sampson*, *Rowan*, *Davis*, *Allen*, *Wilkes*, and *Shaw*. They will be 315½ feet in length, with a displacement of 1,125 tons and a nominal speed of 30 knots (oil fuel only), and will carry four 4-in. and two anti-aircraft guns, and four triple torpedo-tubes—that is, twelve tubes in all. This is a phenomenal torpedo armament. No British destroyer laid down before the war had more than four tubes. Contracts for these boats were placed on Oct. 18, 1915, as also were those for sixteen coast submarines. These average 500 tons submerged displacement, with speeds of 14 knots on the surface and 11 under water, accommodation for 20 men, and a cruising capacity of 30 days. The immediate objective of American naval policy is to ensure that after the war the United States Fleet shall be second only to the British. Omitting Great Britain and Germany, and also ignoring the new American programme, the number of Dreadnoughts built, building, and immediately projected by the principal naval Powers is as follows:—United States, 17; France, 16; Italy, 10; Russia, 11; Japan, 14. There is, therefore, still the prospect of a close struggle for second place—or third, if the German Fleet should survive the war.

JAPAN.—Little is known of the progress of the Japanese Navy, but the following facts are available:—The battle-cruisers *Hiyei*, *Haruna*, and *Kirishima* have been passed into commission; they are sister ships to the British-built *Kongo*, carrying eight 14-in. and sixteen 6-in. guns on a displacement of 27,500 tons, with a nominal speed of 27 knots. The battleships under construction are the *Fuso*, launched in Feb., 1914, and believed to be completed; the *Yamashiro*, launched in Nov., 1915; and the *Ise* and *Hyuga*, laid down in May, 1915. It is believed that all are of the same type as the *Fuso*, which carries twelve 14-in. and sixteen 6-in. guns on a displacement of 30,600 tons. The estimates for 1915 also provide for laying down four destroyers of 1,000 tons (two to be built in England), four smaller destroyers, and two submarines.

NOTE.—The following record is prepared from the best available information, and no doubtful case has been included. As is well known, however, losses may be secreted for various reasons, so that the account cannot be regarded as complete. Only those German submarines are shown whose loss *and identity* have been announced by the British Admiralty. Torpedo-boats, mine-sweepers, and armed trawlers are not included, because it is impossible to get anywhere near the truth regarding these types. The letters in brackets after the ship-names have the following significance: -Ac., Accidentally lost; C., Captured; G., Destroyed by gunfire; M., Mined; S., Torpedoed by submarine; Sc., Scuttled; T., Torpedoed by surface-ship.

	Britain.	France.	Russia.	Italy.	Germany.	Austria.	Turkey.
Battleships ..	Bulwark (Ac.) 26.11.14 Formidable (S.) 1.1.15 Irresistible (M.) 18.3.15 Ocean (M.) 18.3.15 Goliath (T.) 12.5.15 Triumph (S.) 25.5.15 Majestic (S.) 27.5.15	Bouvet (M.) 18.3.15		B. Brin (Ac.) 27.9.15	Pommern (S.) 2.7.15		Messoudieh (S.) 13.12.15 Kheyr-ed-din Barbarosse (S.) 8.8.15.
Armoured Cruisers	Aboukir (S.) 22.9.14 Hogue (S.) 22.9.14 Cressy (S.) 22.9.14 Good Hope (G.) 1.11.14 Monmouth (G.) 1.11.14 Argyll (Ac.) 28.10.15	Léon Gambetta (S.) 26.4.15	Pallada (S.) 11.10.14	Amalfi (S.) 8.7.15 Garibaldi (S.) 18.7.15	Yorck (M.) 4.11.14 Fried. Carl (M.) —.11.14 Scharnhorst (G.) 8.12.14 Gneisenau (G.) 8.12.14 Blücher (G.) 24.1.15 Pr. Adalbert (S.) 23.10.15		
Other Cruisers	Amphion (M.) 6.8.14 ‡ Pathfinder (S.) 5.9.14 Pegasus (G.) 20.9.14 Hawke (S.) 15.10.14 Hermes (S.) 31.10.4		Jemtchug (T.) 28.10.14		Magdeburg (G.) 27.8.14 Coln (G.); Mainz (G.) 28.8.14 Ariadne (G.) 28.8.14 Hela (S.) 13.9.14 Cormoran (Sc.) —.11.14 Emden (G.) 9.11.14 Königsberg (†) 10.11.14 Karlsruhe (Ac.) 25.11.14 Nürnberg (G.) 8.12.14 Leipzig (G.) 8.12.14 Dresden (G.) 14.3.15 Albatross (G.) 2.7.15 Undine (S.) 7.11.15	Zenta (G.) 16.8.14 Kaiserin Elisabeth (G.)—.11.14	Medjidieh (M.) 3.4.15
Armed Liners, etc.	Oceanic (Ac.) 8.9.14 Viknor (Ac.) 20.1.15 Clan MacNaughton (Ac.) 24.2.15 Bayano (S.) 11.3.15 Princess Irene (Ac.) 27.5.15 India (S.) 8.8.15 Ramsey (G.) 8.8.15 Hythe (Ac.) 28.10.15 Tara (S.) 5.11.15	Indien (S.) 8.9.15			Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse (G.) 26.8.14 Spreewald (C.) 12.9.14 Cap Trafalgar (G.) 14.9.14 Bethania (C.) 15.9.14 Markomannia (G.) 15.10.14 Ophelia (C.) 18.10.14 Navarra (G.) 11.11.14		
Mine-layers ...		Casabianca (M.) 3.6.15	Prut (Sc.) 29.10.14 Yenesei (S.) 6.6.15		Königin Luise (G.) 5.8.14 Ruchin (Sc.) —.11.14 Meteor (Sc.) 9.8.15		
Gunboats	Speedy (M) 3.9.14 Niger (S.) 11.11.14	Zélée (G.) 24.10.14	Donetz (G. or T.) 30.10.14 Kubanetz (G. or T.) 30.10.14 Sivoutch (G.) 19.8.15		Möwe (G.) 9.8.14 Komet (C.) 15.10.14 Jaguar (Sc.) .11.14 Iltis (Sc.); Tiger (Sc.)—.11.14 Luchs (Sc.) —.11.14	Temes (M.) 23.10.14 1 Danube monitor (T) 4.15 2 Danube monitors (G) 8.10.15	—— (M.) 21.1.15 —— (M.) 15.2.15 Burak Reis (Sc.) 3.4.15 [Several others (M) and (S.)] .15
Destroyers ...	Recruit (S.) 1.5.15 Maori (M.) 7.5.15 Lynx (M.) 9.8.15 Louis (Ac.) —.11.15	Mousquet (G.) 28.10 14 Dague (M.) 24.2.15		Turbine (G.) 24.5.15	V 187 (G.) 23.8.14 S 116 (S.) 6.10.14 S 115 (G.); S 117 (G.) 17.10.14 S 118 (G.); S 119 (G.) 17.10.14 S 90 (—) 20.10.14 Taku (Sc.) .11.14 G 196 type (S.) 26.7.15		Dhair Hissar (G.) 17.4.15 Yahr Hissar (S.) 6.9.15
Submarines ...	AE1, E3, D5, E15, AE2, E13, E7	Curie, Saphir, Joule, Mariotte, Turquoise		Medusa	U 15, U 18, U 8, U 12, U 29, U 24, U 27. (See page 784).	U 12, U 3	

Japanese losses, not shown above, are the protected cruiser Takachiho, torpedoed by the German destroyer S 90 on Oct. 17, 1914, and the destroyer Shirotaye, which ran aground on Sept. 4, 1914, and became a total loss. † Was "bottled up" on this date, and destroyed in July, 1915.

A Naval Biographical Index.

THE following notes relate to some of the senior officers who have distinguished themselves in the war, or who hold important appointments. The date following the name is that of the officer's birth :—

Allen, Capt. J. D. (28.3.75). A torpedo specialist, who has received the C.B. for his services in command of H.M.S. *Kent* at the Falklands, &c.

Bacon, Vice-Adm. (retired) R. H. S. (6.9.63). Commands the Dover Patrol, and was the first Inspecting Captain of submarines and the first officer to command H.M.S. *Dreadnought*.

Ballard, Rear-Adm. G. A. (7.3.62). Is Admiral of Patrols, commanding administratively the torpedo-craft which, prior to the war, were not attached to the First Fleet.

Beatty, Vice-Adm. Sir D. (17.1.71). Reached flag rank at the extremely early age of 38, and has commanded the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron since before the war.

Brock, Rear-Adm. O. de B. (5.1.69). Commanded the battle cruiser *Princess Royal* in the North Sea actions of Aug. 28, 1914, and Jan. 24, 1915; and received the C.B. for the latter service. Now flies his flag under Sir D. Beatty.

Burney, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil (15.5.58). Has had much experience in war and the command of fleets, and is second in command of the Main Fleet.

Callaghan, Adm. Sir G. A. (21.12.52). Commanded the Home Fleet down to the outbreak of the war, and has served longer afloat as a flag officer than any other on the active list. Is now Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

De Robeck, Vice-Adm. (acting) J. M. (10.6.62). Was first to hold appointment of Admiral of Patrols, and on Mar. 16, 1915, took command of the combined squadron at the Dardanelles in succession to Vice-Adm. S. H. Carden.

Dreyer, Capt. F. C. (8.1.78). A leading gunnery expert, who commands H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, and is Flag Captain to Sir John Jellicoe.

Fox, Capt. C. H. (27.5.73). Was in command of H.M.S. *Amphion* when that vessel was mined, and of *Undaunted* when four German destroyers were sunk off the Dutch coast in October, 1914.

Glossop, Capt. J. C. T. (23.10.71). Commanded H.M. Australian Ship *Sydney* when that vessel destroyed the *Emden*. Was awarded the C.B. for this service.

Goodenough, Commodore W. E. (2.6.67). Commands the First Light Cruiser Squadron, flagship, H.M.S. *Southampton*, and rendered invaluable service in the North Sea actions of Aug. 28, 1914, and Jan. 24, 1915.

Hall, Commodore S. S. (16.6.72). An experienced submarine officer who is now at the head of the submarine service.

Hall, Capt. W. R. (28.6.70). Commanded the battle-cruiser *Queen Mary* in the early stages of the war, and is now Director of the Intelligence Division of the War Staff.

Hood, Rear-Adm. the Hon. H. L. A. (2.10.70). Commanded the Anglo-French Fleet which bombarded the Germans on the Belgian coast in Oct.-Nov., 1914, and now holds a more important appointment in a battle-cruiser squadron.

Hope, Capt. G. P. W. (11.10.69). First captain of H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*, and for some time flag-captain to Adm. de Robeck at the Dardanelles.

Jackson, Adm. Sir H. B. (21.1.55). First Sea Lord of the Admiralty; an officer of high scientific attainments who has been President of the War College and Chief of the Admiralty Staff.

Jackson, Capt. T. (20.2.68). Saw a good deal of the Russo-Japanese War; was the first Director of the Intelligence Division of the War Staff, and now directs the Operations Division.

Jellicoe, Adm. Sir J. R. (5.12.59). A gunnery specialist; was Second Sea Lord at the outbreak of the war, when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, now sometimes called the Main or Grand Fleet.

Kelly, Capt. W. A. H. (6.9.73). Commanded the light cruiser *Gloucester* when that vessel shadowed the *Goeben* and *Breslau* from Messina to the Dardanelles. Awarded the C.B. for this.

Keyes, Commodore R. J. B. (4.10.72). Was head of the submarine service at the outbreak of the war, and was subsequently appointed Chief of Staff to Adm. de Robeck at the Dardanelles.

Lashmore, Engineer Captain H. "In charge" of H.M.S. *Inflexible*, this officer has been thrice honoured for war services, receiving the C.B. and the D.S.O., and being specially promoted to his present rank.

Lowry, Adm. Sir R. S. (4.3.54). Is senior officer on the coast of Scotland, with headquarters at Rosyth, and was the first to be appointed to that post.

Luce, Capt. John (4.2.70). Commanding H.M.S. *Glasgow*, was awarded the C.B. for service in the actions off Coronel and the Falklands.

Madden, Vice-Adm. (acting), C. E. (5.9.62). Is Chief of the Staff to Sir John Jellicoe, whose brother-in-law he is.

Oliver, Vice-Adm. (acting) H. F. (22.1.65). Was Director of the Intelligence Division of the War Staff at the outbreak of the war, and became Chief of the Staff in November, 1914.

Scott, Adm. (retired) Sir P. M. (10.7.53). Was recalled from retirement for special service at the Admiralty in November, 1914, and in September, 1915, was put in command of the anti-aircraft guns defending London.

Sturdee, Vice-Adm. Sir F. C. D. (9.6.59). Was Chief of the Admiralty War Staff at the outbreak of the war, and took command in November, 1914, of the squadron which was concentrated for dealing with the German force under von Spee. Now commands a battle squadron in the Main Fleet.

Sueter, Commodore M. F. (6.9.72). The first Inspecting Captain of Aircraft, and the first Director of the Air Dept. at the Admiralty. Was appointed to be Superintendent of Aircraft Construction in Sept., 1915.

Tyrwhitt, Commodore R. Y. (10.5.70). Has commanded the destroyer flotillas attached to the First Fleet since Dec., 1913. His flagship, the *Arethusa*, has earned much distinction in the war, as also have the destroyers under his command.

Vaughan-Lee, Rear-Adm. C. L. (27.2.67). Was appointed Director of Air Services in Sept., 1915, following upon "successful" air raids on London.

Webb, Capt. Richard (20.7.70). Was appointed Acting Director of the Trade Division of the War Staff, which was created after the outbreak of the war.

"Trading with the Enemy."

The Public Trustee as Custodian of Enemy Property in England and Wales.

ON the declaration of war with Germany the Government took immediate steps, by Proclamations of Aug. 5, Aug. 12 and Nov. 5, 1914, to terminate all trade relations between this country and Germany, and Austro-Hungary and Turkey, and to prevent any dealings with such enemy property in this country.

A further Proclamation of Sept. 9, 1914, specifically enumerated the acts on behalf of an enemy or the dealings with enemy property which were forbidden and stated to be crimes and punishable as such, "*an enemy*" *being described as "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.*" A person, therefore, of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in this or a neutral country, is not an enemy within the meaning of the Proclamations and subsequent Acts, but a person of British, Allied, or neutral nationality resident in an enemy country is an "enemy."

In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy nature attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country, and does not attach to the branch of an enemy business locally situate in British, Allied, or neutral territory not being neutral territory in Europe.

The Trading with the Enemy Act was passed on Sept. 18, 1914, and was described as an Act to make provision with respect to penalties for trading with the enemy and other purposes connected therewith; and this, in addition to enforcing and amplifying the enactments of the Proclamation of Sept. 9, and to fixing penalties for infringements thereof, provided for the examination of any person and the searching of any premises in connexion with a suspected offence under the Act, and for the inspection by a person appointed by the Board of Trade of the books or accounts of any company or partnership financed to a definite degree with enemy capital. Power was also given for a controller of such businesses to be appointed in certain circumstances.

Further Proclamations, dated Sept. 30, 1914, and Oct. 8, 1914, restricted the import of sugar produced by an enemy or in an enemy country; and the Proclamation of Oct. 26, 1914, extended the prohibitions of trading with the enemy to any branch of an enemy bank situate outside the United Kingdom and to any banking business with any branch of any business so situate.

The Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, made further provision for preventing the payment of money to persons or firms resident in, or carrying on business in every country with which His Majesty is, for the time being, at war, and for preserving, with a view to arrangements being made at the conclusion of peace, such money and certain other property belonging to enemies.

This Act provided for the appointment of Custodians in the United Kingdom to receive such monies and to register such properties, *and appointed the Public Trustee Custodian for England and Wales.* Further prohibitions and restrictions also were applied in respect to assignments of debts, transfer of shares in companies, dealing with negotiable instruments, and the granting of certificates of incorporation to companies; and the powers of the Board of Trade in connexion with the appointment of inspectors, supervisors, and controllers in relation to companies and businesses were extended.

The Proclamation of Feb. 16, 1915, extended the prohibitions in relation to trading with the enemy to *all persons* resident or carrying on business in hostile occupation; the Proclamation of June 25, 1915, extended the said prohibitions to *persons of enemy nationality* resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco.

The Proclamation of Sept. 14, 1915, declares that in all Proclamations for the time being in force relative to trading with the enemy, the expression "enemy" includes any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in enemy territory or in territory occupied by hostile forces.

The Trading with Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, amplified the payments to be made to and the property to be registered with the Custodians; the effect of these two Amending Acts being as follows:—

1. That all sums are payable to the Custodians which would, in the ordinary way, be payable to enemies by way of dividends, interest, or share of profits, or such capital sums as may become repayable from time to time in respect of securities registered in the name of, or held for, enemies.
2. That all companies with enemy shareholders shall make to the Custodian a return showing the capital belonging to such enemy shareholders, and that all firms with enemy partners shall disclose the capital of such enemy partners.
3. That all persons who hold or manage any property (including debts—£50 and over—and bank balances) on account of enemies shall make a return of the same to the Custodian.

The general effect of these requirements is that all property in England and Wales of whatever nature held for enemies is registerable with the Public Trustee as Custodian, and all income falling within certain definite categories is paid over to him.

The aggregate results of the returns received to date are:—

1. ENEMY INCOME RECEIVED.		
Dividends, interest, and share of profits (including certain repaid securities)		£1,500,000
2. ENEMY PROPERTY REGISTERED.		
(*a*) Property held or managed (including debts and bank balances)	£72,500,000	
(*b*) Capital in partnerships and businesses	1,600,000	
(*c*) Capital in companies	30,000,000	104,100,000
		£105,600,000

The Public Trustee is also concerned with the registration of Foreign claims, and the collection of royalties under Patent Acts. For particulars apply to the Special Department, No. 2, Clement's Inn, W.C. (telephone, 1420 City).

THE unexpected developments in the warfare on land and sea have had a counterpart in the unprecedented expenditure arising out of the campaign. Money which in times past nations would never have dreamed for one moment of spending upon objects likely to have a far-reaching and beneficial effect, has been poured out like water rushing in torrent down mountain side. But that it is money well spent so far as the Entente is concerned, who will deny?

Clearing up Aug., 1914.—The moratorium which gave relief to the whole of the business community ended on Nov. 4 (experts gave a further three months before expiry). November saw the Government's scheme for the relief of Stock Exchange members. The joint-stock banks agreed to continue without pressing for settlement the loans existing upon securities. Throughout the ensuing months the debts were gradually liquidated, especially with U.S.A. securities, which rose in price above the markings of end July, 1914. In November the U.S.A. owed us considerable sums which could not be paid without difficulty through the usual channels. The exchange rate was over 4.90 dollars (the normal is 4.87) to the British £1. Gold was being forwarded to the temporary agencies opened by the Bank of England in the Dominions.

3½ per Cent. War Loan.—The issue of £350,000,000 at 95 was made on Nov. 1, 1914, the final instalment of the principal being due April 26, 1915. The loan was over-subscribed. The market price was 92⅛ on Oct. 8, 1915—a proof of the stability in value notwithstanding the calls made on account of new issues and increased taxation.

Stock Exchange.—Wall Street, N.Y., re-opened for business on Dec. 12, 1914, with a minimum price list. A similar price list was in operation in London, where all business had to be done on a strictly cash basis. Until the London Stock Exchange was opened on Jan. 4, 1915, transactions had to be arranged in the Street adjoining the building and in the rooms of members. The whole of the business of the Exchange has been of a restricted character, and market prices can hardly be considered fair values. But to have had a free market in every stock would have opened the way for abuse of privilege and overt assistance to the enemy.

Money Market.—Money could have been obtained at very low rates from Lombard Street during January, 1915. Such a position was to be expected. The ease of money, due to the jar caused by the war on our credit system, led to a contraction in demand for accommodation in support of commercial and speculative enterprise. This might have been grasped to the full by the Government for getting cheap loans, especially as part of the money was freed by the State's guarantee on the discounting of pre-moratorium bills. The rates for first-class bills of short currency rose slowly from 1½ to the figure of 4½ per cent., in force in Oct., 1915.

Treasury Bills.—The Government continued to use 6 and 12 months' Treasury bills for temporary borrowing. Between March 30 and April 13, 1915, the sum of £45,000,000 was secured in three lots at percentages between £2 14s. and £3 14s. 4d. On the latter date the method of issuing Treasury bills was altered. Instead of asking for estimates for the rate of interest from applicants for the bills, the rate was fixed, and, further, bills would be issued whenever demanded. Under the new system, bills to the value of £23,326,000 were sold in the second week's operations. The fixed rates were 2¾ and 3⅜ per cent. for 3 and 6 months.

4½ per Cent. War Loan.—The freedom with which new issues were being introduced to the market made it clear that the investing public was ready for a further loan. Mr. McKenna succeeded Mr. Lloyd George at the Exchequer on May 26, and in less than a month another "Budget" appeared. On June 21 a War Loan for an unlimited amount at 4½ per cent. was issued at par. Various means were adopted to popularise the loan. The sum of £570,000,000 in amounts of £100 and upwards was offered by 555,000 subscribers. In sums of less than £100, 547,000 applicants put up £15,000,000 through the G.P.O. By keeping the list for 5s. and other small vouchers open, another £2,500,000 was secured by the end of August. The fees paid in connexion with conversion rights which were available to holders of certain loans helped to swell the final total to £600,000,000.

Loan Influences.—The collection of so huge a sum by the Bank of England did not cause more than a ripple on the surface of the banking business of the community. Monies were transferred from the joint-stock banks with the minimum disturbance of credits, thanks to the arrangements for temporary assistance to bankers by the Treasury. To replace monies withdrawn by depositors for loan purposes, the joint-stock banks increased their interest rates to 3 per cent., and finally 3½ per cent. The Government could no longer find applicants for Treasury bills at the old rates. A new percentage of 4½ was fixed for Treasury bills of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. Notwithstanding its size, the War Loan has maintained its value; the price on Oct. 10 was 98, or less than a 1½ per cent. fall from the net issue price. In addition to the loans and Treasury bills, the Government borrowed £50,000,000 by 3 per cent. Exchequer bills in March.

Meeting War Cost.—Since August, 1914, Parliament has sanctioned eight votes of credit. The year ended April, 1915, called for four credits totalling £362,000,000. Since then, four other votes to the sum of £900,000,000 have been granted on account of the year 1915–16. The provision of this amount (£1,262,000,000) has been effected for the most part by the means referred to of loans, bills, &c. Experts differ upon what ratio of the war cost should be met by immediate taxation. During Sept.-Oct., 1915, the Chancellor raised the Income Tax upon unearned monies to 3s. 6d. in the £, increased excise duties, and imposed a charge on certain imports and excess profits. From his taxation he expected to raise in the financial year £305,000,000, as compared with the mere £198,000,000 of 1913–14.

Bank and Currency Notes.—The Bank of England maintains its freedom in gold dealings. Its notes have been, and are, payable in gold on demand. The actual bullion of the Bank has been as high as £72,570,142 (Nov. 17, 1914), and as low as £52,091,878 (June 30, 1915). On Oct. 6, 1915, the gold in the Bank amounted to £61,249,793, against which was an active note circulation of £32,876,520. The currency note expansion has been slow, averaging £1,000,000 increase weekly. On Nov. 11, 1914, the currency notes outstanding totalled £33,678,952, with a gold reserve of £11,500,000. On Jan. 27, 1915, the notes had reached only £35,409,000, with a gold reserve of £22,500,000. By Oct. 6, 1915,

the notes had grown to £75,682,739, with a gold reserve of £28,500,000. The public fails to recognise even now that the only place for gold in the United Kingdom is the Bank of England. Gold in the Bank is a sign of strength to the world. France and Germany realise that fact and are canvassing for bullion to be sent to the national bank. Persons who hoard gold as a kind of self-insurance in case the worst happens fail to grasp what would take place in case of invasion. Property is not respected by Huns.

Foreign Exchanges.—All trading is done on a gold basis. But bullion seldom changes hands. Paper is the currency of the world, settlements being made by the exchange of bills. In this country, a debtor to another country will buy a bill held by a creditor to the other country and despatch it in payment of what he owes. The exchange of bills saves the expense of forwarding gold. If there is a shortage of bills the purchasing price rises, and it becomes cheaper to send bullion. An example of this appears in an earlier paragraph with regard to U.S.A.

National Trade.—For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1915, the imports to the United Kingdom totalled £643,888,258, or £121,413,913 more than the corresponding period of 1914. On the other side of the balance sheet, the exports decreased £67,656,677 to £283,091,686. These figures do not take into account the vast increase in the goods exported by the Government. The balance of trade, especially with the U.S.A., went against this country, and concomitantly the rate of exchange fell.

U.S.A. Exchange.—The rate of exchange with U.S.A. fell gradually from Nov. 8, 1914, when it was 4.91½ dollars to the £. On Jan. 8, 1915, it was 4.84⅛; Feb. 19, 4.81; July 19, 4.76¾; Aug. 11, 4.75⅜; Aug. 16, 4.67; Aug. 17, 4.65; Sept. 1, 4.47; Oct. 8, 4.70. With an exchange rate of 4.47, there was a loss of 40 cents (say 1*s.* 8*d.*) upon every £1 spent in the U.S.A. There were three ways of improving the exchange rate. Gold could be forwarded; foreign investments held in the United Kingdom realised in New York; a loan raised in U.S.A. All three ways have been tried. Gold has been transferred from Ottawa, and investments have been sold, but not in sufficient amount to stay the falling exchange.

U.S.A. Loan.—Procrastination seems to have been the policy adopted in facing the fall in the exchange rate. Had action been taken earlier, the terms obtained subsequently when the loan had to be raised might not have been so onerous. Headed by Lord Reading (Lord Chief Justice) and Sir E. Holden (London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.), an Anglo-French Commission arrived in New York on Sept. 10. Within a fortnight, a loan of £100,000,000 was arranged at 5 per cent., with a net issue price of 96, repayable or convertible at par in five years hence. The further advantage to the investor of interest being paid free from British Income Tax deduction helped to bring the real cost of the loan to Britain equal to 7 per cent.—a stiff price to pay. The loan was made jointly on behalf of the British and French Governments.

Spending the Loan.—The loan is a credit operation. All the money obtained is to be spent in the U.S.A. on behalf of munitions and other supplies for the Entente. Actual money will not cross the Atlantic. The loan could have been raised here and the proceeds forwarded to U.S.A., in either of the forms mentioned above. Gold and securities are not wanted in the U.S.A. from here—a large influx would be detrimental to the receiving country.

Economic Organisation.—The British people have failed to appreciate the part finance has played, and will play, in hastening the war to a successful conclusion. Every article purchased abroad means a loss of equivalent value in the amount of money available in the United Kingdom for carrying on the war. Also, the payment for each article reflects adversely on the rate of exchange, and thereby lies further loss. Waste has to be fought. Articles no longer essential must not be bought (WHITAKER'S ALMANACK is an absolute necessity). The argument that men and women will be rendered unemployed should the nation become suddenly thrifty, is answered by the conviction that more persons will be ready and at hand for war work, of which still too little is being done.

More Money Wanted.—As this is being written (Oct., 1915) the national need for more money is becoming apparent. A discussion is taking place as to the nature and date of the next war loan. More millions and still more millions will be required before peace can be considered at hand. The Government must have the wherewithal to buy munitions as well as meet establishment charges. Ample funds, lying dormant all over the nation, are in existence, but the difficulty is to get them into the Government's hands. With the wealth of the British Empire, it should not be necessary for hoardings to be covered with appeals of "Please buy a 5*s.* War Loan voucher." People ought to take their monies and say to the Government, "Here are the funds necessary for the campaign; we understand that unless you have the money you will not be able to carry on to victory." What will it profit a man if he save his petty share certificate and thereby sell his country?

ABROAD.

France and Russia.—The French Government has been compelled to borrow from the Bank of France, the conditions of the Paris money market making borrowing on a national scale impossible. When war was declared French credit was in a disorganised condition owing to a newly issued *Rente* loan. On Oct. 7, 1915, the Bank of France had advanced the State £276,000,000, and issued notes of £546,563,400, against a gold holding of £184,053,600. The French exchange has been favourable to London (Oct., 27.30 frs. to the £1, or 2 frs. above normal). Russian exchange has been in an unsatisfactory state, the value of the rouble falling almost 50 per cent. on one occasion. Attempts to ease the exchange by raising credits in London have been of little avail; the only way is the opening of Russian ports for trade. Russia has been financed through the National Bank; the note issue at end of September being £450,000,000, against a gold holding of £150,000,000.

Austria and Germany.—Austria has raised three loans. The terms of the third loan testify her condition—5½ per cent., with an issue price of 93·6, repayable at par in 15 years. Germany has fallen back upon paper currency. The Reichsbank return of Sept. 30 showed a gold holding of £120,971,700 for a note issue of £307,881,500, compared with £97,434,000 and £200,458,200 on Nov. 23, 1914. Germany has raised three loans, but the methods of obtaining subscriptions have not savoured of getting new money or of enthusiasm. Large issues of inconvertible notes have been made. G. G. SHARP.

British Imports in Raw Materials from Greater Britain.

A VALUABLE effect of the war has been to focus the attention of British citizens on the vast resources of the British Empire, and one of the results of it unquestionably will be to encourage those who have been engaged in the struggle to turn their attention more keenly than in the past to the exploitation of the opportunities that the Empire affords. The boast that the sun never sets on the British Empire is no idle one, for it indicates clearly enough the great range of mineral wealth available, and the large possibilities that exist for raising almost every conceivable variety of crop and stock. When one comes to look at the land at present under cultivation for the production of corn and grain and cattle foods, the figures are so vast as scarcely to convey an intelligible meaning to the imagination. During the year ending March, 1915, Canada had a surplus stock of wheat available for export of some seventy-two million bushels, not to mention the fact that she also exported close on five million barrels of flour. In 1913 Australia recorded a yield of 103,344,132 bushels, and had roughly half of this available for export; while the value of the wheat exported from India in 1914 was five and a half million pounds—a drop incidentally of some three million pounds on the previous year. Oats, barley, rye, maize, rice, arrowroot, tapioca, sago, peas, beans, and hay are only some of the other products falling into this category, and the supplies that Great Britain requires of these year by year to support her manufacturing population are to a large extent derived from the countries within the Empire.

Dairy produce, meat, and fish form another convenient category. In butter alone Great Britain derives 4½ million pounds' worth from Greater Britain; 81 per cent. of her imports of cheese come from the Dominions; a quarter of her meat supply, amounting in 1914 to £16,240,324, is imported from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and other possessions; while the Empire fisheries yielded to the Mother Country a supply valued at about £2,000,000.

Sugar, fruit, and wine are conveniently classed together. Close on a million pounds' worth of sugar comes to the United Kingdom from British possessions, but this constitutes only about 4 per cent. of the total amount imported. About a million pounds' worth of apples comes from the Dominions to this country, and the extent of the fruit industry throughout the Empire can be indicated by the figures showing the exports sent out from the Union of South Africa. The value in exports of fresh fruit from the Empire in 1914 amounted to £93,049, as compared with £54,315 in 1913, the exports for 1914 comprising: apples, £1,280; apricots, £303; bananas, £784; grapes, £20,467; naartjes, £2,616; nectarines, £1,346; oranges, £17,804; peaches, £8,995; pears, £24,814; pineapples, £2,407; plums, £10,004; and other fruits, £2,229. Wines for the most part come to us from foreign countries, but South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, the Channel Islands, Cyprus, and the Union of South Africa send wines to this country of the value of about £145,000, while the quantity exported generally from the Commonwealth of Australia reached in 1914 the respectable total of £104,949. In tea the Empire is nearly self-supporting, and, if necessary, could be almost entirely so, for of the total British imports—amounting in 1914 to £14,221,496—£12,086,892 are derived from British possessions. Of coffee only a percentage is supplied, the British total amounting to £607,720 worth, while £2,938,511 worth is sent to us from foreign countries. British possessions yield about half the total supply of cocoa, and the greater part of the spices used in this country come from within the Empire.

Vegetable oils and oil-seeds constitute an important trade, and in the different departments of it the British Empire is well represented. Over 99 per cent. of the imports of castor seed, worth over half a million sterling, comes from India; more than one-half of the cocoanut oil (unrefined) is similarly derived; while copra to the extent of £1,378,531 came from the Dominions, whereas only £306,338 worth was imported from foreign countries. Cotton seed is supplied to the value of £2,126,907 from the Dominions, and apart from this Egypt supplied us with £1,735,778 worth and other countries with £457,622 worth. The value of linseed imported in 1914 from the Empire was £2,966,462—a drop of £1,400,000 on the previous year—while other countries supplied linseed to the value of £2,757,384. Some other seeds and oils derived to a greater or less extent from the Empire are Nrowra seed, niger seed, palm oil, poppy seed, rape seed, sesamum seed, and shea nuts.

In 1914 66·3 per cent. of the British rubber imports came from the Empire. The grand total of imports was worth £15,844,428, and in supplying this the Straits Settlements led with a value of £5,248,734, the next in value being Brazil with £3,433,581, the Federated Malay States with £2,512,500, and Ceylon with £2,328,024. The imports of gutta-percha show large variations, as practically the only use of the material is for insulation purposes, and stocks are allowed to accumulate in the producing countries pending the demand arising from such causes as the construction of a new cable. In 1913, for instance, the value of the total imports was £1,370,658, of which £703,387 came from Greater Britain, while the corresponding figures for 1915 were £620,429 and £492,555.

Up to the present the greater portion of the supply of tobacco comes from outside the Empire. Only £43,861 worth of a total of £1,013,413 of manufactured tobacco comes from British possessions, while the corresponding figures for unmanufactured tobacco amount to £90,529 and £6,449,655. It seems possible, however, that this situation may change. In the year 1913–14 British East Africa exported tobacco for the first time. Experiments in tobacco-growing in Uganda have been made by the Department of Agriculture. New Zealand has shown that tobacco can be grown there successfully, while wherever tobacco has been tried in Australia the soil and climate have both proved suitable.

For cotton the country relies chiefly on the United States and on Egypt, the former in 1913 supplying a value of £47,307,766 and the latter £17,642,358, while the total British supply was only £1,931,963. For 1914 the corresponding figures were: the United States, £34,958,341; Egypt, £13,682,095; and the total British, £3,201,898. It should be noted, however, that Indian cotton is better suited for Continental than for British use, and in 1913–14 India exported raw cotton to the value of £27,361,655. Efforts are being made to extend the area under

cotton cultivation in Uganda. In the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan means have become available for commencing an irrigation scheme for cotton-growing in the Gezira, and it is possible that eventually three million acres may be used for the purpose. In hemp the produce is considerable, New Zealand, India, Mauritius, Hong Kong, and other British possessions having sent to this country in 1914 £801,904 worth of the material, as compared with a total import of £3,353,143. In jute India holds almost a complete monopoly, her exports to the United Kingdom in 1914 amounting to £6,346,602, against £65,916 from other countries. For the previous year the figures were even more striking, India having supplied £9,182,226 and other countries £64,372. Wood pulp comes chiefly from Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Germany, but in 1913 Canada supplied wet pulp to the value of £259,702 and Newfoundland to the value of £129,380.

Comparatively little silk is imported into this country, and of this small amount only about a thirtieth part comes from British possessions. The wool industry, however, is of very large dimensions, Great Britain having imported in 1914 from the Overseas Dominions wool to the extent of £26,105,379 and from foreign countries to the extent of £5,107,360. It may be noted further that the production of wool in New Zealand is steadily growing, while in British East Africa it has been proved that under proper management the sheep-farming industry is sound and profitable. More than half of the mohair is imported from the Empire, £883,953 worth coming from the Overseas Dominions in 1914 and only £566,640 from foreign countries.

For timber Great Britain relies at present chiefly on the foreigner. In 1914 the imported in all a quantity valued at £25,343,111 (a drop of three millions sterling on the previous year), and of this only £4,812,815, or 19 per cent., came from British possessions.

Mineral wealth forms one of the great assets of the British Empire, and it is not practicable here to do more than mention a few of the larger mineral deposits now being worked. In precious stones in 1913 the Union of South Africa alone imported into Great Britain 5,498,555 carats, representing a value of £11,986,083, but in 1914 the imports dropped to a value of £5,470,899. Little platinum is imported from British Dominions, but the mineral is mined in small quantities in New South Wales and Victoria. About two-thirds of the world's gold is found in the British Empire, the Transvaal producing annually about £37,000,000; Rhodesia, £2,900,000; West Africa, £1,600,000; Australia, £11,000,000; Canada, £3,100,000; India, £2,300,000; British Guiana, £600,000; and British Borneo, £300,000. Of the silver imported into Great Britain in 1914, amounting to £888,642, £308,459 was derived from Australia and other British possessions. About a quarter of the lead was of Imperial origin. The United States furnish the greater portion of the nation's copper, and in 1914, whereas the total imports of copper, unwrought, in bars, ingots, &c., of British origin were valued at £1,119,749, those from the United States were valued at £5,876,087, and the total imports stood at £9,121,288. In tin the Empire is practically self-supporting, and in 1914 the Dominions supplied tin to the value of £6,233,495, the total imports from foreign countries only amounting to £125,650. The same does not quite hold good as regards tin ores, where the comparative figures were £803,519 and £2,177,954. Though the country imports iron ore to the value of £5,014,461, very little of the material comes from the Dominions, the chief proportion—£3,052,076 worth—being imported from Spain. Australia, Canada, and New Zealand are all considerable exporters of zinc, and Australia also furnishes a good percentage of the antimony imported. Quicksilver is remarkable as being exported to this country from none of the Dominions. Both tungsten and molybdenum are found in various parts of the Empire, and in 1913 half the world's production of molybdenite ore came from Australia. About two-thirds of this country's supply of asbestos come from British possessions, but the imports are not very considerable, only £181,010 worth of the mineral being imported in 1914. Coal is widely distributed, and as regards the imports of mica about 90 per cent. are from the Dominions, chiefly from India. Petroleum and motor spirit are, at present, only imported in small quantities from the Dominions, but there seems reason to believe that there may be a considerable development of sources of supply within the Empire. India already sends us motor spirit, valued in 1914 at £681,165; Trinidad is becoming a larger exporter, while Papua seems to have considerable resources. Barbados appears to have some future as an oil-producer. On the other hand, the Canadian output has been steadily declining for the last seven years.

Animal products form a last important class of the raw materials derived from within the Empire. Of raw hides, dry, other than calf skins, the Empire furnished in 1914 £1,808,385 worth, as compared with £1,106,361 from foreign sources. The similar figures for raw hides, wet, other than calf skins, were, however, £655,839 and £2,134,741. British goat skins, undressed, were imported to the value of £923,383, while foreign skins only came in to the value of £245,998. Similarly, the British origin sheep skins with wool on were imported to the value of £1,781,266, while only £301,900 worth of foreign skins came in during the same year. The corresponding figures for sheep skins pickled were £570,595 and £47,277. The value of sealskins imported from the Empire reached £41,106, while that from foreign sources reached £28,815. The value of imported rabbit skins, dressed, was £110,951, but these were imported chiefly from Belgium and France. In tallow the predominance of Empire products is well maintained, for of the total imports, valued at £2,662,228, only £469,573 worth was derived from foreign sources. In whale oil, &c., the value of the British products was £379,139, as against £760,261 from foreign sources.

It is of importance to note that during the past year a good start has been made by British traders to capture the palm kernel and copra crushing industries that were before practically German monopolies. In a single year the import of palm kernels alone to Hamburg has exceeded 5¼ millions. After the oil has been extracted palm kernel and copra cakes have been found valuable as feeding materials for live stock. Already machinery has been erected for the purpose in Hull, and if the British farmer will co-operate by using the new material, a highly remunerative new industry will have been established in the country as a direct result of the war.

British and Enemy Trade.

As a result of the war the huge commercial system built up by Germany, and to a lesser extent by Austria-Hungary, has been the subject of the closest scrutiny and analysis. Attempts have been made by the Board of Trade to collect and collate the information they have available on foreign markets and on the methods employed by Germany in pushing trade in neutral countries and in the British Dominions, with a view of enabling Great Britain, both during and after the war, to take up and maintain the position to which her real commercial supremacy entitles her. The work already done by the Board has proved how greatly some such enterprise was needed, for when the enemy products have been collected, with the wholesale prices marked on them, there has hardly been a single occasion when British manufacturers have not been able to quote prices for goods of corresponding quality, at least as low, if not lower than those of the enemy trade rivals. Investigations show that there is wide scope for British enterprise in a large variety of markets. There is scarcely, if at all, any industry in which British trade could not be expanded, and there are a large number where the markets held by Germany before the war are so valuable as richly to repay the cost in time and energy that would be necessary for their capture. In cotton hosiery, for instance, the German exports for the year 1912 had a value of £3,319,000, while in the year following the British exports were only worth £199,000. The consular reports show that a great opening exists for British goods, but that hitherto manufacturers have not taken advantage of them. Thus H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada writes: "There is, I am informed, an opportunity for expansion of British makes in the higher qualities . . . such articles as do find their way here are extravagantly priced, and the sale is therefore restricted." And, again, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia writes: "I beg to report that German and Continental manufacturers of cotton hosiery are displacing the British manufacturer, for the reason that their goods have a softer finish. I am informed that British cotton goods are harsher, and, as a matter of fact, would wear better, but in this hot climate the articles that are soft to the skin, even if they do not last so long, have an immense advantage." From South Africa attention is drawn to the enterprise shown by the German manufacturer in marketing: "They take great pains in the selection of suitable agents; they pay them well, and support their efforts in a ready fashion. German firms are ever willing to adapt their goods to the wants of individual merchants, and they give prompt delivery. They also never fail to include in their package attractive samples of numerous other goods which they are capable of supplying. This unsolicited distribution of samples must certainly cost money, but it pleases, and very often results in the placing of the initial orders."

In printed cotton piece goods the situation is more satisfactory, Germany in 1912 having exported goods to the value of £6,211,000, while the value of goods from the United Kingdom reached £16,744,000. In men's cotton clothing the United Kingdom exported in 1913 goods to the value of £4,686,000, while the German output was £637,000. Comparative figures for men's woollen clothing were £2,129,000 and £392,700, and for women's and girls' clothing £3,662,300 and £6,516,852. In 1913 the total exports of British cotton piece goods reached the enormous total of £97,800,000.

In woollen and worsted tissues the German exports in 1913 reached the huge total of £13,542,600, and the chief German markets, apart from the United Kingdom, were Turkey, Rumania, British India, South America, the U.S.A., Japan, China, and Egypt. In iron and steel wire Germany shows a large preponderance, her exports in 1912 having totalled £3,176,000, as compared with the figure for the United Kingdom in 1913 of £1,058,100. In these markets, as elsewhere, the British manufacturer appears rather to have overlooked local needs and local conditions, and to have contented himself with offering for sale a thoroughly good article which cannot compete in cost with other material of inferior quality, which, however, meets the requirements of the colonial trade. In electrical appliances Germany has found means of capturing a very large market. Her exports in 1912 reached the large total of £8,034,000. In this trade the evidence of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa suggests that it is in the reduction of works costs effected by an increased output or by better shop organisation that in the past has enabled German firms to under-quote British houses. In the boot and shoe trade the position of the United Kingdom is satisfactory, her exports reaching a value in 1913 of £4,307,000, while those of Germany reached £1,281,000, and of Austria-Hungary £1,037,000. In certain countries, however, it seems possible that the British trade might be very considerably increased. Great Britain seems quite to have failed to get an adequate share of the trade in internal combustion and explosive motors, gas turbines, &c., and among the reasons given for this by H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada mention is made of a typical British fault: "The catalogues of the British manufacturers are accompanied by a technical description which may perhaps best be described in the concluding sentence usually found in such catalogues, viz., 'The above will appeal to any engineer.'" In the implement and tool trade Germany has proved a formidable competitor with the United Kingdom, having a total of £4,184 000, as contrasted with £2,796,600. Among the reasons why this country does not secure as much of the trade as she might do the following appear conspicuous: Less careful consideration of the needs of the buyer, insufficient energy on the part of local dealers, and lack of attention to unessential points of finish which often prove very attractive to the purchaser.

In brass and brass wares German competition is very severe, the volume of her export trade being £6,428,550, as compared with £1,653,000. To some extent the comparison is misleading, as the German figures necessarily include a number of articles not strictly brass; but British trade in South Africa particularly seems to have suffered seriously from gross carelessness in packing, a case being quoted when out of 72 grates consigned 71 arrived more or less damaged owing to this cause. In the colour-printing industry it would appear that there are considerable openings, and dealers do not seem to have realised that British firms are in a position to hold their own with German firms, both from the standpoint of price and quality. In toys and games the United Kingdom has

made a striking advance in recent years, but her exports in 1912 only amounted to £629,200, while those of Germany were £2,756,500. In machine tools the German trade, with a value of £4,200,000, is about four times that of the British. In Japan and Australia British machine tools are preferred, but elsewhere there is an immense field for the expansion of British trade at the expense of Germany. In bicycles and bicycle parts the United Kingdom exports to the extent of £2,087,200, as against Germany's £1,335,500, and some criticism is directed against British machines on the grounds that they are unduly heavy, owing to accessories, and too highly priced. Both Germany and Austria-Hungary have a large trade in hollow glass ware, German exports being £2,690,200, Austro-Hungarian £1,568,800, and British £1,100,700. In the principal foreign markets the United Kingdom has little share of the trade, in India and Australia there is keen competition, but in South Africa and Canada the market is almost entirely in British hands. In iron and steel tubes the figures for the United Kingdom and Germany are £4,661,000 and £4,383,000 respectively, and there seems no reason why the bulk of the German trade might not be diverted to the United Kingdom; while the same holds good as regards screw nails and bolts, where the corresponding values are £1,201,400 and £1,241,150. In iron and steel plates and sheets (not tinned or galvanised) Germany exports to the extent of £3,523,000, and the United Kingdom to the extent of £2,813,000. The sales of German plates and sheets in the Dutch and Swiss markets are more than ten times, in the Norwegian and Italian markets three times, and in the Rumanian market more than five times as large as the sales of the British-made material. In the other markets the situation is fairly satisfactory. In lace and embroidery German exports in 1912 reached the total of £5,119,700, and exports in the United Kingdom £5,392,100, while Austria's exports were £422,100. It is suggested that of these totals it might be possible to capture £4,890,800. An important opening is available for British development in connexion with iron and steel railway material. Before the war the German exports amounted (apart from rolling stock, wheels, tyres, and axles) to £4,531,200, and the United Kingdom exports to £5,189,600, and it seems possible that some four million pounds' worth of the trade might be diverted to this country. In musical instruments the volume of British exports is £567,200, or about one-seventh of the German output, a considerable proportion of which is sold in British markets. In motor cars and spare parts the German exports for 1912 were £4,113,350, and the United Kingdom exports £3,649,900. The markets in which German interests dominated were in the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Russia, Brazil, and Argentina, and there are good openings for the expansion of British trade at the expense of German in Scandinavia, the Dutch East Indies, Denmark, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Mexico. The comparative figures for certain other industries are as follows. They are derived from the Bulletins issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, which deal with several other trades besides those here mentioned. Austrian exports are usually of secondary importance.

	United Kingdom Exports.	German Exports.
	£	£
Iron and steel bars, rods, shapes, and sections	6,380,800	8,299,000
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and electro-plate	1,243,000	2,847,200
Fertilisers	5,745,500	3,370,400
Medicines (drugs and preparations)	2,351,700	2,444,150
Cables, cordage, twine, nets, &c.	1,267,500	621,500
Heavy chemicals	6,684,900	4,066,600
Cotton yarns	15,006,303	1,545,900
Linen manufactures	9,463,500	1,232,450
Scientific instruments and apparatus (not electrical)	1,833,200	2,285,300
Stationery	2,851,600	2,350,150
Paper, pasteboard, and cardboard	2,758,700	5,272,300
Agricultural machinery	2,989,000	2,531,500
Wooden wares	729,500	1,774,600
Textile machinery	8,281,800	2,030,700
Jute manufactures	5,339,100	180,500
Copper goods	3,006,800	2,663,600
Silk manufactures	1,705,100	9,042,800
Clocks and watches	45,300	1,128,100

SLANG TERMS FOR MONEY.

In addition to the ordinary terms there are others which, although puzzling to a foreigner, are tolerably well understood in this country. In Scotland a man who flies "kites" may not be worth a "bodle," and in England not worth a "mag"—coins which no one ever saw. Such a man will toss you for a "bob." He, of course, would be shunned by the lady who lost a "pony" on last year's "Oaks," and by her husband who lost a "monkey" on the Derby two days before. A gentleman who is worth a "plum" (£100,000) need never be short of "tin," while the outcast who begs a few "coppers," in order to procure a bed generally, has no "blunt." The following words are commonly in use:—

A Tikky = 3*d.*
A Joey = 4*d.*
A Tanner = 6*d.*
A Bob = 1*s.*
A Scotchman = 2*s.*
Half a Bull = 2*s.* 6*d.*
A Bull = 5*s.*
A Dollar = 5*s.*
A Quid = £1.
A Thick'un = £1.
A Jimmy = £1.
A Pony = £25.
A Monkey = £500.
A Kite = An accommodation Bill.
Browns = Copper or bronze.
Tin = Money generally.
Blunt = Silver, or money in general.
Dibs, Money generally. Rhino, Money generally.
Dust, ,, ,, The Ready, ,, ,,
Mopuses, Money generally.
Oof, ,, ,,
Filthy Lucre, Scottish well-worn £1 notes.

War Medals and Decorations.

THE war medal, as we understand it, is only a century old. Waterloo (1815) was the first occasion upon which a medal was issued to officers and rank and file also. The award was not made spontaneously by the Regent or his Ministry. Much petitioning was necessary, the Duke of Wellington in his application putting forth the plea that the medal would have a good effect upon the Army. The medal, which was given to survivors, was of silver, with the head of the Prince Regent on the obverse and a design of Victory on the reverse, and was hung from a ribbon of blue with red edges. The Prussian Waterloo medal had a ribbon of blue, yellow, and blue stripes. From Waterloo, every successful British campaign has been marked by the distribution of a medal, but never since has a medal been struck for one particular battle.

Early Medals and Definition.—Ancient Rome is said by some (experts differ) to have awarded medals in bronze, silver, and gold to her famous soldiers. However, it is not until the fourteenth century that the military medal is really met with. Possibly the division of the spoil amongst the victors was considered sufficient mark for service. The knighthood conferred upon the field of battle, the flag, and war cry may be taken as the precursors of the medal proper. China is said to have had military medals during the Han dynasty (1–100 A.D.). A medal is defined as a piece having no place in the currency struck to commemorate some event or person.

Armada.—The defeat of the Spanish fleet (1588) was made the occasion by Elizabeth of an issue of gold and silver medals. The design gave the medals the name of "Ark in Flood." They were issued with gold and silver rings and chains, with which they were worn. James I. continued the idea. In 1643 Charles I. authorised medals to be given to his followers' if the Commander-in-Chief considered "faithful service in the forlorn hope" to have been rendered. And Cromwell followed with a medal (his shape was oval, not circular) for those who took part in the Dunbar "crowning mercy." Medals were handed to the volunteers in Holland during 1622–3. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden provided a military medal in 1620.

Prize Money.—For a long period gold medals were given to successful commanders. Parliament decided in 1692 that one-tenth of all naval prize money should be set apart for medals and other awards. But the men did not share in the distributions. It was thought "expedient" to institute a naval medal following Earl Howe's victory of June 1, 1794. Marlborough's wars did not bring him or his warriors medals. The Seven Years' War and that of American Independence were entirely without medals. The first Indian medal (the Deccan) awarded to all ranks dates from 1784.

Naval Medals.—For all naval victories between 1787 and 1815 only 139 medals were conferred by the Government during those years. However, the survivors of Nile and Trafalgar were not permitted to go empty-handed. Two men, Davison and Boulton, whose business was connected with the Navy, found the funds to buy medals for the men. Many years afterwards (1847) Queen Victoria instituted the Naval General Service medal, and had an issue made to the survivors of the glorious years of 1793–1840.

Army.—At the same time, the Peninsular medal made its appearance, and was given to the survivors of the Napoleonic campaign. The ribbon (red, with blue edges) carried twenty-eight clasps, the first being Egypt, 1801. Gold medals had been conferred upon officers taking part in the Peninsular battles, and the Government, on ascertaining that some officers would be entitled to two or three decorations, ordered that for all medals over one a clasp only should be given for those subsequent. Separate medals were struck for Indian battles (1799 onwards), Kaffir (1833–5), and Acre (1840). A star suspended by a rainbow ribbon was issued for the Gwalior (1842) fighting. This star was known by the writer to be worn as late as Sept., 1915, by Private Adams (æt. 93). Medals and grants began to be issued in 1830 for long service and good conduct. Then followed Meritorious Service (1845); Conspicuous Gallantry (Navy), 1854; Distinguished Conduct on the Field, 1854 (ribbon has red, blue, and red stripes).

Order.—War medals are worn on the left breast; for saving life in peace, on the right. Their order from the centre of the breast is first those for bravery (V.C.), then orders of knighthood, British war medals in order of receipt, foreign orders, and foreign war medals. The clasp for the earliest engagement is worn nearest the medal. If a second or third war takes place in a country and a medal and ribbon is in existence for the first, that is adopted usually for the others; holders of the early medal get clasps for the additional battles. The frontier campaigns of India are marked by clasps to one of the four Indian General Service medals.

Ribbons.—The principal medals and ribbons issued for recent campaigns are as follows. The ribbons for the V.C. and other orders will be found earlier in this volume under Orders of Knighthood. (Contraction: s. = stripe.)

Naval General Service (1909)—White, with crimson borders and two crimson s.
Indian Gen. Ser. (1908)—Dark blue, edged green.
Thibet (1903–4)—Purple, edged green and white.
China (1901, 1856–60, 1842)—Yellow, red centre.
Transport (1899–1902)—Red, two black s.
Boer (1899–1902)—
Victoria: Red, blue, orange, blue, red s.
Edward: Green, white, orange s.
Indian Gen. Ser. (1895–1908)—Red, two green s.
African Gen. Ser. (1895–8)—Red and yellow halved.
Sudan (1896)—
British: Yellow and black divided by red s.
Khedive: Yellow, blue, and yellow s.
Ashantee Star (1895)—Yellow, two black s.
Indian Gen. Ser. (1852–95)—Green, red borders.
Matabele (1893)—Four orange and three blue s.
E. and C. Africa (1891–4)—Brown, white, black.
Burmah (1885–7, 1852–3)—Red, two blue s.
Canada (1885)—Light blue with two red s.
Egypt (1882–9)—
British: Blue, white, blue, white, blue s.
Khedive (Star): Blue.
Afghanistan (1878–80)—Green, with red edges.
Kandahar March (Star)—Rainbow.
South Africa (1877–8–9, 1850–3, 1846–7, 1834–5)—Orange, with two wide and two narrow blue s.
Ashantee (1873–4)—Black, yellow, narrow black, yellow, narrow black, yellow, and black s.

GEO. G. SHARP.

Aeronautical Institute of Great Britain.—At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts in September, presided over by Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S., it was decided to inaugurate "the Aeronautical Institute of Great Britain." Its three principal functions are to be the stimulation of aircraft production, the promotion of aeronautical progress, and aeronautical propaganda.

Air Pressure Changes as Cause of Death.—M. Arnoux has discussed before the French Society of Civil Engineers the cause of deaths produced by the bursting of French 75-mm. and other high-explosive shells. A pocket aneroid, near which a German high-explosive shell had burst less than three metres away, had shown a sudden fall of pressure corresponding to 350 mm. of mercury (about 14 in.). In the case of men sheltered there would be sudden static depression, and death might ensue without wounds. M. Arnoux suggested that under the sudden decrease of pressure the air and carbon dioxide dissolved in the blood would escape as minute gaseous bubbles, and that these, plugging the small arteries, would stop the circulation of the blood.

Alcohol Competitions.—The Russian Government has offered valuable prizes for two competitions, the first to devise methods of utilising spirit or alcohol or their products, and the second to discover new substances for denaturing spirit or alcohol for industrial purposes. Full particulars will be given on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

Aldehydes and Plant Growth.—Mr. O. Schreiner and Mr. J. J. Skinner (Bulletin No. 108, U.S. Bureau of Soils) have demonstrated the extremely harmful effects of aldehydes on plant development. It was found that ten parts per million of salicylic aldehyde in distilled water reduced the growth of wheat plants by 31 per cent. compared with the controls, while with 50 parts per million the plants were killed. Similar results were obtained on a large series of plants tested.

Auximones and Plant Growth.—Professor W. B. Bottomley, in the Botanical Section of the British Association, added to his previous statements on the effect of bacterised peat on plant growth. He described how certain substances called auximones appeared to be essential to plant growth, and gave details of a simple test for the auximones dependent on their effect in stimulating the growth of certain scum-forming organisms. He demonstrated also their remarkable influence on the growth of lemna. In the course of a discussion on the paper Professor Marcus Hartog said the meeting would be memorable because of the contribution that Professor Bottomley had made to the problem of the world's food supply. The President of the section, Professor W. H. Lang, held that in Professor Bottomley's work they were on the fringe of a great discovery.

Bacteria in Limestone.—Dr. C. D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, reports the discovery of bacteria in limestone collected in Gallatin County, Montana. The limestone is between twenty and thirty million years old, and the bacteria as seen under the microscope consist of cells, and apparently chains of cells, corresponding physically with the cells of micrococci.

Bilharzia Parasite.—Lieutenant-Colonel Leiper has described to the Royal Society of Medicine and to the British Association the life history of the bilharzia. The parasite is one of the plagues of Egypt, and has existed there throughout the history of the country, invading the bladder of those whom it infects. He has shown that its intermediate host is a snail that lives in small waterways and pools, and suggests that by drying these the scourge could be eliminated.

British Association.—The British Association met last year at Manchester, under the Presidency of Professor Arthur Schuster, who took "The Common Aims of Science and Humanity" as the subject of his address. He argued that the utilitarian drum could be beaten too loudly, emphasised the faculty of selection possessed by the man of science, and drew particular attention to the æsthetic pleasure derived from the pursuit of science. He contended that the worship of material success was the seed of the pernicious ambition that had maddened a nation and plunged Europe into war. The addresses delivered by section presidents were as follow:—A. The Construction of the Heavens, Sir F. W. Dyson; B. Economic Methods of Combustion, Professor W. A. Bone; C. Earth Movements, Professor Grenville A. J. Cole; D. The Evolution of the Cell, Professor E. A. Minchin; E. The Importance of Geographical Research, Major H. G. Lyons; F. Economics and the War and After, Professor W. R. Scott; G. Organisation of Engineering and the War, Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw; H. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Professor Charles G. Seligman; I. The Physiological Importance of Phase Boundaries, Professor W. M. Bayliss; K. Phyletic and Causal Morphology, Professor W. H. Lang; L. Education of Women and Girls, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick; M. Farming and Food Supplies in Time of War, Mr. R. H. Rew. The following discussions were held:—A. Radio-active Elements and the Periodic Law; Spectral Classification of Stars and the Stellar Evolution; Thermionic Emission. B. Flame and Combustion; Smoke and its Prevention; Homogeneous Catalysis. C. and E. Classification of Land Forms; Radio-active Problems in Geology. D. Chromosomes and Heredity. E. and H. Racial Distribution in the Balkans. F. Means for the Promotion of Industrial Harmony; Replacement of Male by Female Labour in Consequence of the War; The Effects of War on Credit Currency and Finance; Industrial Fatigue. H. The Influence of Ancient Egyptian Civilisation on the World's Culture. L. Methods and Content of History as a Subject of School Study; Military Training in Schools; Education of Women in Relation to their Careers; Education and Industry. M. Influence of the War upon the Future of British Agriculture; Economies of Food Production. The remarkable feature of the meeting was the immediate applicability to present conditions of the work in the Economics Section. This year the Association meets at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the Presidency of Sir Arthur Evans. The 1917 meeting will be held at Bournemouth.

British Science.—If membership of the great scientific societies is a test of scientific attainment, British Science leads the world. Analysing the lists of the seven great science societies of Russia, the United States, Germany, Austria, England, France, and Italy, England has eight men of science who are members of six or seven of them, while Prussia has six such men. The average number of scientific societies for English members is 4·9, for Prussian members

4·2, and for Germany as a whole 4·0. In mathematics, France leads with five members; in astronomy, the United States with five; in physics, England with five; and in biology, Prussia with five. Britain is the only country represented in each of the sciences, Prussia having no geologist, France no geographer, and the United States no mathematician, chemist, botanist, or biologist. Professor Pickering, who published the analysis in the *Popular Science Monthly*, finds that there are in all 122 members, non-nationals, belonging to one or more of these societies. Three British members belong to all seven—Sir Archibald Geikie, Sir William Ramsay, and Lord Rayleigh.

Brooks Aqueduct, in Alberta, Canada, is the longest aqueduct in the world, carrying anything approaching a comparable amount of water. It is designed to irrigate 440,000 acres, and is the first where the hydrostatic catenary has been adopted for the shape of the water section. The length is 10,500 feet, and the carrying capacity of it 900 cubic feet per second. The total fall is only 4·85 feet in 10,000 feet. The suggestion of using the hydrostatic catenary was due to the assistant chief engineer, Mr. H. B. Muckleston.

Carnivorous Cattle.—Experiments described by Mr. R. Cecil Wood, and undertaken on the suggestion of Sir F. Nicholson, Director of the Madras Fisheries Bureau, have shown that cattle will thrive on a dried fish diet. Two lots of heifers were experimented with, and were fed—the one lot on dried fish, and the other lot on normal diet. Some time was required to induce the animals to eat the fish, but then they ate it readily. After six months the fish-fed heifers showed an increase in weight of 54 lb. per head, as compared with an increase of 70 lb. per head for normally fed animals. Mr. Wood points out that at Nandyal it is the practice to feed cattle kept for displays of strength on mutton; while so long ago as 1853 Sir John Lawes conducted some successful experiments on feeding pigs with dried Newfoundland codfish.

Diesel Engines.—Messrs. Sulzer Brothers, of Winterthur, Switzerland, have constructed what is probably the largest Diesel engine yet successfully built, for Messrs. Harland & Wolff. The engine has six cylinders, and at trials developed 4,500 b.h.p. The box of the cylinders is 750 mm. and the stroke 1,000 mm. Special government of the air and fuel supply enables the engine to be run satisfactorily at low powers.

Divers in Armour.—A remarkable armed diving dress has been invented in the U.S.A. by Mr. Chester E. Macduffee. It consists of a strong aluminium alloy, and in it divers have gone down as much as 35 fathoms. Its weight is about 480 lb., but owing to its great bulk the buoyancy of it is such that lead ballast has to be carried. The sections of it are jointed by means of leather and rubber, there being in all 56 articulations. One of the chief features of the dress is that at no matter what depth the diver breathes air at the ordinary atmospheric pressure. As the diver is entirely enclosed, he has to be provided with mechanical appliances to enable him to do his work under water.

Electrically-driven Battleships.—The *California*, one of the new battleships for the United States Navy, is to be driven by electricity. The estimated cost of it is over one and a half million sterling, but is less than that of the two other sister ships that will be equipped with turbines. The total machinery power will be over 30,000 h.p., and the American Government is making this new experiment because of the success obtained with the experimental navy collier *Jupiter*, built two years ago, that developed electrically 7,000 h.p.

Enteric Fever and Inoculation.—Mr. Tennant, in the House of Commons, on May 4, stated that up till then there had been 963 cases of enteric fever in the British Expeditionary Force, of which 780 had been analysed. 142 cases occurred among fully inoculated, and there were 10 deaths—*i.e.*, a case mortality of 7 per cent. 157 cases occurred among men partially inoculated (one dose of vaccine), and 10 deaths—*i.e.*, a case mortality of 6·36 per cent. 481 cases occurred among the non-inoculated, and 100 deaths—*i.e.*, a case mortality of 20·79 per cent. But 90 per cent of the Expeditionary Force were inoculated, and thus, while among this 90 per cent. there were 299 cases and 20 deaths, among the 10 per cent. non-inoculated there were 481 cases and 100 deaths.

Gas Gangrene.—A satisfactory antidote has been discovered for gas gangrene. In connexion with the researches, a Welsh bacteriologist working at the Pasteur Institute, Miss Mary Davis, deliberately infected herself with the poisonous liquid which would have the same effect as the gas used by the enemy. The antidote discovered by Dr. Taylor, quinine hydrochloride, was applied, and Miss Davis recovered in twenty-four hours. This is the first instance in which the material was used on a human being, and the experiment involved a serious risk of life.

Glassware.—The Glass Research Committee appointed by the Institute of Chemistry to conduct investigations with a view of arriving at suitable formulæ for making glass for different purposes, reported early in 1915. Copies of the formulæ can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Institute, and a very full abstract of the Report appears in *Nature*, April 15.

Icebergs and Sea Temperatures.—Researches published in Volume X. of the United States Bureau of Standards, and undertaken by the ships *Chester* and *Birmingham* in the North Atlantic in 1912, show that variations in sea temperatures in places away from icebergs are quite as great as those met with near bergs. It was found by them that near icebergs the temperature is more often lowered than raised, but the observers conclude that temperature changes in sea water give no indication as to the proximity of bergs.

Institute of Marine Engineers.—The new buildings of the Institute of Marine Engineers were inaugurated last January by the President, Sir Archibald Denny. In order to encourage the preparation of short memoirs on sea experience, Sir Archibald has placed a sum of money at the disposal of the council to enable the distribution of prizes for the best memoirs sent in.

Mont d'Or Tunnel.—The Mont d'Or Tunnel, which shortens the journey between Frasne and Pontarlier on the way between Paris and Milan, was opened in May. Work on it was started in 1910, and the engineers were frequently hampered by the inflow of water. The length of the tunnel is about 3¾ miles, and the gradient at the Swiss end 11 in 1,000, while at the French end it is 13 in 1,000. A double track has been laid through it.

Obituary.—The following are among the workers of Science who have died during the past twelve months:—Professor W. Grylls Adams, F.R.S., philosopher; M. Emile-Hilaire

Amagat, physicist; Professor A. Arnaud, chemist; Dr. R. Assheton, F.R.S., zoologist; Captain W. E. G. Atkinson, agriculturist (killed in action); Professor Arthur Auwers, astronomer; Mr. F. M. Bailey, botanist; Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, naval architect; Professor Ingram Bywater, Greek scholar; Mr. E. C. Carnt, naval engineer; Dr. A. Celli, professor of hygiene; Dr. Chaillou, bacteriologist (killed in action); Sir A. K. Church, F.R.S., chemist; Sir Thomas Clouston, alienist; Mr. Charles Colson, engineer; Dr. M. W. Crofton, F.R.S., mathematician; Lieut.-Col. D. D. Cunningham, F.R.S., pathologist; Mr. F. V. Dickins, Orientalist; Dr. N. C. Duner, astronomer; Professor Paul Ehrlich, pathologist; M. Jean Henri Fabre, entomologist; Professor B. Fischer, bacteriologist; Sir Sandford Fleming, engineer; Professor Eberhard Fraas, geologist; Professor Campbell Fraser, logician; Professor James Geikie, F.R.S., geologist; Sir William R. Gowers, F.R.S., nervous diseases; Dr. G. B. Guccia, founder of the Circolo Matematico in Palermo; Professor D. T. Gwynne-Vaughan, botanist; Mr. Robert Hammond, electrician; Dr. Philippe Hatt, astronomer; Dr. A. J. Herbertson, geographer; Mr. E. W. H. Holdsworth, biologist; Professor A. W. H. Hubrecht, zoologist; Professor W. H. H. Hudson, mathematician; Lady Huggins, astronomer; Mr. A. C. Hurtzig, engineer; Captain J. W. Jenkinson, embryologist (killed in action); Dr. H. Lewis Jones, medical electrician; Sir John Knox Laughton, historian; Dr. A. S. Lea, F.R.S., physiologist; Dr. J. B. A. Légé, constructor of the first tide-predicting machine; Professor V. B. Lewes, chemist; Professor E. T. Liebermann, chemist; Dr. R. H. Lock, biologist; Professor Friedrich Loeffler, bacteriologist; Professor D. A. Louis, mining engineer, metallurgist, and writer; Lieut.-Col. Edward Lowrie, anæsthetist; Mr. R. Lydekker, F.R.S., geologist and zoologist; Mr. Howard Marsh, surgeon; Mr. Chas. H. Martin, zoologist (killed in action); M. Pierre-Emile Martin, metallurgist; Dr. G. C. M. Mathison, physiologist (died of wounds); Professor Wesley Mills, physiologist; Professor E. A. Minchin, F.R.S., anatomist and zoologist; Dr. C. S. Minot, anatomist; Mr. H. G. J. Moseley, physicist (killed in action); Dr. Hugo Müller, F.R.S., chemist and botanist; Sir James Murray, lexicographer; Mr. F. H. Neville, F.R.S., chemist and physicist; Dr. John Nisbet, forester; Sir Andrew Noble, F.R.S., artillerist; Professor K. S. Olszewski, chemist; Mr. Julius Payer, explorer; Dr. F. S. Pearson, engineer; Sir Owen Roberts, educationalist; Sir Arthur Rücker, F.R.S., physicist; Mr. P. Ruddler, geologist; Dr. W. Sell, F.R.S., chemist; Mr. C. E. P. Spagnoletti, electrician; Dr. Aksel S. Steen, meteorologist; Professor H. W. Lloyd Tanner, F.R.S., mathematician; Sir George Turner, tropical diseases; Professor J. Cook Wilson, mathematician and philosopher; Professor Otto N. Witt, chemist; Lieutenant R. B. Woosman, naturalist (killed in action); Professor P. Zeeman, zoologist, Leyden.

Petrol Railway Car.—The Union Pacific Railway have had built the largest known petrol motor car for railway use. It has a 300-h.p. engine, and can draw an ordinary railway coach as trailer. The car is 70 feet long; the weight on the driving wheels is 33,800 lb., and the pull exerted 82,000 lb. It will seat 78 passengers, and is intended for a service that will involve running a trip of 206 miles daily.

Poison Gases.—The chief poison gases believed to be used by the Germans during the present war are sulphur dioxide, nitrogen tetroxide, chlorine, bromine, and phosgene. Carbon monoxide and cyanogen are quite unsuitable, being so light as to diffuse with great rapidity into the atmosphere. Various substances have been used to neutralise them on respirators, the most successful, perhaps, being ordinary washing soda.

Potash from Waste Products.—Mr. T. C. Gimmingham, of the Horticultural Research Station, Bristol, has drawn attention to the waste of the potash that is essential for agricultural purposes in the sawdust and odds and ends of wood to be derived from saw-mills. The ash of this yields a residue containing 6 to 10 per cent. of potash. Pure wood ash would sell at between 25*s.* and 30*s.* a ton as fertiliser, and he suggests that economy could be effected by burning the wood unmixed with coal and selling the ash for this purpose.

Power for Fishing Boats.—108 steam vessels and 171 motor vessels were added to the Scottish fishing fleets during 1914, but not a single new sailing vessel has been added to the herring industry for several years. The rapidity with which steam and petrol are ousting sail from the fishing industry can be appreciated from the following figures. In 1906 steam vessels caught 31 per cent. of the total catch of herrings, and sail 69 per cent.; whereas in 1914 steam secured 74 per cent., motor vessels 7 per cent., and sailing vessels 19 per cent.

Puymorens Tunnel.—On Christmas Eve of last year the Puymorens Tunnel, on the line across the Pyrenees between Aix-les-Bains and Ripoll, was successfully pierced, the workmen at the time being 3,450 and 1,941 metres from the north and south entrances respectively. It is the chief work on the new railway, and is perfectly straight. The width at the rail level is 4·45 metres, and the height 5½ metres. It is expected that the line will be open for traffic in 1917.

Seed Pressures.—Professor J. B. Butler and Mr. J. M. Sheridan have described to the Royal Society of Dublin an instrument designed to test the pressure that could be exerted by moistened seeds. They found that the swelling force in single broad beans tested amounted to from 28 to 30 atmospheres, while half a dozen peas gave rise to 45 or 50 atmospheres pressure.

Selenium and Electricity.—Mr. A. Campbell Swinton has drawn the attention of the Physical Society to an interesting electrical phenomenon connected with selenium. If an electric cell is made up of zinc and tinned copper, one side of which is coated with selenium while the other is enamelled, in tap water, the zinc is found to be electro-positive to the selenium in the dark, and the effect is increased if the cell is illuminated. If, however, carbon or copper poles are substituted for the zinc, it is found that while selenium is electro-positive to carbon or copper in the dark, it becomes electro-negative to them as soon as it is illuminated.

Serum Treatment for Swine Fever.—The Board of Agriculture has issued a notice to the effect that if proper precautions are taken, immunity from swine fever can be established by serum treatment. The Board are now in a position to offer serum treatment of pigs, free of cost, in the early stages of an outbreak of swine fever, and they wish to impress on all owners that to obtain the best results from this treatment notification of the suspected existence of swine fever on their premises should be made at the earliest possible date.

Sewage Disposal.—In building an automatic sewage station that will be able to deal with 151,000,000 gallons of sewage in the twenty-four hours, the Public Works authorities at Boston, Mass., are thought to be constructing the largest station of the kind in the world. The dimensions of the main sewer are 58 in. by 88 in. Three of the four pumps will each be able to deliver 30,000 gallons a minute, and the fourth 15,000 gallons.

Steam Shovel.—A monster steam shovel, weighing 310 tons, and believed to be the largest in the world, has been built by the Bucyrus Company for the Carney-Cherokee Coal Company. The shovel can excavate 5,800 cubic feet of material in eight hours. Its jib is 75 feet long, and the bucket, or dipper, has a capacity of 6 cubic yards. It is easily convertible into a drag-line excavator, and, if so used, would be equipped with a 175-feet jib and an 8-cubic-yards bucket.

Strong Room Construction.—No strong room has been hitherto constructed comparable with that erected for the Bankers' Trust Company of New York. The strong room has two stories, and the inside measurements are 28 ft. by 30 ft., while the walls are 28 in. thick. They consist of 4 in. specially prepared steel and 2 ft. of rock concrete, steel rails and beams. The entrance door weighs 40 tons, but is so hung that it can be moved by one finger. Apart from two large compartments, the strong room holds 100 safes.

Sunshine of May.—By studying meteorological records Professor W. W. Haldane Gee has found that the month of May enjoys a higher percentage of sunshine, taking the maximum possible into consideration, than any other month in the year. He suggests that this fact must have an important influence on vegetable growths.

Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme.—The Bombay cotton mills began early this year to receive power from the Tata hydro-electric undertaking. The water is derived by the construction of great artificial lakes formed by building huge masonry dams across the Western Ghats. The capacity of the Lonawla lake is 380,000,000 cubic feet, that of the Walwhan lake 2,800,000,000 cubic feet, while the Shirawta lake will hold nearly 7,000,000,000 cubic feet. The electricity is generated at 5,000 volts, and transformed up to 100,000 for transmission to Bombay—that is 43 miles distant. It is delivered to the mills at 6,600 volts.

Telephone Achievement.—The opening of the transcontinental telephone line from New York to San Francisco was celebrated in January this year. The lines are 3,390 miles long, and are carried on 130,000 poles. Four wires in all are used, giving two physical circuits and one phantom circuit. On the day the line was opened there were twelve calls, and the charge for three minutes' conversation is $20.70, or about £4.

Telephone in Surgery.—Sir James Mackenzie Davidson, lecturing to the Medical Society of London last January, drew attention to the improvement in the means of localising bullets or shell fragments in wounds by means of the telephone. The method he recommended was to place a carbon plate on the moistened skin near the part affected, and then to search for the metal fragment with a metal probe. As soon as the metal fragment is touched, it and the carbon plate form the two poles of an electric battery, and a click is heard in the telephone.

Whale Waggons.—Steel waggons, specially constructed for carrying whales, with a capacity of 160,000 lb. (about 71 tons), have been constructed by the Leeds Forge Company. The waggons are to travel short distances near Durban, and, as the ground is very uneven, six-wheeled bogeys have had to be fitted.

Wireless Telephony.—The United States Navy Department has achieved the feat of telephoning wirelessly from Arlington, Virginia, to Mare Island, California, a distance of 2,500 miles. In discussing the experiment, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs has stated that there can be no doubt that after the war it will be practicable to telephone by wireless between England and America. Late in October it was announced that wireless telephonic communication had been successfully effected with the Eiffel Tower *vid* Arlington (Virginia), the conversation being overheard in Honolulu.

Wolf Note.—Musicians have long recognised that with stringed instruments of the violin type there is usually some particular pitch at which it is often impossible to obtain a pure steady tone. An investigation published by Mr. G. W. White before the Philosophical Society of Cambridge shows that the "wolf note," as the note is called, is caused by the impressed string pitch coinciding with the pitch of best resonance of the instrument. Optical methods demonstrate that the vibration curve has a very wide amplitude, and that the unsteadiness of tone is due to a beating of the instrument belly.

Writing Analysed.—Mr. James Drever has contributed to the Royal Society of Edinburgh an analysis of writing, giving comparative studies of the child, the male and female adult, and the mentally deficient. A study of the point pressure shows three well-marked types in the adult—the masculine type, with a definite maximum pressure for each word and increased pressure with increased speed of writing; the feminine type, with several pressure maxima for each word and a decrease of pressure with increased speed of writing; and the clerical type, showing uniformity of pressure. In studying the child it is possible to note where writing ceases to be drawing and becomes language; while it is easy also to differentiate whether writing depends on word impulse or phrase or sentence impulse. Defectives fail to show the characteristic rhythm of adult writing, while alcohol impairs it and breaks it down. The pressure curve of an individual is almost as characteristic as his signature.

X-Rays and Crystal Structure.—A paper submitted by Professor W. H. Bragg and Mr. W. L. Bragg was read before the British Association this year on X-Rays and Crystal Structure. Professor Bragg showed how it was possible by the method to determine the place of the molecules in the crystals, and pointed out that to get the full results from it it was necessary to determine how the atoms lay in the molecules, and to consider both the arrangement of the atoms in the crystalline structure and that of the material in the atoms. Other detailed points to which he referred in the course of his paper were that he had secured improved results as regarded determination of intensities by smoothing down the crystals, and thus getting rid of their normally puckered surface; and that the examination of the sugar crystal had shown that it reflected large quantities of light and must have great concentration of the atoms arranged in planes, like the leaves of a book.

GORDON D. KNOX.

Secondary Education in the United Kingdom (1915).

General.—The general efficiency of national education in all ages has been dependent on, and has consistently varied with, the efficiency of the Universities. The decay of University life was rapidly followed by the decay of elementary and intermediate education. So, in the present day, the Universities are passing through a period of trial, and scarcely more than the shell of the old University life remains, though the normal forms of instruction and of University life are maintained. The outlook is gloomy, as many youths who would normally proceed from the secondary school to the University are now passing into the Army. The University Officers' Training Corps make it possible for boys from a secondary school to matriculate and take up scholarships and combine one year of University life with military training; and with this in view, the headmasters should make every attempt to send boys of seventeen to take up the special facilities offered in this direction. A great number of male teachers have enlisted, thus necessitating the employment of women with University training for the first time in secondary schools. It is apparent that if we wish to supply ourselves and other countries with things which we have hitherto bought from Germany, we must be prepared to spend more money upon our scientific and technical instruction. The need for highly trained men to maintain the industrial supremacy of this country is fully realised by the Board of Education, and they are encouraging development through their inspectors of technical instruction. Not half the children who attend the elementary schools pass through the higher standards, and while the primary system fails according to its own standard, the "ladder" fails equally. The transfers to secondary schools in 1913 were 25 per cent. of what they ought to be on the system as planned. There should be 270,000 children in the secondary schools; in 1913 there were about 150,000. Elementary education cannot give an outfit for life, and it appears that the only remedy is to impose compulsory secondary education on all children over the age of eleven years in all the schools of the country, and to do this would be financially less expensive than the present scholarship system. Mr. Henderson, President of the Board of Education, has issued a letter on enlistment to his "colleagues in the national service of education." He offered his considered opinion that the need now paramount is the need for men of military capacity to augment and maintain the Forces of the Crown, and for the sake of the future, that the fabric of education must be kept in being. He stated that "with a depleted education service, with makeshifts taking the place of the normal organisation, with volunteers from the non-combatant classes taking the places of teachers under arms: we must win this war." He further stated that as far as possible consideration will be given to representations made by the Education Authorities and Governors of Schools and Colleges with a view to deferring the actual embodiment of teachers and members of their staffs whose services in the schools are specially important or specially difficult to replace.

Registration.—It has been announced that up to the end of September the number of applications received is a little over 12,000. Dr. Michael Sadler was elected chairman in the place of Mr. A. D. Acland, and, in his reply to the speeches of welcome, expressed a hope that "the movement towards a closer unity in the teaching profession would receive continued encouragement from teachers of all types, to the end that the Council might take a proper part in the building up of a truly national system of education." In connexion with the list of teachers on war service, it was announced that the returns which had been received showed that up to the end of the summer term of this year 8,270 teachers had withdrawn from school work to undertake service with the forces. This number does not include those officers of the O.T.C. who have remained at their posts at the request of the military authorities in order to continue their work of training officers for the New Army.

Inspection of Secondary Schools.—The Report of the Board of Education for the year 1913–1914 deals very fully with the history and character of the inspection of secondary schools by the State from 1868, when the Schools Inquiry Commissioners declared that "inspection is necessary so as to prevent waste, to secure efficiency, to prepare the way for improvements." With respect to the problem of the future (the relation of inspection and examination), "it appears to the Board that they must continue in the main to be carried out by different bodies, though with the fullest possible knowledge of one another's work, and with some interchange of persons. The Board are, in fact, now negotiating with the different University examining bodies with a view to a fuller co-ordination of the work of each with that of the others, and of all with that of the Board."

Circular 849 of the Board of Education.—This circular was issued in July of last year, following up the report made by the Consultative Committee in December, 1911. It is reported that nearly ninety separate examinations profess to test the proficiency of boys and girls in secondary schools, and the circular is the direct result of urgent appeals made by teachers and the organisations of teachers to be delivered from the chaos of examinations. The circular is put before educationists in outline, and is not final in any way; it invites suggestion, it needs modification in certain essential respects, and it has yet to be elaborated in detail. It is hoped that the scheme will be set going on a sound basis, and that it will not be necessary to wait until it is perfect.

Annual Conferences.—Among the subjects discussed at the various meetings held at the end of 1914 and the beginning of 1915 were votes of sympathy with the schools and universities of Belgium; the reduction of fees by the public schools to those killed in the war; contributions from public schools to the British Red Cross Society. Suggestions were made that steps should be taken to secure that more attention be paid in preparatory schools to practice in reading English books, in learning English poetry by heart, and in English composition. Other important subjects were the questions of the increasing number of History Scholarships offered by the Universities, the effect of History Scholarship Examinations upon the work of the schoolboy, and the proper place of history amongst school studies. A discussion on Circular 849 of the Board of Education was a feature of practically all the meetings of teachers' organisations.

Secondary Schools and the Services.—For many years past the public schools have been steadily setting their house in order in the military sense, and the magnificent results are now seen in the number of young men who are coming forward to serve their country with definite knowledge of drill and discipline acquired in the public schools. The chief cause operating against greater efficiency in the past was that the military authorities had never taken the school corps seriously; but as the number of boys who went to camp increased from four or five hundred in 1898 to two and three thousand in the years 1903 to 1907, the increasing interest of Regular officers and the War Office awoke to the practical value of military training in schools, and gave all cadet units a definite status in the military organisation of the country. The creation of the Officers' Training Corps has become a practical and permanent contribution towards the urgent need of officers, and the State is now reaping the benefit of the regeneration of the last nine years. In a letter to the *Times* on January 28, Lord Methuen, regretting that he could not be present that Session to support a Bill advocating compulsory cadet training, pointed to the work done in this direction in the Dominions, and advocated a measure of training for lads between the ages of twelve and eighteen. National Service was also discussed at the beginning of the year at the meeting of the Teachers' Guild on the duty of every citizen to defend his country, and at the annual meeting of the Association of Headmasters, when a resolution was passed by a substantial majority advocating instruction in the elements of military drill and the use of the rifle for all boys in secondary schools. The Association of Assistant Masters also resolved to support the policy of universal military training in all schools, while safeguarding the interests of conscientious objectors. The subject of military training is receiving earnest attention from Education Committees throughout the country. As the Officers' Training Corps in our public schools have undoubtedly come to stay, and some similar training seems necessary in connexion with county and municipal secondary schools and grammar schools, and for the older scholars in our public elementary schools, it is hoped that the authorities will see their way to introducing the system which has proved so successful in another grade of school.

Sandhurst and Woolwich Tests.—The Civil Service Commissioners announced that there would be no oral or laboratory tests at the competitive examinations held in June for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Indian Police Force, Cadetships in the Royal Navy (Special Entry), and Supplementary First Appointments to the Royal Marines.

Officers' Families Fund.—At the beginning of the war, the Headmasters' Conference and the Association of Preparatory Schools offered special terms to the sons of those killed in active service. Offers were also received in considerable numbers from other schools, both for boys and girls; and there were special offers of splendid generosity for the education, free of all charge, of the sons and daughters of officers who have fallen.

Professional Classes War Relief Council.—The work of the Education Committee has, in the main, assisted in the education of children of professional men and women who, without such assistance, would be unable in consequence of the war to keep their children at school, and with schools suffering from loss of pupils. The Council have assisted 183 families in this way, making a total of 273 children (boys 155, and girls 118); 108 children have been sent to boarding schools; and have expended in this way over £3,000.

Public Schools Hospital.—An appeal was sent to headmasters at the end of 1914 by the British Red Cross Society, in response to which masters and boys in public and secondary schools throughout the country have contributed. A sum of over £8,000 has been collected, and the committee to administer the fund have secured, at the recommendation of the British Red Cross Society, Dorchester House, London, as a hospital for wounded officers, in connexion with an operating hospital in the same locality; also, two huts for non-commissioned officers and men, and one for the staff, have been acquired at the Netley Hut Hospital of the British Red Cross Society. The cost of equipping and maintaining the two sections for twelve months is estimated at over £10,000. In the event of the early termination of the war, the committee would consider a scheme whereby any balance of the fund would be devoted to helping soldiers and sailors incapacitated from returning to civil life.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The following table shows the *average wages per head* of workpeople employed in the coaching, goods, locomotive and engineer's departments of the 27 principal Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the first or second week in December in each of the years 1907-1913. The Companies included in the table employ over 90 per cent. of the total number of Railway servants.

Year.	England and Wales. (25 Companies.)		Scotland. (5 Companies.)		Ireland. (7 Companies.)		United Kingdom. (27 Companies.)	
	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.
	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.
1907	412,804	26 4¼	47,040	23 4	19,470	19 8¼	479,314	25 9¾
1908	395,271	25 6¼	45,442	22 6¾	19,040	19 8¼	459,753	25 0
1909	394,928	25 10½	45,671	23 2¼	19,369	19 11	459,968	25 4¼
1910	397,715	26 3½	46,606	23 1½	19,199	20 7	463,520	25 9
1911	405,651	27 4¼	47,125	23 5½	20,392	20 9¾	473,168	26 8¼
1912	415,197	28 0	47,499	24 4	20,209	20 9	482,905	27 4½
1913	421,925	28 6½	47,741	25 1½	20,406	22 0	490,072	27 11¼

After the war more importance will attach to every improvement in National Education. The country which best applies the resources of science to trade and industry, and organises upon the soundest, widest, and most progressive lines, will forge ahead of other commercial competitors.

At the annual meeting in 1914 of the Head Masters' Conference, a resolution was passed that the provision of scholarships and exhibitions to enable students of slender means to enter and complete their courses in Universities and other places of higher education was very inadequate; and they welcomed the announcement that the "consultative committee had been requested by the Board of Education to consider what measures are necessary and practicable for developing a system of such scholarships and exhibitions in organic relation to a system of National Education."

The scholarships and exhibitions awarded by the Public Schools chiefly call for a knowledge of Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Science, or Music, and are of more interest to those entering the professions than to those intended for commercial careers.

Preliminary training is imperative for the Royal Navy, Army, Merchant Service, Church, Law, Medicine, Music, Engineering, Architecture, Accountancy, &c.; and the different examinations indicate the necessary qualifications.

In the Civil Service situations are filled by (*a*) open competitive examinations, (*b*) competition after having obtained nomination, (*c*) nomination with a qualifying examination.

Every boy requires a sound general education, no matter what business he is intended for or may adopt. Specialisation at too early a stage at the expense of the general education must be avoided, but in too many cases a boy's schooling finishes without anything having been settled as to the business opening he shall try for.

To ensure a boy being provided with an educational outfit suitable for a particular business, *Commercial Service Scholarships* should be established. Under such a system those who are going for a business career would specialise before they leave school in the same way as is now done for the professions.

In connexion with business openings, it is impossible to define off-hand a course of study and training which ought to be followed in each case. In addition to *Banking and Insurance, Manufacturers, Merchants and Retailers, Railways, Shipping and Transport, Printing, Publishing and Advertising*, there are a number of special trades and agencies. It is, therefore, an easier matter for the head of a firm to indicate what, in his opinion, a boy at school had better concentrate upon, to render himself of the most value to his firm in the quickest time after having obtained an opening with them in the form of a Commercial Service Scholarship offered by the firm.

It might be of interest here to refer to what is now being done to keep our merchant service supplied with junior officers.

Many of the large steamship companies take cadets from the *Worcester* as apprentices without premium; the P. and O., Royal Mail, British India, &c., take them direct from the *Worcester* as supernumerary officers. The future of the cadets upon the *Medway* and *Port Jackson* (ocean training ships) is secured by arrangements with well-known shipping lines who give preference to boys so trained.

The P. and O. has established a system of cadetships, applicable only to selected boys trained on the *Worcester*, which enables boys to adopt the sea as a career who would otherwise be prevented owing to insufficient funds.

The P. and O. pay one-half of the *Worcester* fees for three years, and the premium upon a sailing vessel; or the boys can enter the company's service direct as apprentices without payment of any premium.

The establishment of Commercial Service Scholarships upon a national basis would supply definite openings for which boys could be trained.

This would increase the usefulness of those agencies which are now promoting commercial education, and the practical development of existing school courses would be facilitated.

The list of the City Companies covers most branches of trade and commerce, and a scheme for Commercial Service Scholarships ought to be organised which would command their support.

The University of London award School Commercial Certificates when the pupil leaves school to candidates who have completed their sixteenth year and who pass their examination.

The London Chamber of Commerce also hold their own examinations and issue Senior Commercial Certificates and Junior Commercial Certificates; the value of such certificates would be increased if business openings were arranged for under a comprehensive scheme of Commercial Service Scholarships.

The future interests of the country will demand the inclusion in the Government of men of business, and the appointment of a Minister of Commerce will follow.

Our Public Schools must cease to look down upon business. The upper classes will have to gravitate more and more to trade, and business will become elevated to a career for which boys will be specially prepared at schools.

The extension of our national trade will prove to be of supreme importance to counteract the effects of the war; the best brains of the community will be required to compete successfully against the well-trained intellects and highly organised industrial institutions of other countries.

Our Universities ought, therefore, to inaugurate a special course and degree for *Commerce*.

The Board of Education should appoint a Department—

(*a*) To co-operate with Chambers of Commerce and trade institutions to secure an adequate supply of Commercial Service scholarships, embracing in a general way the interests of the business world.

(*b*) To arrange for examinations and the issuing of certificates to all who qualify, irrespective of their obtaining at the time one of the openings competed for.

(*c*) To ascertain from the Foreign Office and Board of Trade in what industries greater efforts are required for expansion or consolidation; and to secure from those branches of trade concerned an extra number of Commercial Service Scholarships.

With these objects in view the plan for the organisation of Commercial Service Scholarships should be drafted by a small joint committee appointed by the Board of Education, the Head Masters' Conference, and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Trade Unions.

At the end of 1914 the total membership of the 1,123 registered and unregistered Trade Unions known to the Department was 3,959,863, showing an increase of 0·8 per cent. on the previous year, when the figure attained (3,928,191) was greatly in excess of any previously recorded.

The membership by trades and the percentage increase or decrease in each trade compared with a year ago are shown in the following table :—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Unions at end of 1914.	Membership at end of 1914.	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Membership compared with 1913.
Building :			
Carpenters and Joiners	2	97,020	+ 1·4
Builders' Labourers	16	29,343	− 23·0
Others	46	110,161	− 3·2
Mining and Quarrying :			
Coal Mining :			
Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland	13	228,603	+ 5·2
Yorkshire	4	128,397	− 3·4
Lancashire and Cheshire	17	82,246	− 0·9
Midlands	26	164,960	− 1·0
Wales and Monmouthshire	9	176,413	− 1·5
Scotland	11	101,585	− 4·2
Other Mining and Quarrying	10	30,373	+ 0·9
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding :			
Iron and Steel Manufacture	13	71,457	− 10·7
Ironfounding	9	47,854	− 2·4
Engineering	63	296,796	+ 9·1
Shipbuilding	12	102,201	+ 3·7
Miscellaneous	76	39,433	+ 0·6
Textile :			
Cotton :			
Weavers	43	216,146	− 3·2
Others	104	136,676	− 2·0
Other Textile	91	83,901	− 0·6
Textile Printing, Dyeing, Packing, &c.	39	61,609	− 14·1
Clothing :			
Boot and Shoe	11	55,443	+ 1·4
Tailoring and other Clothing	28	46,885	− 8·6
Transport :			
Railway	6	336,671	+ 3·2
Tramway and other Land Transport	18	96,832	+ 1·5
Seamen	12	128,921	+ 2·7
Dock, Canal, and Riverside Labour	23	143,263	− 6·8
Printing and Allied Trades	32	92,055	+ 9·0
Woodworking and Furnishing Trades	80	64,686	+ 0·2
Shop Assistants, Clerks, &c.	11	105,880	− 4·9
Other Trades	202	167,329	+ 1·5
General Labour	14	366,539	+ 10·7
Employees of Public Authorities	82	150,295	+ 3·9
Total	1,123	3,959,863	+ 0·8

In no group of trades was the rate of increase so great in 1914 as in 1913, and in several groups there was a decline in membership. The general labour group heads the list of increases with 35,000, or 10·7 per cent. ; but this increase was entirely due to the growth of one union—the Workers' Union—which advanced in membership from 91,000 to 159,600 ; in 1910 this union had only 5,000 members. Trade Unions in the engineering industry show an increase of 25,000 members, or 9·1 per cent. On the other hand, the membership of unions of builders' labourers, of iron and steel workers, and of textile dyers, &c., decreased by 9,000 (or 23·0 per cent.), 9,000 (or 10·7 per cent.), and 10,000 (or 14·1 per cent.) respectively.

The total membership of all Trade Unions in 1914 increased by 65·1 per cent. compared with 1910, and by 172·7 per cent. compared with 1895, when the membership was lower than in any other year of the period 1892–1914 for which the Department has comparable statistics.

In the building trades group the membership in 1914 was below that recorded in 1913, but, with this exception, was higher than in any year since 1903. The membership of this group reached a maximum in 1900 (254,142), and then fell continuously to 156,985 in 1910, between which year and 1913 it recovered somewhat rapidly.

In the mining, textile, and clothing groups the membership in 1914 was only once exceeded—in 1913. That of the dock, canal, and riverside labour group was exceeded in 1913 and in 1911, but in no other year. In the remaining groups

specified in the above table the membership in 1914 was the largest recorded.

The total membership was inclusive of females, who numbered 352,944 in 1914, compared with 357,783 in 1913 (a decrease of 1·4 per cent.), and with 221,915 in 1910 (an increase of 59·0 per cent.). Over 70 per cent. (249,022) of the total female membership were engaged in the textile trades, the cotton industry alone accounting for 205,904, or nearly 60 per cent. of the whole.

The following table shows the figures in the main groups of trades for each of the five years 1910–1914 : –

Groups of Trades.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Building	156,985	173,182	203,773	247,685	236,524
Mining and Quarrying	731,370	752,527	757,351	914,989	912,577
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	370,093	414,896	479,308	538,751	557,741
Textile	380,541	437,856	479,266	518,871	498,232
Clothing	67,124	74,423	91,832	105,955	102,318
Railway Service	116,214	185,513	202,329	326,192	336,671
Tramway and other Land Transport	48,603	85,389	68,517	95,416	96,832
Seamen	25,930	88,575	104,908	125,518	128,921
Dock, Canal, and Riverside Labour	54,476	154,061	138,920	153,654	143,263
Printing	74,275	77,252	76,949	84,429	92,055
Other Occupations	303,039	349,154	431,515	485,477	488,190
General Labour	69,171	176,211	187,831	331,234	366,539
Total	2,397,821	2,969,039	3,225,499	3,928,191	3,959,863
Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–) on the previous year	+ 3·2	+ 23·8	+ 8·6	+ 21·8	+ 0·8

Federations of Trade Unions and Trades Councils.

The number of Federations of Trade Unions in existence at the end of 1914 was 119, with a gross membership of 4,791,950—an increase of 8·2 per cent. compared with 1910.

The number of Trades Councils was 302. Their affiliated membership was 1,588,386—an increase of 5·2 per cent. compared with 1913, and of 56·5 per cent. compared with 1910.

BREWING AND DISTILLING STATISTICS (U.K.), 1903–1913.

Year.	Beer. Quantity made (1,000 barrels).	Beer. Malt and Corn used (1,000 bushels).	Beer. Sugar and Glucose used (cwt.).	Beer. Hops (1,000 lb.).	Spirits. Quantity made (1,000 gallons).	Spirits. Malt used (quarters).	Spirits. Unmalted Grain (quarters).	Spirits. Molasses, &c. (cwt.).
1903	35,538	54,917	2,874,574	70,512	51,114	1,164,319	1,196,638	851,591
1904	34,812	53,322	2,887,409	67,379	50,858	1,211,175	1,207,913	869,392
1905	33,854	51,976	2,746,713	62,361	48,520	1,158,644	1,081,541	988,060
1906	34,528	52,366	2,842,084	63,953	49,976	1,151,199	1,090,286	993,876
1907	34,438	52,186	2,859,487	63,936	49,019	1,143,970	1,136,075	1,079,593
1908	33,537	51,076	2,883,345	62,972	48,332	1,019,982	1,091,143	1,127,216
1909	32,901	49,688	2,890,831	61,426	46,592	1,120,946	1,145,355	1,114,635
1910	33,471	50,669	2,910,076	61,740	40,975	853,589	971,582	1,006,635
1911	34,898	51,759	3,011,266	64,316	44,261	871,112	1,004,557	1,046,556
1912	34,635	51,648	3,067,515	61,544	46,231	930,319	1,130,361	1,157,683
1913	36,616	52,391	3,279,856	62,911	50,416	1,053,608	1,198,730	1,224,936

STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 1914.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of the U.K., there were no fewer than 61,670 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1914. Of this number 2,330 were fatal and 59,340 non-fatal, compared with 2,099 fatal and 42,544 non-fatal accidents in 1913.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars	153	7,110
Horse-drawn tramcars	2	21
Motor omnibuses	222	3,667
Horse omnibuses	5	45
Other motor vehicles	1,154	22,295
Other horse-drawn vehicles	626	13,190
Totals	2,330	61,670

Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England	1,991	53,481
London	656	27,148
Liverpool	32	2,121
Manchester	43	1,154
Birmingham	34	1,701
Wales	90	1,175
Scotland	229	4,145
Glasgow	40	1,080
Edinburgh	19	1,004
Ireland	110	1,714
Dublin	23	764

Labour and the War.

HAD the Cabinet insisted upon the Trade Union Congress which was arranged to have taken place in September, 1914, and was postponed on account of hostilities, to meet in the ordinary course, sent an authoritative delegation to address the members and to ask for not less than 3,000,000 men for war service—2,000,000 for the fighting line, and 1,000,000 for munition and other purposes—this critical chronicle might not have had to be recorded. But twelve months elapsed before the Ministry took Labour into its confidence. Then Labour gave the only answer, the putting into practice of which is now (Oct., 1915) taking place.

Labour's Attitude.—The ranks of organised Labour closed up immediately the war began, and the subsequent outrages committed by the Germans brought all men into line. All the wonderful resolutions of many congresses, that in the event of war being declared by any of the Great Powers the working men in the countries concerned would cease work until a peaceful means of settlement could be found, were of no avail. "The country of my birth, whether right or wrong," was the individual attitude of 99 per cent. of the Trade Union, Labour, and Socialist movements. The remaining 1 per cent. separated itself into Stop the War and other committees, including the Union of Democratic Control (in process of formation September, 1914), which, whether possessing the deliberate intention or no, have had the effect of producing and influencing disintegration, when the whole nation should have thought as one. The Socialist, who was the *soi-disant* guide, philosopher, and friend of the trade unions, allied himself freely with those anti-national concerns. Officials of the I.L.P. have been working hand in hand with them, and even the patriotic B.S.P. has had some defaulters. It has not been, and is not, the time for "class antagonism." The speedier the victory, the less will be the number killed and the more available for the "class struggle." An attempt to prosecute the I.L.P. was hardly successful.

Strikes.—Although the leaders of the Trade Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the Labour Party met in Aug., 1914, and decided to make an immediate effort to terminate all strikes and prevent any points of difficulty, disputes have been common. The actual number of strikes would not have been abnormal for an ordinary year. During the first eight months of 1915 there were 459 strikes, involving 370,887 men, and causing a stoppage of work equivalent to 2,438,400 days. The miners, the largest of all sections of Labour, have been foremost. There is a redeeming feature in the number of miners who have enlisted.

Miners.—In Feb., 1915, a dispute arose between 120 colliery companies and the 40,000 miners of the West Yorkshire coalfield. After much public argument, the employers made a concession for the period of the war. March saw trouble in South Wales in respect to a 10 per cent. advance to meet the increased cost of living. In April the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was pressing home the demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wage rates. By this time the South Wales miners were calling for a national strike. On May 3 the Congress of Miners decided by a majority vote of 159,000 in a total vote of 717,000 to leave the question of settlement in the hands of Mr. Asquith. The South Wales Federation held a special meeting on June 15 to express "astonishment and dissatisfaction with the refusal of the coalowners to negotiate during the period of the war for a new agreement." Conferences took place under the auspices of the Board of Trade upon the crisis in South Wales at the end of June and beginning of July. On July 12 the delegates rejected the terms of settlement arranged by the Government. Mr. Lloyd George had to go to Cardiff on July 22 and stop a strike which had been forbidden by Proclamation of the Cabinet nine days earlier. The terms were not accepted until Sept. 1. The number of miners involved in the disputes during Jan.–Aug., 1915, was only 2 per cent. less than for the same months of 1914.

Other War Trades.—During Feb., 1915, 10,000 engineers employed in the yards on the Clyde stopped work, in spite of the advice tendered by their leaders. The Government ordered the strikers back to work. The engineering trades disputes during 1915 have resulted in an average loss of 25,000 working days per month—a most unsatisfactory figure. A regiment of transport workers was raised by Lord Derby at Liverpool to deal effectually with delay caused by possible strikes. Several strikes have occurred amongst the textile workers. The London tramway men dislocated business in an ineffectual strike to force better conditions from the L.C.C. Several prosecutions have taken place under the Munitions of War Act in the case of men who deliberately refused to carry out their engagements. The railway servants have worked loyally.

War Service.—Labour's attitude towards compulsory military service was voiced in a speech by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons on Sept. 17, 1915. He stated: "On the day conscription is introduced the Government will be compelled to deal, not with compulsory service, but probably, and unfortunately, with industrial revolution." The Trade Union Congress (Sept., 1915), whilst against conscription, supported the policy of the continuation of the war until a successful conclusion was obtained. On Oct. 1 the leaders of the various Labour bodies met in private conference to hear speeches from the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for War. They came to the conclusion that compulsion was not necessary, but they agreed to begin an active recruiting campaign throughout the United Kingdom. On Sept. 9 Mr. Lloyd George addressed the Trade Union Congress, and informed the delegates that he wanted 80,000 skilled and 250,000 unskilled workmen for munition work, and two weeks later he saw the leaders again on the question of munitions.

Trade Unionism.—The membership of the trade unions has been maintained. The last available figures (Dec. 31, 1914) show a following of 3,950,863, or 22,672 more than twelve months earlier. It is understood there has not been any falling off during 1915. It was feared that the war would lead to much unemployment, Parliament making a special grant to the trade unions for meeting the cost of out-of-work benefit. The very opposite has taken place.

GEO. G. SHARP.

EVEN in the dullest of dog days, a scheme for the establishment of a dye-manufacturing industry under national auspices would be hardly likely to raise the slightest enthusiasm except of the experts. Hence the lack of general interest during the excitement created by the war when the Government was induced to carry through a proposal for the formation of a national dye-works. It may be official reticence, which has become a questionable attribute of official labours, had something to do with the public's neglect of the scheme. Germany had made the dyeing industry her own. The capital invested in her factories was £20,000,000. Besides, she had evolved the business scientist.

Government Committee.—In Sept., 1914, a small committee was appointed by the Government to consider and investigate the straits in which the United Kingdom was placed by being cut off from supplies of dyeing material. It was discovered England bought £2,000,000 worth of dyes yearly in connexion with an outlay of one hundred times more, and employed directly and indirectly 1,500,000 persons in using the dyes. Of these dyes, less than one-tenth were manufactured here. The remainder came from Germany. Lord Moulton, who presided over the committee, became the Government's spokesman, and introduced the scheme proposed by the committee to the dye users of the North. The plan was the raising of a capital of £3,000,000 for a national dye-works, with a Government debenture of £1,500,000.

First Failure.—A determined attempt was made to kill the scheme. The Germans, who had the most to lose from the adoption of the proposals, worked hard through their agents to scotch the idea. The committee appointed by the users of dyes in November met at the Board of Trade on Jan. 21, 1915, when two members withdrew. A larger committee was got together and set about the formation of a new scheme.

Scheme No. 2.—On Jan. 29 the Board of Trade issued the revised plan. The new company was to be formed with a share capital of £2,000,000, of which half was to be issued at first. In addition, the Government agreed to advance, up to £1,000,000, the equivalent of the capital subscribed for a period of 25 years at 4 per cent., payable only under certain conditions. Further, a grant of £100,000, spread over ten years was promised for research work. The Government was to have the power of nominating two directors. Options had been obtained upon existing dye-producing establishments, and satisfactory arrangements made with important producers in Switzerland. Subsequently a series of meetings was held in Yorkshire to discuss the proposed company. Opposition had to be faced, and there was an insistent demand for the guarantee of a protective duty.

Co-operation.—On Feb. 12 the Board of Trade issued an explanatory statement. *Inter alia*, the State was to advance £1,000,000 immediately 5*s.* in the pound had been paid up by the trades subscribing the £1,000,000 capital. Swiss manufacturers were to supply £500,000 of essentials per annum for five years. The scheme was to be co-operative. Dyers and manufacturers were invited to take part in the formation of the company, whilst the users of dyes would secure for themselves the preference in the available supply, and be required to accept from the company such dyes as it was able to produce. Resolutions in favour of the movement were carried at important meetings of dye users. At the same time declarations were made of the need of chemical research.

British Dyes, Limited.—The aniline dye scheme came before the House of Commons on Feb. 22. The last meeting was held at the Board of Trade on Mar. 2 to consider the prospectus of the new company in its final stage. It was anticipated promises of support would result in subscriptions to the extent of £500,000. The prospectus was made public on Mar. 8, but the general investor was not encouraged to assist. The capital was £1,000,000 in £1 shares, of which two-fifths were stated to have been subscribed prior to the issue of the prospectus. The amount of the Government's loan was given as £1,000,000. The lists closed on Mar. 12.

Further Consideration.—In the meantime, Mr. Runciman (President of the Board of Trade) said in the House of Commons he did not think it expedient in the public interest to give details of how the German dyes and other commodities for which licences to trade had been granted were being imported into the United Kingdom. On Mar. 11 Mr. Handel Booth called attention in the House to the prospectus, and was supported by members who criticised it. On Mar. 24 a meeting was held to consider the situation which had arisen from the failure to raise sufficient capital to secure the Government's aid. There had been only 880 subscribers for £571,000, of which £83,000 was offered conditionally. The directors were doubtful of proceeding to allotment. Only £11,000 had been subscribed by the public. The Vice-Chairman (Mr. Falconer, M.P.) stated that two of the largest dye consumers had not put up any money, whilst another big firm had applied conditionally. A further £200,000 was necessary for the establishment of the company. The discussion resulted in the removal of the restriction upon users, and the consequent approval in the formation of the company.

More Subscriptions.—A further appeal for capital amongst dye-using establishments resulted in new subscriptions totalling £156,000, two large firms now giving full adherence. On April 24 the Board of Trade announced the decision of the new company to buy the business of Messrs. Read, Holliday & Co. On May 7 Mr. Falconer, M.P., was appointed Chairman, but the Government refused to permit the House to debate the appointment.

At Work.—The statutory meeting on July 13 disclosed that 656,099 shares had been allotted, and in respect to them £163,799 had been received; £389,068 had been spent on purchases; preliminary expenses had taken £8,953. The Government's loan was given as £854,550. The Chairman stated the output of the premises taken had been doubled, and the company was looking for a site upon which to erect a factory. On the other hand, the Chairman of the Calico Printers' Association informed his shareholders on Sept. 22 that British makers were able to supply only a small quantity of the colours required. On Oct. 8 representatives of dyeing establishments met in Manchester with the object of accelerating the supply of dyes. The Government does not appreciate any attempts to discuss the British Dyes, Ltd., by M.P.'s.

Russian Contemporary.—M. Tschernytchoff, of Moscow, has announced the establishment of a similar company in Russia. Assurances of cordial co-operation between the companies have been exchanged. GEO. G. SHARP.

THE development of aviation in the past year has been indissolubly bound up with the war, and for reasons connected with the Censorship, which forbids the publication of information which may be of use to the enemy, it is impossible to discuss the subject in more than general terms. Details of construction by means of which progress has been made cannot be dealt with. Neither can strategy or tactics, either offensive or defensive, be particularised for the same obvious reasons. But there are several officially published facts which may be placed on record. The year which has passed has seen a most marvellous development in the science of aviation, one which a few years ago would have been considered outside the bounds of possibility, and only conceivable in the imagination of the writer of fiction.

The most notable feature has been the use of aircraft for reconnaissances and the direction of gun-fire. Over and over again the British Commander-in-Chief in Flanders has directed attention to the services of his aviators, and the ascendancy which, by their daring and skill, they have obtained over those of the enemy. Then we have seen the vision of the poet almost realised—"aerial navies grappling in the central blue." At all events, there have been innumerable duels in the air, ending often in one of the combatants being shot and dashed to earth. Again, squadrons of aeroplanes have been utilised to bomb the enemy's lines of communications, to wreck railway lines, and blow up ammunition depôts. Raids have been made on submarine bases such as Zeebrugge; airship sheds have been destroyed as far off as Dusseldorf and Brussels; towns in Württemberg and Rhenish Prussia have been attacked in reprisal for Zeppelin raids made at night on defenceless towns—in fact, the aeroplane section has become the Fifth Arm of the Army. Even in the Mediterranean and in South Africa aircraft have performed no mean part in the operations of the war. It is all so new and strange, and yet all these wonderful exploits have soon become the commonplaces of the great Armageddon which is shaking the foundations of the civilised world.

Although the Allies have utilised a few dirigible airships, they have pinned their faith to the aeroplane as a fighting force. On the contrary, Germany, with a confidence almost pathetic, has continued to build and improve the Zeppelin type of airship, despite its vulnerability, expense, and need of huge and safe bases. The longer range of action and the ability to carry more explosives are its two advantages, but except in "frightfulness" by means of night raids it cannot compare with the aeroplane, whose mobility and speed render it useful in any sphere of action. So the Air Service has been highly developed both by Great Britain and France, and has rendered the greatest help in the conduct of the war. How the Flying Corps is being enlarged and reorganised both in the matter of numbers and *personnel* it would be indiscreet to particularise, except to allude to the fact that a new type of battle-plane has been evolved both by the Allies and the enemy. These battle-planes carry guns and a crew. The German type, according to the American newspapers, has a span of 70 feet, and three superposed planes rising to a height of 20 feet. Their armament consists of four 1½-inch guns.

At the time of writing the Eastern Counties and the London district have had many visits from Zeppelins. A good deal of material damage was done, and a number of civilians killed and injured, but from a military standpoint these raids have been quite useless. In order to cope with these nocturnal visitors, the Government last September began the reorganisation of the air defences of the metropolis and Eastern Counties, and the command was given to Admiral Sir Percy Scott, whose great experience in gunnery pointed to him as the man for the task. Of the scheme of defence and the nature of the anti-aircraft guns it is not permissible to write.

The most notable exploit by an aviator during the year was the single-handed destruction of a Zeppelin on June 7 by Flight-Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., who attacked the monster at a height of 6,000 feet in the air between Ghent and Brussels. Rising above the Zeppelin, he dropped six bombs on it. The airship exploded and fell, and the force of the explosion was so great that Warneford's Morane monoplane was blown completely over in an involuntary "loop." Warneford, however, righted his machine and got back to his base in Flanders, only to succumb a month or so later in an accident in Paris. He was the first airman to be awarded the Victoria Cross. No reliable data as to the number of Zeppelins destroyed during the war are available, but it is certain that quite a number met their fate. Two were blown down in the North Sea. One or two were burned in their sheds; and the Russians captured one, with its crew, in the Gulf of Riga. One was brought down by French artillery in August. In all, about 12 or 15 Zeppelins have been put out of action since the war began to the end of October last. The output from Friedrichshafen has, however, kept pace with the wastage.

The following is a list of Zeppelin raids, with the numbers of those killed and injured:—

	Killed.	Injd.
Jan. 19.—Yarmouth and district	4	9
Feb. 21.—Colchester and district	—	—
April 14.—Tyneside	—	2
April 15.—Lowestoft and East Coast	—	—
April 16.—Faversham	—	—
April 29.—Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds	—	—
May 10.—Southend	1	—
May 16.—Ramsgate	2	8
May 27.—Southend	3	—
May 31.—Outer London	6	—
June 4.—East and S.-East Coasts	24	40
June 6.—East Coast	5	40
June 15.—North-East Coast	16	40
July 3.—Harwich	—	—
Aug. 9.—East Coast	15	14
Aug. 12.—East Coast	6	23
Aug. 17.—Eastern Counties	10	36
Sept. 7.—Eastern Counties	13	43
Sept. 8.—Eastern Counties and London district	20	86
Sept. 11.—East Coast	—	—
Sept. 12.—East Coast	—	—
Sept. 13.—East Coast	—	—
Oct. 13.—London area and Eastern Counties	56*	114†

* 15 soldiers. † 13 soldiers.

One new record deserves mention—that of altitude. On Sept. 7 the Swiss aviator Andemars ascended to a height of 19,800 feet, beating the previous record of 18,630 feet made by Legagneux.

SPORT in its usually accepted sense was in the past year almost a dead letter. The graver issues of war, which only began to be realised in the spring of 1915, led to the suspension or abandonment of most of the organised pastimes, both because athletes and sportsmen were otherwise engaged, and also because it was felt that mere games were out of the question whilst the Empire was in the midst of a struggle for its very existence. The purely amateur sports, such as Rugby football, golf, hockey, polo, and athletics were abandoned early. Professional Association football lingered on till the end of the season, and horse-racing was carried out in a modified form. It would be impossible to give anything like a list of well-known sportsmen who lost their lives for their country—the roll would be of such a length as to horrify. It is merely sufficient to record the fact that from every class, the highest to the lowest, amateur and professional, sportsmen were ready and willing to sacrifice themselves. From public schools and universities, from the mill and the shop, from the office desk and the law courts, they thronged in their thousands. Their names will remain indelibly written on the scroll of fame.

ATHLETICS.

ATHLETICS were confined to military events, the championships being abandoned. There were numerous sports meetings for soldiers, and it is computed that over 10,000 men took part in them. No fewer than 700 soldiers competed in the great Army race at Aldershot over a distance of 7 miles early in the year. This was won by Bombardier Dance, of the 51st Brigade R.F.A. Dance, previous to enlisting, was a well-known runner, and a member of the Blaydon Harriers. The Military Walking Marathon (25½ miles) was won by Gunner E. V. Joslin in 4 hrs. 12 min. 14⅘ secs., the course being from Windsor to Fulham Baths.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS was the only game which flourished during 1915. There was no contest for the Championship, which remains with Melbourne Inman, but the London Tournament, slightly modified, was carried through, each player competing twice with every other player in games of 4,000 up on handicap terms. The tournament was won by W. Smith, of Darlington (rec. 300), who won 9 of his 10 matches, losing only 1. T. Newman (rec. 300) was second with 8 wins and 2 losses. Then came H. W. Stevenson (scratch), won 5, lost 5; George Gray (scratch), won 4, lost 6; T. Reece (scratch), won 3, lost 7; and E. J. Diggle (rec. 500), won 1, lost 9. The two younger players, Newman and Smith, continued to show marked improvement, but in a level match of 16,000 up between the pair Newman was decidedly the superior, winning by 1,051 points. Inman, who came back from Australia in the middle of the season, twice beat Gray, in matches of 18,000 up, but failed to concede 2,250 points to Newman, who won by 6,493. Inman had previously beaten Newman, when conceding 2,000 start. Gray was also beaten by H. W. Stevenson by 1,244, and it is quite evident that losing hazard play such as Gray affects cannot cope with the all-round and top of the table game. Gray, however, made a break of 1,134 with ivory balls, thereby beating his previous best of 1,046. Stevenson was in capital form during the season, and when playing Falkiner made a break of 873. Later he made one of 994 when playing Inman, whom he beat by 286 in 18,000 up.

The Championship of the Amateur Billiard Association (England) was won by A. W. T. Good, who beat G. A. Heginbottom. The United Kingdom Championship was competed for by the champions of the four countries, A. W. T. Good (England), A. Croneen (Scotland), J. Nugent (Ireland), and J. Cable (Wales). Past champions in H. C. Virr and Major Fleming did not compete. The final was contested by Good and Nugent, the former winning by 284 in 3,000 up.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY football was a dead letter, but the Football Association persisted in carrying out the season's programme with the exception of the Internationals. The English Cup, the final tie of which was played at Manchester, was won by Sheffield United, who defeated Chelsea by three goals to nil. This is the third win for Sheffield United, who previously carried off the trophy in 1889 and 1902. The two clubs beaten in the semi-finals were Bolton Wanderers and Everton. Only 50,000 people witnessed the final, the receipts of the gate being £4,012. In the Amateur Cup competition, the final tie was won by Clapton, who beat the holders, Bishop Auckland, by one goal to nil. The Football League competitions resulted as follows:—First Division—Everton, first with 46 points; Oldham Athletic, second with 45 points; Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur finished at the bottom of the table. Second Division—Derby County, first with 53 points; Preston, second with 50 points; Leicester Fosse and Glossop were at the bottom. Southern League—Watford, first with 52 points; Reading, second with 49 points. For the current season all professional competitions have been abandoned, but three combinations of what were League clubs have been formed—the Lancashire, Midlands, and London. These clubs are playing Saturday matches, the teams for the most part being composed of military footballers. In Scotland, Saturday matches are being played, professionals being allowed to accept £1 a match on the condition that they are employed in ordinary work on other days of the week.

SWIMMING.

NO swimming championships were competed for. Early in the year the Amateur Swimming Association met in London, and decided to abandon the Senior Championships, and to suspend meetings till 1916. The following records were passed by the Association:—150 Yards Back Swimming, G. N. Webster, Sowerby Bridge, 1 min. 54⅘ secs., at Hyde, Aug. 18, 1914; 150 Yards Ladies, Miss Daisy Curwen, Westminster Ladies', 1 min. 58 secs., Liverpool, Sept. 2, 1914; 440 Yards Ladies, Miss Vera Neave, Enfield Ladies', 6 min. 57⅘ sec., London, Oct. 15, 1914; 220 Yards Ladies, Miss Daisy Curwen, 3 min. 8 sec., Birkenhead, Oct. 26, 1914; 200 Yards Breast Stroke, P. Courtman, Old Trafford S.C., 2 min. 41 secs., Liverpool, July 28, 1914. On Dec. 19, 1914, Duke Paoa Kohanamoku, at Sydney (N.S.W.), created a world's record by winning the 100 Yards Championship in 53⅘ secs. All these records are subject to confirmation by the Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur, and are therefore not included in the tabulated records.

THE TURF.

THE racing season of 1915 was considerably curtailed. The campaign pursued its normal course until the middle of May, when, as the outcome of conferences between the Stewards

of the Jockey Club and the Board of Trade, the former issued a pronouncement that no meetings other than those at Newmarket would be held under their rules until further notice. It is well to point out that the decision was in no way due to reasons of sentiment. Indeed, it was generally recognised that the great industry of horse-breeding was seriously hit by the pronouncement, and that a vast number of people dependent for a livelihood upon horse-racing and its allied industries were called upon to face hardship and privation. The King continued to run horses at Newmarket, as did practically all the foremost owners of blood-stock. But the Board of Trade had satisfied itself that the customary racing programme could not be carried out without interfering with railway facilities for the continuous moving of troops, war stores, and materials. On those representations the Stewards of the Jockey Club had no option but to act as they did; though, somewhat strange to relate, no interference was made with racing in Ireland—a circumstance that led to adverse comment, largely influenced by political considerations.

The new order of things was drastic; it led to the abandonment of some of the biggest events of the year. The Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger, as we had known them, disappeared. A "New" Derby and a "New" Oaks were decided at Newmarket, and as the entry was confined to animals that would have been qualified to run under the old state of affairs, and the conditions, excepting that the monetary value of the races was reduced, were identical, the turf world unanimously agreed to regard the continuity of those classic events as unbroken. With the St. Leger it was different. The Doncaster authorities objected to a St. Leger being decided anywhere but over the usual course. A September Stakes, with conditions similar to those governing the Doncaster race, was decided at Newmarket, but as the entry was not restricted to animals qualified for the St. Leger the event was not quite the same. However, Pommern followed up Two Thousand and Derby victories by winning the September Stakes, and was at once hailed as another "winner of the triple crown." The matter is one that admits of argument, and will doubtless provoke plenty in years to come. Some of the Ascot and Goodwood features were introduced into Newmarket programmes, reference to which occurs later on.

The season proper opened at Lincoln on March 22, the first big event, the Lincolnshire Handicap (£902) being won by Mr. F. Straker's View Law, ridden by P. Jones, two days later. Reference to this and other big handicaps will be found in the tabulated matter elsewhere, so that the remainder of this retrospect will be confined chiefly to the classic and weight-for-age events.

Starting, as usual, with the three-year-old colts, Mr. Sol Joel's b. c. Pommern, by Polymelus—Merry Agnes, stands out as decidedly the best of his year. He retired into winter quarters the previous season the winner of two races out of four—the Imperial produce Stakes at Kempton in October, when Snow Marten was amongst the beaten, and the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood. He scarcely made a flattering three-year-old *début*, for in the Craven Stakes (£505) at Newmarket, in April, when starting at evens, he was beaten three-quarters of a length by Rossendale. The winner was in receipt of 15 lb., however, and it is probable that the five furlongs course was not far enough to permit the favourite showing his best. Anyway, in the Two Thousand Guineas (£7,100), on April 28, Pommern, again starting favourite in a field of sixteen, won by three lengths from Mr. L. Neumann's b. c. Tournament, Lord Carnarvon's b. c. The Vizier being a head further away, with Rossendale amongst the beaten lot. On that occasion the crack jockey, S. Donoghue, had the mount. Pommern's next outing was in the "New" Derby, at Newmarket, on June 15. Although Lord Derby generously added £1,000 to the event, the value to the winner was only £2,400, eighteen entries being made. Seventeen of them went to the post, the short price of 11 to 10 being accepted about Mr. Joel's colt, with 10 to 1 bar one betted. Once more Pommern, again ridden by Donoghue, won like a racehorse, Col. Hall Walker's b. c. Let Fly finishing two lengths behind him, with Rossendale, who started at 40 to 1, another three lengths in the rear. Then came the September Stakes £1,250), over the last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch course, on Sept. 15. Of the twelve entrants seven started, and Pommern, on whom odds of 3 to 1 were laid, and who was again piloted by S. Donoghue, won comfortably by two lengths from Mr. Neumann's b. f. Snow Marten, Mr. Mortimer Singer's br. c. Achtoi being six lengths further away; Let Fly was unplaced. That concluded Pommern's work for the season, and, "triple crown" winner or no, he undoubtedly stamped himself as the best of his year. Possibly the future may reveal him as a really great horse. He was trained by C. Peck, and was bred by his owner.

With such a reduced programme it is difficult to say much of the other leading colts. In point of number of races won, Mr. A. E. Barton's br. c. My Ronald, by Dark Ronald—Amelia, did very well. Up to the time these notes were penned he had run eight times, winning on four occasions. The Berkshire Three-Year-Old Handicap at Newbury (£438), the Wood Ditton Stakes at Newmarket (£377), a three-year-old handicap at the First Spring Meeting (£261), and a plate at the First Extra Meeting (£217) summed up his successes, but he beat nothing of any great consequence. Better form was that of Mr. August Belmont's Danger Rock, by Rock Sand out of the American-bred Delusion, whose most important hit was in the Newmarket Stakes (£2,500), at the Second Spring. The colt, ridden by Whalley, had Let Fly and Tournament behind him; but he was unplaced in the New Derby, wherein Let Fly, who swerved in the previous race, was second. Lord Carnarvon's b. c. Volta, by Valens—Agnes Velasquez, after running third to Mr. J. B. Joel's Sunfire and Let Fly for the Greenham Stakes (£879) at Newbury, won a handicap at Hurst Park, and a three-year-old sweepstakes (£800) at Newmarket First Spring, Tournament and Friar Marcus being amongst the defeated. The latter, the property of the King, had a very promising two-year-old career, but he turned out a non-stayer in his next season, and, besides, did not evince much inclination for racing. Volta also won the July Cup at Newmarket (£265), but he was scarcely a "class" horse. Beyond winning the Chester Vase (£1,596), a weight-for-age race, in May, Sir Berkeley Sheffield's Esplandian, by Amadis—Ronna, did nothing of note. Mr. Mortimer Singer's br. c. Achtoi, by Santoi—Achray, hit the mark three times out of six, his best showing being in the Dee Stakes (£829) at

Chester, when, amongst others, he beat Apothecary (gave 6 lb.) out of a place, and the Newmarket St. Leger (£450), in which he beat Let Fly into third place. Apothecary, a chestnut by Radium—Sandpath, the property of Mr. J. A. de Rothschild, carried off the Newmarket Gold Cup £1,370) at the Second Extra Meeting in July, when Snow Marten could only get third.

The best of the three-year-old fillies were Vaucluse, Silver Tag, and Snow Marten. The first-named, a bay by Dark Ronald—Valve, the property of Lord Rosebery, scored once out of three attempts. That was in the One Thousand Guineas (£6,200) when, ridden by F. Rickaby, she beat Silver Tag by three-quarters of a length, Mr. J. B. Joel's Bright being third, and Snow Marten in the unplaced division. Silver Tag, a chestnut by Sundridge—Silver Fowl, subsequently secured the Falmouth Stakes (£985) and the Midsummer Stakes (£880), both at the Second July Meeting, and finished up by winning the Cambridgeshire from Mount William (rec. 17 lb.) and Khedive III. (gave 1 lb.); so that Vaucluse may be put down as pretty smart. Snow Marten, by Marten—Siberia, ran, up to the time of going to press, five times, and only won once. As that was in the New Oaks (£1,400), which, in the hands of Walter Griggs, she won by four lengths from Bright and Silver Tag, with Vaucluse unplaced, perhaps she may be set down as the best filly of the year. She afterwards ran third in the Cesarewitch.

The two-year-old form was somewhat involved. Mr. J. B. Joel's br. f. Telephone Girl, by Orby—Hello, made her *début* in a Maiden Plate at the First Extra Meeting, running third to Mr. E. Hulton's Wist. That a great opinion was held of her was proved by the fact that she was favourite (13 to 8) in a field of 43. At the Fifth Extra Meeting, in September, Telephone Girl won the Bibury Club Stakes (£1,240) by a head from Fifinella (gave 6 lb.), with Liku f. third, and Argos amongst the unplaced lot. This was followed by a neck victory over Argos in the Linton Plate (£335) at the First October Meeting, and a win in the Alington Plate (£260). At the Second October Meeting Telephone Girl did not run for the Middle Park Plate (£3,015), which was secured by Argos, a bay colt by Sundridge—Mésange, the property of Mr. Neumann, it being the colt's only success in four attempts up to the time of going to press. Telephone Girl afterwards won the New Nursery at the last October Meeting. Sirian, a b. c. by Sunstar—Sweet Lassie, who had previously run second in a plate at the First Extra, occupied a similar position here. The ch. f. Fifinella, by Polymelus—Silver Fowl, the property of Mr. Hulton, was probably the best of the season. She carried off the Fulbourne Stakes (£562) at the First July Meeting from a moderate field, and the Cheveley Park Stakes (£835) at the Second October. The best of the remainder were probably Ali Bey, a b. c. by Bayardo—Mouvsall, Marcus, b. c. by Cicero—St. Sava, King's Day, ch. c. by Roi Herode—Set Fair, and Figaro, br. c. by Sundridge—Sirenia. The first-named ran seven times, and was only unplaced once. His successes were in the Mostyn Plate at Chester (£167), in May; the Wednesday Plate (£301) at the Second Extra, for which 26 started; and the Buckenham Stakes (£1,350) at the First October.

Of older horses, Mr. L. Neumann's Lanius, 4 yrs., won the Jockey Club Stakes (£7,435) at the First October, but could only get second to Son-in-Law (level) in the Jockey Club Cup. Black Jester, 4 yrs., was somewhat disappointing, but accomplished good performances when he won the City and Suburban (£1,765) under 9 st., giving 16 lb. to Diadumenos (who afterwards secured the Kempton Jubilee of £2,650 with 7 st. 12 lb. up) and the June Stakes (the equivalent of the Epsom Coronation Cup) of £1,205 at the Newmarket First Extra. In the latter race Son-in-Law (level), who afterwards won the Cesarewitch, was unplaced.

Turf statistics are mainly interesting from a comparative point of view, but owing to the curtailment they lose that value for the season under review. D. Maher's health did not admit of his return to the saddle, and the leading jockey was again S. Donoghue, who rode 62 winners out of 378 mounts. His percentage, 16·40, was scarcely so good as that of F. Rickaby, second on the list, who was 36 times first out of 200 attempts, with a percentage of 18·00. F. Bullock, 200 mounts, 36 wins; M. Wing, 268 mounts, 31 wins; A. Whalley, 198 mounts, 23 wins; and Walter Griggs, 191 mounts, 21 wins, were next in order.

Amongst winning owners H.M. the King had to be content with 2 races, value £975; Mr. L. Neumann secured 7 races of the total value of £13,546; Mr. Sol Joel, 6, value £11,336; Mr. J. B. Joel, 21, value £9,931; Mr. E. Hulton, 16, value £8,742; Lord Rosebery, 9, value £8,099; Sir John Thursby, 5, value £5,608; and Lord Derby, 13, value £4,802 10s. Mr. L. Neumann was also first of the winning breeders, thanks to Lanius, Argos, Snow Marten, and Figaro, 11 horses of his breeding capturing 11 races of the aggregate value of £14,693. Mr. Sol Joel, who bred Pommern, was next with 2 winners of 5 races, value £11,536; Mr. J. B. Joel, whose 15 winners secured £10,988, being third. Mr. Hulton, breeder of Silver Tag, Atheling, Torloisk, Fifinella, and others, was fourth, with 8 winners of 13 races, value £8,023; and Lord Rosebery, breeder of Vaucluse, was close up.

The names of Persimmon and St. Simon did not appear in the list of winning sires, but the Galopin blood made its mark through the defunct Desmond and St. Frusquin, who occupied fifth and sixth places. Chief honours were secured for the second year in succession by Polymelus (sire of Pommern), whose 10 descendants won 16 races of the total value of £17,781. Dark Ronald (who is abroad) had 11 winners (including Vaucluse and Son-in-Law), who carried off 17½ races, value £12,103 10s.; and Sundridge was third—14 winners of 18½ races, value £10,506 10s. P. P. Gilpin headed the list of winning trainers, sending out 8 horses who won 12 races, value £15,324. C. Peck was only 17 sovs. behind, his winning horses being 7, and number of races 13.

YACHTING.—There was practically no yachting during 1915. Facilities were restricted by Admiralty orders in many districts, and no regattas were arranged. Many owners of steam yachts offered their vessels to the Government, and some were used as patrol ships, while others were fitted out for Red Cross work.

Other sports, such as Cricket, Cycling, Croquet, Golf, Hockey, Rackets, Tennis, Lawn Tennis, and Rowing, were abandoned. This was the first year that the Cricket County Championship had been interrupted since its inauguration in 1873.

Hunts and Hounds.

Staghounds:—England, 14 packs (308 couples); Ireland, 8 packs (60 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 170 packs (over 5,950 couples); Scotland, 10 packs (280 couples); Ireland, 24 packs (over 900 couples).

Pack.	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
		Staghounds (20 couples or more).	
Amory's (Capt.)	25	Capt. H. H. Amory	Hele, Exbridge.
Berks and Bucks	20	Messrs. Headington & Shackle.	Highway, Maidenhead.
County Down	30	(A Committee)	Ballykine, Ballinahinch, county Down.
Enfield Chase	25	Col. R. P. Croft	Fanhams Hall, Ware.
New Forest	25	Mr. G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norwich	24	Mr. J. Cooke	Brooke Lodge, Norwich.
Ribblesdale	20	Lord Ribblesdale	Ellenthorpe, Gisburne.
Rothschild's (Lord)	30	Mr. L. de Rothschild	Ascott, Leighton Buzzard.
Suffolk (West)	20	Mr. P. Middleditch	Gedding Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
Surrey	26	(A Committee)	Horleylands, Horley, Surrey.
Ward Union	28	Mr. Percy Maynard	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Warnham	22	Mr. H. C. Lee Steere	Oakwood Hill, Ockley, Dorking.
		Foxhounds (40 couples or more).	
Albrighton	42	Major Mayall	Whiston Cross, Albrighton.
Atherstone	55	Mrs. Inge	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	40	Major G. P. Foster	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Bathurst's, Earl (V.W.H.)	40	Earl Bathurst	Cirencester.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Bedale	40	Mr. J. J. Moubray	Low St. Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	65	Mr. T. Bouch	Woolsthorpe, Grantham, Lincolnc.
Berkshire, Old	55	Mr. C. R. Mills	Kingston Bagpuize, Abingdon.
Berks (South)	50	Mr. C. Aldin	Purley, Reading.
Bicester	53	Mr. Heywood Lonsdale	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	57	Col. Ridley	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Burstow	45	Mr. C. S. Lowndes	Felbridge, E. Grinstead.
Cambridgeshire	45	Mr. D. Crossman	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	70	Rev. E. A. Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	76	Col. Hall Walker, M.P.	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cleveland	48	Mr. W. H. Wharton	Skelton-in-Cleveland, Yorks.
Cotswold	52	Mr. H. O. Lord	Whaddon Lane, Cheltenham.
Cotswold (North)	40	Mr. C. T. Scott	Broadway, Worcester.
Cottesmore	57	Mr. R. E. Strawbridge	Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Craven	50	Mr. W. Yorke Scarlett	Walcot, Hungerford.
Crawley and Horsham	40	(A Committee)	West Grinstead, Horsham.
Croome	50	Mr. W. J. Gresson	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Dartmoor	60	Mr. W. Compton	Woodlands, Ivybridge.
Essex	50	Capt. S. Gosling	Harlow, Essex.
Fernie's (Mr.)	55	Mr. C. W. Fernie	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzhardinge's (Lord)	61	Lord Fitzhardinge	Berkeley, Gloucester.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	50	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford
Fitzwilliam's (Mr.)	55	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Fuller's, Mr. (V.W.H.)	54	Major W. F. Fuller	Cricklade.
Garth	60	Mr. R. H. Gosling	Bracknell.
Glamorgan	45	Mr. R. H. Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
Grafton	50	Mr. H. Hawkins	Paulers Pury, Towcester.
H. H. (Hampshire)	50	(A Committee)	Ropley, Alresford.
Hambledon	50	Major W. P. Standish	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham.
Harrington's (Earl)	80	Earl of Harrington	Gedling, Notts.
Hertfordshire	50	Mr. F. W. Braund	Kenesbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	48	Mr. A. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	52	Major C. Wilson, D.S.O.	Etton, near Hull.
Hurworth	45	Lord Southampton	Hurworth-on-Tees.
Leconfield's (Lord)	60	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Ledbury	60	Sir G. Bullough	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Ludlow	40	Capt. H. Meredith	Caynham, Ludlow.
Meynell	50	Capt. F. Milbank	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	52	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Morpeth	45	Mr. F. B. Atkinson	River Green, Morpeth.
Northumberland (North)	40	Mr. J. Clay	Slainsfield, Cornhill-on-Tweed.
Oakley	40	(A Committee)	Milton Ernest, Beds.
Puckeridge	50	Mr. E. E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	60	Sir C. Lowther, Bart.	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	52	Captain F. Forester	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Somerset (West)	60	Col. D. F. Boles, M.P.	Curhampton, Taunton.
Southdown	50	(A Committee)	Ringmer, Lewes.
Southwold	68	Mr. E. P. Rawnsley	Belchford, Horncastle.
Staffordshire (North)	42	Mr. W. W. Dobson	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Tynedale	40	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	60	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
Warwickshire (North)	40	Mr. G. F. Jackson	Kenilworth.
Worcestershire	64	Mr. A. Jones	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
Wynnstay	50	Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
York and Ainsty	60	Lord Furness	Acomb, York.
Zetland	40	Mr. H. Straker	Manfield, Darlington.
		Scotland.	
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	40	Lord Montgomerie	Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr.
		Ireland.	
Galway County	60	Mr. J. Pickersgill	Craughwell, county Galway.
Kildare	56	Capt. Talbot-Ponsonby	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare
Kilkenny (East)	50	Mr. H. N. Lambert	Dysertmore, New Ross.
Meath	73	Mr. J. Dunville	Nugentstown, Kells.
West Meath	55	Mr. E. W. Hope Johnstone	Culleen, Mullingar.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

THE following Table gives the "close" time during which it is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game mentioned, all dates inclusive :—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	2 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.	11 Jan. to 31 Aug.
Deer, Male .	None.	None.	1 Jan. to 9 June.
,, Fallow Male	None.	None.	Michaels. to 9 June.
Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
Hare	None.	None.	20 Apr. to 12 Aug.†
Heath or MoorGame	None.	As "Muirfowl."	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11 Jan. to 19 Sept.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Partridge ...	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.
Pheasant ...	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.

† Subject to variation in various counties: *e.g.*, Tyrone, 1 Apr. to 12 Aug.; Dublin, 1 Mar. to 20 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5*s.* and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked * to be omitted.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scout.
Auk.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seamew.
Bee-eater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow
Bonxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coulterneb.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuckoo.	Night-jar.	Smew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Owl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunlin.	Oyster-catcher.	Stone curlew.
Eider-duck.	Peewit.	Stonehatch.
Fern-owl.	Petrel.	Summer snipe.
*Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarrock.
*Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverspage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	*Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greenshank.	*Razorbill.	Widgeon.
*Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except black-backed)	Reeve or Ruff.	Willock.
	Roller.	Wimbrel.
Hoopoe.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
Kingfisher.	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10*s.*, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. 1 November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to

foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from 1 April to 12 August.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. England and Wales.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for any of such fish is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1 Sept., and for rods on 2 Nov. ; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. By an Act of 1907 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. Nine of such orders have been made. The close-time may also be varied by a bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May, except where altered by bye-law. The statutory dates have been varied as follows :—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire†‡	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to ,, **	,, ,,
Wye	,, to ,, **	16 Oct. to ,,
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to ,,
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	,, ,,	1 Nov. to ,,
Tamar&Plym, Usk, Ribble, Wear†	,, ,,	2 Nov. to ,,
Teign	,, to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	,, to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	,, to31Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	,, to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	,, to ,,	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	,, to30Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Stour (Kent)	,, to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	,, to 1 Mar.	,, to 1 Mar.
Eden‡	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sept. to30Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw&Torridge	,, ,,	,, to31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to31Mar.	,, ,,
Dwyfach	,, to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwnt.(Cum.)	,, to10Mar.	,, to10 Mar.
Cleddy	,, to15Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	,, to25Mar.	,, to31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	,, to31Mar.	14 Nov. to10 Mar.
Ogmore	,, to30Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	,, to15May	,, to15 May
Axe	20 Sept. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	‖30 Sep. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Fowey	§1 Nov. to ,,	,, ,, §§

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lostwithiel only. ‖ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 16 Aug. to 16 April for putts and putchers. §§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. †† East of Needles Lighthouse the dates are:—For nets, 1 Sept. to 14 Feb. ; for rods, 16 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3 Sept. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3 Sept. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This has been varied by conservancy boards in most districts, and extended to 48 hours, with certain changes in the hour of commencement.

II. Scotland.

In Scotland the annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, from 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows :—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.
Forth	—	ditto.
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beauly, Dunbeath, Lossie, Ness, Spey	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Helmsdale, Brora, Hope, Polla	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Earn	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Sorn, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, and Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Stinchar, Ugie.	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith, Urr	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

III. Ireland.

In Ireland the close-time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days, but many variations have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list shows the general close-time (all dates inclusive) in force in the various districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different. The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod.
Dublin	Skerries to	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford	Wicklow to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore	Helvick Head to	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to 29 Feb.	13 Oct. to 14 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head to	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry	Mizen Head to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare	Crow Head to	Do.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Waterville	Lamb Head to	16 July to 31 Dec.	15 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Killarney	Bray Head to	1 Aug. to 16 Jan.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Limerick	Dunmore Head to	20 July to 31 Jan.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Galway	Hags Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast-Guard Stn. to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor	Pigeon Point to	Do.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina	Benwee Head to	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	11 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Sligo	Coonamore to	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Bally-shannon	Mullaghmore to	19 Aug. to 29 Feb.	10 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Letter-kenny	Rossan Point to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
London-derry	Malin Head to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	21 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Coleraine	Downhill to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush to	20 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk	Donaghadee to	13 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries	Do.	16 Sept. to 11 Feb.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, commencing 6 a.m. Saturday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2 Oct. to 1 Feb. :—

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 29 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 29 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 29 Feb.
*Seiont‡	22 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), Conway; Norfolk ‡‡	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Adur, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†	
Clwyd and Elwy, *Dart	2 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Camel, Fowey §§	
*Esk, *Tees, *Ayron	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Severn, Towy, ‖	
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Kent & Bela §	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
Trent	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 1 Apr.**
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 29 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

‡‡ In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk, close-time for nets 10 Sept. to 25 Jan.

char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 15 May and 30 June. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a general close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from 15 June to 4 August; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 August. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 August inclusive in the English Channel between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. It is customary, however, for both Powers to agree to suspend the operation of this close season till 16 June in each year. In Ireland, taking oysters from licensed beds is larceny; and the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1 May and 1 Sept., though this close-season has been varied in the following cases:—

Tralee Bay	1 Mar. to 30 Sept.
Galway Bay	1 Jan. to 30 Nov.
Strangford Lough	1 Mar. to 31 Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	2 April to 30 Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays	30 April to 1 June.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given as p. 415.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases, under local Provisional Orders, there are also members representative of fresh-water anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

Name of District.	Coast Limits of District.	Address of Clerk.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	D. O. Davies, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	R. Hay Morant, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester
†Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	E. H. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk		A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	Joseph Miller, Bedford.
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	W. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	T. M. Barron, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. Gibson, Hexham.
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Percy, Alnwick.

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 23 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators (*see* p. 843).

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Char	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger		*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*x*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mackerel	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
,, (grey)	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Metropolitan Water Board, 1915–16.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.

Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.

Members, 66, appointed for three years ending June 1, 1916.

Area, 558 square miles.

Charges, Domestic, 5 per cent. on rateable value. See Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907. (7 Ed. 7; Ch. CLXXI.), which came into force April 1, 1908.

Funded Debt of Board on April 1, 1914—£48,728,931 (p. 4 Board's 11th Annual Report).

Population supplied (Estimated), 6,721,207.

No. of Services, 1,121,400.

Storage, 1,982 acres; total capacity in million gallons, 12,907·7. (See p. 69, 11th Annual Report.)

Supply, Annual, 89,183·7 million gallons; average daily, 244·3 million gallons. (See p. 11, 11th Annual Report.)

Works, Table XXVII., pp. 70–1, 11th Annual Report.

OFFICIALS.

Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S.
Deputy Clerk, W. J. G. Norris.
Supervisor, F. W. Drake.
Surveyor, Harold Oxley.
Statistical Officer, G. P. Warner Terry.

Chief Engineer, W. B. Bryan, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Deputy Chief Engineer, J. W. Restler, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Chief Assistant Engineer, C. F. Marsh, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Senior Assistant Engineer, G. O. Ritchie.

Accountant and Registrar of Debenture Stock, Arthur Newton.
Deputy Accountant, D. P. Hutchings.
Revenue Officer, Frederick Coffee.

Solicitor, Walter Moon.
Senior Assistant Solicitor, C. A. Hunt, B.A.

Director of Water Examination, A. C. Houston, M.D., D.Sc., 20 Nottingham Place, W.
Senior Bacteriological Assistant, D. G. Sutherland, M.A., B.Sc., M.B.
Senior Chemical Assistant, R. B. Floris, F.C.S., F.I.C.

Central Offices, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.
Telephone Nos., 4315-9 Gerrard.
Telegrams—"Water Board, Rand, London."

Constitution.—The Metropolitan Water Board came into existence in 1903 under the provisions of the Metropolis Water Act, 1902.

The third Board went out of office in June, 1913, when the fourth Board was elected in its place, and will go out of office on June 1, 1916.

The Board is constituted on the principle of indirect election, namely, of representatives (66 in all) appointed by the County Councils of London, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey, and by the Borough Councils and Urban District Councils comprised within the 559 square miles statutory area of the Board.

There are on the fourth Board 17 original members of the Board first appointed in 1903.

Area.—The County distribution of the Board's statutory area is as follows:—

County.	Acres. sq. miles.	acres.
London	116	576
Essex	107	56
Hertford	22	556
Kent	159	82
Middlesex	97	431
Surrey	55	160
Total	558	581

Funded Debt.—The funded debt of the Board as at April 1, 1915, was:—

	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
(*i*) Metropolitan Water (A) Stock	£6,060,165	£181,805
(*ii*) Metropolitan Water (B) Stock	£35,181,889	£1,055,456
(*iii*) Redeemable Debenture Stocks	£7,217,838	£216,911
(*iv*) Mortgage Loan	£387,000	£15,480
	£48,846,892	£1,469,652

In addition to the annual interest shown above there are certain annuities and rent charges amounting to £7,900—or a total of £1,477,552—equivalent to 3*s.* 9*d.* per thousand gallons supplied.

Water Rental.—The net water rental received by the Board during 1914–15 was approximately £2,933,400, or an increase of £22,690. It is satisfactory to state that, notwithstanding the disturbance caused by the War, the percentage of collection for the half-year ended March 31, 1915, in respect of domestic supplies and fixed charges was 94·4, being the same as for the corresponding period last year.

Deficiency.—The effect of the new charges imposed by the Board's Act, 1907, was to create a deficiency (the yield being less than that obtained under the Acts of the old Companies), which deficiency had grown to a sum of £359,454 by the end of the year 1914–15. But this deficiency is counterbalanced by the fact that the Board have set aside no less a sum than £545,076 to a New Works Sinking Fund, being bound to do so by law.

The audit of the Board's accounts for the year ended March 31, 1914, showed a certified deficiency of £15,385, as against an estimated deficiency of nearly £105,000. This satisfactory position was attributable to the fact that the income exceeded the estimates by about £70,000, due to the favourable conditions of the summer of 1913, to a further reduction in allowances for empty premises, and to savings under the head of pumping and distribution charges. Precepts to meet this deficiency were duly issued on the contributory authorities.

The total rateable value of the boroughs and districts in the Board's area directly represented on the Board and liable to meet precepts for any deficiency that may arise, is as follows:—

In London	£45,341,614
In Extra-Metropolitan Counties	£11,630,320
	£56,971,934

Staff.—The Board's staff numbers 923 officers (including 58 women), 3,189 workmen and others on weekly wages, and 116 service staff on weekly wages, or a total of 4,228 at April 1, 1915. This represents the normal establishment after deducting the temporary workmen engaged to fill the places of men on War leave, whose names accordingly remain on the pay sheets. The total salary list at the same date was £173,943.

The War.—A highly creditable percentage of the Board's officers and servants within military age have joined the Colours; so much so, that in some instances leave has had to be refused owing to the exigencies of the Board's service.

At the end of August, 1915, four members of the Board, with 268 officers and 465 servants, were on military or naval duty; those killed on active service numbered 23.

Head Offices.—New Head Offices are in course of erection on a portion of the site in the possession of the Board at New River Head, Rosebery Avenue. The well-known Oak Room, which formed part of the original Water House erected in 1613, will be incorporated in the new structure.

Sir Hugh Myddelton's Round Pond at New River Head, which had been in almost continuous use for over 300 years, was abandoned in June, 1914, in preparation for part of the site of the new offices.

Sources of Supply.—The Board's supply of water is derived from the Rivers Thames and Lee, the gravel beds near the Thames, the Chadwell Springs—which is the beginning of the New River—and wells sunk in the Lee Valley on the north of the Thames, in Kent, and certain other points south of the Thames.

The Board's supply (direct and in bulk to adjacent undertakings) during the year was 89,420 million gallons of water, or a daily average of 245 million gallons. The grand total volume is equivalent to 399·2 million tons of water. The Thames furnished 58·5 per cent., the Lee 23·1 per cent., and the wells, &c., 18·4 per cent. of this total.

Population.—The total estimated population supplied by the Board at the close of the year was 6,744,247. It is estimated that 56·0 per cent. was supplied from the Thames, 24·7 per cent. from the Lee, and 19·3 per cent. from the wells and springs.

Of the total population 65·3 per cent. is north of the Thames, and 34·7 per cent. south of the river. The population inside London is 67·2 per cent. of the whole.

Daily Supply per head.—The daily average supply per head was 36·08 gallons, compared with 36·16 gallons in 1913–14.

Storage.—The effective amount of storage and subsidence reservoir capacity for unfiltered water possessed and in use by the Board at the end of the year was as follows:—

	No.	Area in Acres.	Capacity in million gallons.
Thames Valley ...	31	1,026·5	7,267·5
Lee Valley	17	955·0	5,639·5
Total	48	1,981·5	12,907·0

Additional Storage Provision.—The Board are constructing a reservoir at Littleton to contain 7,000 million gallons, part of an authorised scheme to include a further reservoir to be constructed at Stanwell, to contain 3,300 million gallons. Considerable variations in the design of the Littleton Works have been made, in order to improve the quality of the water and to cope with possible troubles arising from algal growth.

The net effect of the omissions and additions in the proposed works showed an approximate saving on the contract of £40,150.

The Board have resolved that the supplies from the Littleton and Staines Reservoirs should be so arranged as to be drawn upon as equally as possible, the intention being that the storage in the Thames Valley system is to be worked ultimately in a uniform manner so that the respective periods of storage in all the Thames reservoirs may approximate, due regard being had to periods of drought and the avoidance of double pumping.

Incidental to the construction of the reservoir it will be necessary to carry out certain works not comprised in the reservoir contract, for example, road widenings, a covered service reservoir, pumping station and plant, conduits, mains, filter beds, etc. The cost of these will amount to a considerable sum which, however, cannot at present be stated as the plans are being revised by the Chief Engineer, but it would appear that before water from Littleton can be brought into London, works already authorised by Parliament (including the Littleton Reservoir, but excluding the proposed new reservoir at Staines), will have to be executed at a cost of at least £3,000,000 on present war prices, and it is essential to the maintenance of the supply that these works should be completed within the ensuing five years.

Research Work.—The Director of Water Examination submitted his 10th report on research work during the year, which dealt with the following seven subjects:—(i) Search for pathogenic microbes in river water and sewage; (ii) Methods for the isolation of the typhoid bacillus; (iii) Influence of temperature on the vitality of the typhoid bacillus; (iv) Study of streptococci in excremental matters; (v) The value of storage; (vi) Lime as a bactericidal agent; (vii) Vitality of the cholera vibrio outside the animal body.

The report is not only of scientific interest, but of great practical importance. Copies were circulated to constituent and scientific authorities and placed on sale.

Comparison of Works.—The following table shows at a glance the increases which have taken place under the Board in the active equipment of the waterworks since the transfer of the undertakings:—

	Before June, 1904.	At March 31, 1915.
Storage reservoirs for unfiltered water	44	48
Acreage	843	1,981·5
Capacity in million gallons	4,215·7	12,907·0
Service reservoirs for filtered water	75	87
Capacity in million gallons	244·5	312·0
Filter beds	137	172
Acreage	139	170·7
Engines	235	281
Horse-power	32,177	43,306
Miles of water pipes	5,759	6,446

A. B. PILLING,
Clerk of the Board.

September, 1915.

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 21st of February, 1804, Trevithick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevithick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton, and other small undertakings, about twenty-five in number altogether, with an aggregate of 325 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses *or otherwise*." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1823, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, a colliery line near Glasgow, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—many of them worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place. Leicester to Swannington came next, but that from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous Parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The Grand Junction, the London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Croydon, Birmingham and Gloucester, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened.

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841–2–3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c.

When war was declared, the Government took over the home railways. The following is an extract of announcement being issued from the War Office :—

"WAR OFFICE, *Aug.* 4th, 1914.

"An Order in Council has been made under Section 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act 1871, declaring that it is expedient that the Government should have control over the railroads in Great Britain. This control will be exercised through an Executive Committee composed of general managers of railways which has been formed for some time and has prepared plans with a view to facilitating the working of these provisions of the Act."

TERMS OF REMUNERATION.—The Board of Trade issued the following notice, dated September 15th, 1914.

"The Regulation of the Forces Act 1871, under which His Majesty's Government have

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF RAILWAY SECURITIES FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, THE MAKING-UP PRICES OF 27TH JULY, 1914, AND THE PRICES 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, AND 30TH JUNE, 1915.

RAILWAY.	Jan. 2nd to June 30th. Highest.	Jan. 2nd to June 30th. Lowest.	Making-up Prices, July 27, 1914.	Prices, Dec. 31, 1914.	Prices, June 30th, 1915.	RAILWAY.	Jan. 2nd to June 30th. Highest.	Jan. 2nd to June 30th. Lowest.	Making-up Prices, July 27, 1914.	Prices, Dec. 31, 1914.	Prices, June 30th, 1915.
ORDINARY STOCKS.											
Barry	—	—	—	—	—	London Chatham	10⅜	8⅝	11¾	9¾	7
Caledonian	61½	53½	64	58	48½	Lon. & N. Western	122¾	111⅛	124¼	117½	104⅝
Central London	40	40	—	—	40	Lon. & S. W., Pref.	80½	75	81	—	72
East London	9½	70/0	5½	—	70/0	,, ,, Def.	30½	26⅜	31	27½	22
Furness	35½	27½	34	—	28¼	Metropolitan	32½	28¼	37	31½	28¾
Glasgow & S.W., Pref.	53⅛	48½	—	—	48½	,, Surplus Lands	58½	53¼	61	—	53½
,, ,, Def.	38	30⅞	39	34	30⅞	Metropolitan Dist.	19	14	22	18	13
Great Central, Pref.	19½	16⅛	21½	18½	14⅛	Midland, Pref.	57¼	52¾	56¼	54	48¼
,, ,, Def.	9¾	6¾	10⅝	9¾	6¾	,, Def.	67¾	62⅛	67¾	65½	58¼
Great Eastern	43	39¼	45½	40	37⅝	N. British, Pref. Ord.	56¾	51¼	58¼	—	48
Great Northern, Pref.	83⅜	76¾	85	78½	71	,, Def.	22	17⅛	23¾	20	15⅞
,, ,, Def.	46⅞	40¼	47	45	37¾	North Eastern	119½	111⅞	119½	115½	108
G.N. of Scotland, Pref.	49⅝	48	—	—	49⅜	North London	75	72⅜	—	—	73¾
,, ,, Def.	—	—	—	—	—	North Staffordshire	79½	73⅛	81	—	72⅜
Gt. S. & W. (Ireland)	98¼	98¾	—	—	98¼	Rhymney	157⅝	150	—	—	152⅝
Great Western	111½	99¼	112¾	107	99¼	South Eastern	64½	59	71	—	58
Highland	39⅜	34⅜	—	—	34½	,, ,, Def.	34¼	26½	36	30	22⅞
Hull and Barnsley	55¼	46	57¾	53	45¼	Taff Vale	69½	64	69½	—	61⅛
Lancashire and Yorks	78⅝	72¾	79½	75½	71¾	Under. Elec. of London (£10)	33/9	20/0	2⅛	2	22/9
Lon. B. & S. Coast	93	81	98	—	76						
,, ,, ,, Def.	70¾	57⅛	77½	67	52½						
PREFERENCE STOCKS.											
Caledonian 4%	94¾	93	—	—	93	L.C.& D. Second 4½%	31	27	38	—	29
Glasgow & S. W. 4%	94⅝	94	—	—	93	Lon. & N. W. 4%	99	94	94	—	94
Gt. Central 4%	90	82	—	—	81½	Lon. & S. W. 4%	97	93	93	81	93
,, ,, 4% 1889	72	65	—	—	66½	London Electric 4%	69	62	62	—	62
,, ,, 4% 1891	61	52	—	—	50	Metropolitan 3½%	79½	77¼	77¼	—	77¼
,, ,, 5% 1894	46¼	35¼	—	—	35¼	Met. District 4½%	78½	73½	73½	—	73½
Great Eastern 4%	91½	88	—	—	88	Midland 2½%	61½	57¼	57¼	56¼	57¼
Great Northern 4%	96¾	93	—	—	93	North British 4%	95⅝	93	93	—	93
Great Western 5%	121	116½	—	—	116½	North Eastern 4%	97¾	94	54	—	94
Lancs. & Yorks. 3%	72	68½	—	—	68½	North Stafford 3%	70¾	68½	68¼	—	68½
London Brighton 5%	118½	114	—	—	114½	South Eastern 5%	116⅛	110½	110½	—	110½
Lon. Chat. & Dov. 4½%	73	64	79	—	59¼	Taff Vale 4%	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	—	92⅜
DEBENTURE STOCKS.											
Caledonian 4%	100¼	98	—	—	98	L. & S. Western 3%	74¼	72¾	—	—	72¼
Glasgow & S. W. 4%	101	96½	—	—	96	London Electric 4%	87½	85	—	—	85
Great Central 4½%	108½	105¼	—	—	105¾	Metropolitan 3½%	85⅝	83¼	—	—	83¼
Great Eastern 4%	97¾	95	—	—	95	Met. District 4%	94½	92	—	—	92
Great Northern 3%	75	71⅛	—	—	71½	Midland 2½%	63¼	60¼	63½	—	59¾
Great Western 4%	100⅞	97½	—	—	96¼	North British 3%	74½	71½	—	—	71½
Lancs. & Yorks. 3%	74⅜	71½	—	—	71½	North Eastern 3%	75¼	71⅝	—	—	71⅝
Lon. & Brighton 4%	98	95	—	—	95	North Stafford 3%	73	70½	—	—	70½
Lond. Chatham 4½%	106	102¾	—	—	102¼	South Eastern 4%	96½	94	—	—	74
L. & N. Western 3%	77¼	73½	—	—	73½	Taff Vale 3%	72¾	70⅞	—	—	70⅝

taken possession of most of the railways of Great Britain, provides that full compensation shall be paid to the owners for any loss or injury they may have sustained thereby, the amount of such compensation to be settled by agreement, or if necessary by arbitration.

"His Majesty's Government have agreed with the railway companies concerned that, subject to the undermentioned condition, the compensation to be paid them shall be the sum by which the aggregate net receipts of their railways for the period during which the Government are in possession of them fall short of the aggregate net receipts for the corresponding period of 1913. If, however, the net receipts of the companies for the first half of 1914 were less than the net receipts for the first half of 1913, the sum payable is to be reduced in the same proportion." [On April 14th, 1915, the Board of Trade announced that an alteration had been made in this agreement by which the proportionate reduction in net receipts of the companies referred to will not in future be made, but 25 per cent. of the war bonus granted to railway employees who come within the Railway Conciliation Scheme shall be borne by the railway companies, and not by the Government.]

"This sum, together with the net receipts of the railway companies taken over, is to be distributed amongst those companies in proportion to the net receipts of each company during the period with which comparison is made.

"The compensation to be paid under this arrangement will cover all special services, such as those in connection with Military and Naval transport rendered to the Government by the railway companies concerned, and it will therefore be unnecessary to make any payments in respect of such transport on the railways taken over."

THE RAILWAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On behalf of the Government, the control of the railways in Great Britain was vested, at from Aug. 5th, 1914, in a Committee composed of the following General Managers :—

Mr. J. A. Aspinall	L. & Y. Rly.
Sir A. K. Butterworth .	N.E. Rly.
Mr. Guy Calthrop	L. & N.W. Rly.
Mr. C. H. Dent	G.N. Rly.
Mr. F. H. Dent	S.E. & C. Rly.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1906-1914.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Barry	9½	8	6¾	6¼	6½	6½	7	10	9½
Central London	4	3	3¼	3	3	3	3	3	...
City and South London	2⅛	2⅛	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝	⅞	4	...
Furness	3	3	¾	⅞	2⅛	1⅜	1½	2½	½
Great Central (Pref.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Great Eastern	3⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	3⅛	3⅜	2½	2½	2½
Great Northern (Ord.)	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅜
,, ,, (Def.)	1¾	2	1¾	1¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	2¾
Great Western	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	6¼	6
Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway	2¼	2¾	1⅞	2⅞	3⅝	3	3	3½	2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4⅜	4⅜	3⅜	3⅞	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4½	4½
London and North Western	6⅜	6⅜	5¼	5⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½	7	6
London and South Western	5¾	5⅞	5½	5¾	6⅛	6	5⅜	5⅞	5⅝
L. & South Western (Def.)	1¾	1⅞	1½	1¾	2⅛	2	1⅜	1⅞	1⅝
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5½	4¾	4¾	5	5¾	5¾	5	5¼	4¾
L.B. & S.C. (Def.)	5	3½	3½	4	4¾	5½	4	4½	3½
London, Chatham, and Dover*	3$\frac{7}{10}$	3½	2¼	3¼	3¾	4½	4½	4½	...
London Electric	...	...	...	...	⅜	1	1	1	⅜
Maryport and Carliste	7¼	7½	6	6	6½	6¼	5¾	6½	5
Metropolitan	1	½	½	1	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
Metropolitan (Surplus Lands Stock)	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2¼	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¼	2¼
Metropolitan District (Second Preference Stock)	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2½	2
Midland (Def.)	2¾	2⅞	2¼	2⅝	3½	3⅞	3⅞	4¼	4
North Eastern	6⅞	6¼	5¼	6	6	6¼	6	7	6½
North London	5	5	3½	4	5	5	4¾	4¾	3¾
North Staffordshire	4⅜	4⅜	3¼	3⅞	4½	4¾	4⅜	5	4⅜
Rhymney	7	7	7½	9¼	9½	9	8¾	9	8½
South Eastern	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	3½	4	3⅞	4	3½
Taff Vale (including bonus)	4	4⅞	4⅞	4	4	4	3¾	4	3¾
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	3⅝	3¼	3	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
Glasgow and S. W. (Def.)	1½	1¼	⅞	1½	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	2
Great North of Scotland (Def.)	1	¾	½	¼	¾	1	¾	1½	1
Highland	1¼	1⅝	1½	1⅝	2	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼
North British (on Def. Ord.)	1	⅝	⅞	¼	⅞	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1
IRELAND.									
Belfast and County Down	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Great Northern (Ireland)	6½	6½	5¼	5½	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6	5½
Great Southern and Western	4	4⅜	4¼	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	5	5	5
Midland Great Western	3	3¼	3	3	3	3	3	3	2

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incrpd. under pres. Title.	Chairman.	General Manager. †Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Barry	1884	{Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth}	T. H. Rendell	T. H. Rendell	John Auld	E. T. Lawrence	.....	{Barry Docks, South Wales.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Rt. Hon. T. Andrews	Charles A. Moore	.....	R. G. Miller	H. E. Mellor	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery	H. R. Price	.....	W. Pickersgill	H. R. Price	.....	132, Palmerstn. Bldgs.,
Caledonian	1845	Sir C. B. Renshaw, Bt.	D. A. Matheson	D. Cameron	H. E. Jones	W. Pickersgill	Jno. Blackburn	Glasgow. [E.C.
Cambrian	1864	David Davies, M.P.	S. Williamson	W. H. Gough	.....	S. Williamson	T. W. Pettigrew	Oswestry.
Central London	1900	Rt. Hon. Ld. G. Hamilton	Sir A. H. Stanley	.....	.....	W. E. Mandelick	W. H. Williams	Oxford Circus, W.
Cheshire Lines Committee	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Glegge Thomas	W. E. Blake	Central Stn., L'pool.
City and South London	1891	{Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P.}	Sir A. H. Stanley	.....	.....	W. E. Mandelick	W. E. Blake	71, Finsbury Pavemnt, [E.C.
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Joseph Pike	J. R. Kerr	.....	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coet	Albert Qy., Cork.
Dublin & South Eastern	1906	Frederick W. Pim	(Vacant)	.....	R. Cronin	R. D. Griffith	J. Coghlan	Dublin.
Furness	1844	Rt. Hon. Lord Muncaster	Alfred Aslett	T. Jackson	W. F. Pettigrew	Alfred Aslett	A. A. Haynes	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	Sir James Bell, Bart.	David Cooper	John Robinson	P. Drummond	F. H. Gillies	C. E. Cockburn	Glasgow. [N.W.
Great Central	1897	Sir A. Henderson, Bt., M.P.	Sir S. Fay	Joseph Rostern	J. G. Robinson	O. S. Holt	W. Clow	Marylebone Station,
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P.	{H. W. Thornton / W. C. May (T.)}	{W. Clacy May}	A. J. Hill	Powis Lowes	W. C. May (T.)	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Rt. Hon. Lord Allerton	C. H. Dent	G. Shaw	H. M. Gresley	E. H. Burrows	C. T. Selway	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	Fane Vernon	John Bagwell	B. Gamble	G. T. Glover	T. Morrison	R. J. Moore	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	Sir David Stewart	G. Davidson	S. R. Willox	T. Heywood	T. S. Mackintosh	W. Deuchar	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	Sir William Goulding, Bt.	E. A. Neale	A. E. Neale	E. A. Watson	F. B. Ormsby	S. C. Chadwick	Kingsbridge, Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt. Hon. Visct. Churchill	Frank Potter	C. A. Roberts	G. J. Churchward	A. E. Bolter	Chas. Aldington	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	W. Whitelaw	Robert Park	T. McEwan	F. G. Smith	G. T. Cornet	T. McEwan	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1880	Col. C. W. Trotter	Edward Watkin	J. Shaw	M. Stirling	G. Scaum	R. Y. Vickers	Hull.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	Sir Geo. Armytage, Bt.	J. A. F. Aspinall	H. Marriott	G. Hughes	R. C. Irwin	A. Watson	Manchester.
Lond., Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	Earl of Bessborough, K.P.	Sir Wm. Forbes	H. A. Sire	L. B. Billinton	John J. Brewer	F. Scott	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
London & North Western	1846	Sir G. H. Claughton, Bt.	Guy Calthrop	I. T. Williams	C. J. B. Cooke	James Bishop	L. W. Horne	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	H. W. Drummond	Sir H. A. Walker	{Joseph Smeal (Indoor) / G. T. Hedge (Outdoor)}	R. W. Urie	Godfrey Knight	H. Holmes	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
London Electric	1910	Lord Farrer	Sir A. H. Stanley	.....	A. Rozier	W. E. Mandelick	W. E. Blake	{Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Thomas Hartley	{Thos. Blain / J. Ellwood (T.)}	.....	J. B. Adamson	Thos. Blain	T. Waite	Maryport. [head.
Mersey	1866	James Falconer, M.P.	J. Shaw	.....	.....	J. Shaw	.....	Central Stn., Birken-
Metropolitan	1853	Rt. Hon. Ld. Aberconway	R. H. Selbie	.....	C. Jones	W. H. Brown	W. Holt	32, Westbourne Ter.
Metropolitan District	1864	Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton	Sir A. H. Stanley	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	W. E. Blake	{Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Midland	1844	George Murray Smith	Sir Guy Granet	Henry Evans	H. Fowler	A. L. Charles	C. Paget	Derby.
Midland & South Western Junction Rly.	1884	Spencer J. Portal	John Davies	.....	J. Tyrrell	S. H. Webber	.....	Swindon.
Midland Great Western	1845	Major H. C. Cusack	F. Keogh	T. Elliot	W. H. Morton	Percy A. Hay	T. Elliott	Dublin.
North British	1862	W. Whitelaw	W. F. Jackson	William Andrew	W. P. Reid	John Cathles	John Black	Edinburgh.
North Eastern	1854	Lord Knaresborough	Sir A. Butterworth	R. L. Wedgwood	V. L. Raven	R. F. Dunnell	H. A. Watson	York.
North London	1853	Rt. Hon. Ld. Rathmore	Sir Frank Lee	C. E. Grasemann	C. J. B. Cooke	James Bishop	W. L. Horne	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	Tonman Mosley	W. D. Phillipps	W. D. Phillipps	J. H. Adams	R. E. Pearce	.....	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Port Talbot and Docks	....	Col. J. R. Wright	E. Lowther	.....	A. H. Hertz	Edward Knott	.....	Port Talbot.
Rhymney	1854	G. L. Clark	E. A. Prosser	.....	C. T. H. Riches	W. Fairlamb	.....	Cardiff.
South East. & Chat'm Rlys.	1899	H. Cosmo Bonsor	F. H. Dent	F. P. Igglesden	R. E. L. Maunsell	Charles Sheath	E. C. Cox	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Jct. Rly.	1909	H. Willmott	A. E. Diggins (T)	.....	R. Willmott	A. E. Diggins	.....	Stratford-on-Avon.
Taff Vale	1836	(Vacant)	Ammon Beasley	P. A. Collins	J. Cameron	T. A. Walker	T. E. Harland	Cardiff.

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 836. † Chief Traffic Manager.

Sir Sam Fay	Great Central Rly.
Sir William Forbes	L.B. & S.C. Rly.
Sir Guy Granet	Midland Rly.
Mr. D. A. Matheson ...	Caledonian Rly.
Mr. F. Potter.....	Great Western Rly.
Sir H. A. Walker	L. & S.W. Rly.
Mr. A. Watson	L. & Y. Rly.

The Official Chairman of this Committee is the President of the Board of Trade, and the acting Chairman is Sir H. A. Walker, General Manager of the L. & S.W. Rly. The railway Secretary to the Committee is Mr. Gilbert S. Szlumper.

RAILWAYS IN 1913 and 1914.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1914 was 643,135, and there were in use 24,818 locomotive engines, 79,539 coaching vehicles, 759,910 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 49,629 service vehicles.

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1914, to £1,447,557,000. Of this sum, £1,341,222,000 (which includes £199,203,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1913 of £7,211,000, or 0·6 per cent. The £1,447,557,000 is composed of £124,334,000 guaranteed, £352,168,000 debenture, £358,005,000 preferential, and £493,791,000 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £12,924,000 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £50,925,000, equal to 3·80 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £52,131,000 in 1913, with a corresponding capital of £1,334,011,000, which gave a net receipt of 3·80 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount of capital raised at the close of the year was over £1,341,222,000, of which about £199,203,000, or approximately 16 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 19 per cent. of the ordinary stock, 14 per cent. of the guaranteed and preference, and 12 per cent. of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1914 compared with 1913 show an increase of about £727,000 in the ordinary, an increase of £3,208,000 in the guaranteed and preference, and £3,276,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £7,211,000. Of the total paid-up capital at the end of 1914, ordinary stock formed 37·0 per cent., preferential and guaranteed 35·9 per cent., and loans and debenture stock 27·1 per cent. The average rate of dividend on the ordinary capital was 3·60 per cent. in 1913, as compared with 3·45 per cent. in 1912. The average rate of dividend on the preferential capital fell from 3·56 per cent. in 1912 to 3·52 per cent. in 1913. These rates are naturally lower than they would have been had there been no nominal additions to the capital of the companies. The average rate of dividend or interest computed on the total capital, as it would have stood if no nominal additions had been made thereto, was 4·13 per cent., as compared with the rate of 3·52 per cent. paid on the total capital including nominal additions.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1914 amounted to £139,098,000, as compared with £139,451,000 for the year 1913, which gives a decrease of £353,000, equal to 0·3 per cent.

The passenger amounts for the year 1913 are as follows:—

	1913.	1912.	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
1st Class	3,772,000	3,631,676	+140,324
2nd ,, ...	1,097,000	1,179,076	− 82,076
3rd ,, ...	35,730,000	34,336,593	+1,393,409
Workmen's Tickets	*1,675,000	———	———

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1902.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Caledonian	55·7	55·8	53·9	53·6	54·7	57·5	56·8	56·2	56·4	55·6	58·5	60·2
Central London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55·7	57·1
City and South London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49·8	61·9
Glasgow and South Western	60·8	61·4	59·9	59·3	60·5	61·4	60·6	59·3	58·1	57·6	60·3	64·6
Great Central	67·3	66·8	66·4	66·0	66·1	66·7	67·1	65·3	65·2	65·3	66·0	68·2
Great Eastern	64·7	63·1	62·9	62·7	62·9	65·5	65·3	64·0	61·1	64·1	67·2	69·5
Great Northern	64·2	64·0	64·3	63·9	64·3	65·3	64·8	64·1	64·2	64·1	66·1	67·8
Great Western	61·0	61·6	61·6	60·2	62·2	63·2	63·7	63·2	62·6	62·3	63·9	64·9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	61·1	61·9	61·4	62·5	61·5	62·2	64·0	62·6	62·3	61·4	64·3	66·3
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	60·5	60·4	59·5	59·5	59·4	60·4	59·9	59·7	59·7	59·3	60·6	62·6
London and North Western	62·6	63·1	63·5	62·8	63·1	64·0	65·5	64·0	62·4	62·7	65·0	65·7
London and South Western	63·2	62·6	62·5	62·5	63·3	63·5	64·4	63·7	63·5	63·8	65·7	66·4
London Electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41·6	47·2
Metropolitan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49·6	57·2
Metropolitan District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40·3	48·5
Midland	62·7	62·8	63·3	63·3	63·7	65·0	65 2	63·8	62·7	62·8	63·4	63·9
North British	52·3	51·9	52·3	52·7	55·4	56·5	56·6	56·1	56·0	55·8	57·7	58·5
North Eastern	64·5	63·7	63·8	63·1	62·6	62·8	66·0	63·2	63·7	63·2	63·9	62·8
North Staffordshire	59·9	59·9	59·0	59 9	58·8	60·6	61·7	60·9	60·8	60·8	62·2	64·8
South Eastern and Chatham	62·9	61·7	61·9	61·1	61·8	62·1	61·7	61·7	59·3	58·9	59·9	63·8

* Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first time. Up to end of 1912 workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets.

Season Tickets :—	1913. £	1912. £	Inc. or Dec. £
1st Class	1,678,000	1,675,000	+3,000
2nd ,, ...	629,000	674,000	−45,000
3rd ,, ...	2,561,000	2,735,000	−174,000

* The numbers carried were :

	1913. No.	1912. No.	Inc. or Dec. No.
1st Class...	31,437,000	30,010,381	+1,426,619
2nd ,, ...	13,579,000	14,952,352	−1,373,352
3rd ,, ...	1,094,833,000	1,249,374,313	−154,541,313
Workmen's Tickets...	314,912,000	———	———
Season Tickets :—			
1st Class...	138,142	136,610	+1,532
2nd ,, ...	88,998	97,435	−8,437
3rd ,, ...	510,679	551,090	−40,411

The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains amounted in 1913 to £9,836,000, as compared with £10,026,852 in 1912, being a decrease of £190,852, or 1·1 per cent. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £66,640,000, as compared with £64,048,814 in 1912—an increase of £2,591,126, or 3·9 per cent. The aggregate is made up of £32,990 from merchandise; £31,972,000 from minerals; and £1,678,000 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1913 was 568,201,000 tons, as compared with 520,279,126 tons in 1912, showing an increase of 47,921,874 tons, or 8·4 per cent.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1914 amounted to £88,173,000, equal to 64 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £87,320,000 for the year 1913, equal to 63 per cent. The increase compared with 1913 amounts to £853,000, or 0·9 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1914 was 430,332,000, or 5,519,000 less than in 1913. Analysing the expenditure, we find the item £18,166,000 for locomotive power; £13,824,000 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £12,562,000 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £24,180,000 for traffic expenses.

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries to passengers sustained during the year 1913 amounted to £166,276, and to workmen £298,473. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £740,209, as compared with £573,524 in 1912—an increase of £166,685. We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads :—

Company.	*Passengers & Workmen.*	*Goods.*
Barry	£1,918	£333
Central London	567	228
Cheshire Lines Committee ...	11,976	7,406
City & South London	947	...
Great Central	22,462	26,288
Great Eastern	26,609	30,159

RECENT OPENINGS.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.
London Electric	Char. Cross(Strand)	Char. Cross (Embankment	Apr. 6, 1914	—
London, Brighton and S. Coast	Ashurst	Eridge (old line brought into standard use)	June 7, 1914	—
London Electric	Paddington	Kilburn Park	Jan. 31, 1915	—
London Electric	Kilburn Park	Queen's Park.....	Feb. 1, 1915	—
London & North Western	Three Spires Jct....	Humber Road Junction ...	Mar. 1, 1915	3½
Great Eastern	Lower Edmonton	Cheshunt	Mar. 1, 1915	6

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year.	Great Northern.		Great Western.		London & North Western.		Midland. (No Second.)		S.E. & Chatham.		
	First.	Third.	First.	Third.	First.	Third.	First.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	191,966	1,373,211	301,860	3,407,534	496,853	3,285,062	233,875	2,495,545	387,061	445,669	1,665,135
1905	183,156	1,376,527	301,028	3,457,792	508,961	3,319,818	235,142	2,505,275	404,181	460,371	1,643,769
1906	177,604	1,409,016	312,896	3,640,226	501,688	3,437,389	230,054	2,570,269	414,481	468,574	1,637,981
1907	175,693	1,419,605	333,444	3,859,523	489,348	3,531,366	222,843	2,630,269	402,183	468,302	1,620,121
1908	183,334	1,479,350	329,675	4,092,474	480,327	3,577,770	215,201	2,652,142	404,652	476,480	1,606,405
1909	175,077	1,394,699	364,665	4,183,743	486,855	3,500,920	209,581	2,555,217	397,687	464,971	1,571,176
1910	180,067	1,434,952	432,162	4,525,265	492,930	3,636,422	214,901	2,651,901	424,155	496,075	1,636,734
1911	187,054	1,455,324	448,322	4,594,792	524,266	3,774,380	214,305	2,705,914	438,447	498,928	1,683,624
1912	194,298	1,447,342	450,503	4,625,357	588,699	4,117,859	216,048	2,730,157	447,804	491,899	1,670,585
1913	189,613	1,475,647	470,947	4,938,044	604,887	4,442,114	238,426	3,185,876	476,075	486,775	1,683,019

* Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first time. Up to end of 1912 workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets.

Company.	*Passengers & Workmen.*	*Goods.*
Great Northern	£23,970	£32,575
Great Western	57,077	95,261
Lancashire and Yorkshire	32,306	52,196
London and North Western	73,456	190,123
London and South Western	13,357	19,785
Lond., Brighton, and S. Coast	8,113	10,546
London Electric	1,860	...
Metropolitan	2,455	1,416
Metropolitan District	1,910	65
Midland	68,824	109,551
North Eastern	31,063	37,833
North Staffordshire	2,711	7,742
South Eastern & Chatham	11,422	19,362
Taff Vale	3,811	1,163
Total, English and Welsh Rlys.	£408,713	£656,716
Caledonian	£16,131	£27,831
Glasgow and South Western	6,707	8,720
Great North of Scotland	1,112	931
Highland	619	1,303
North British	9,479	24,143
Total of all Scottish Railways	£34,149	£63,092
Dublin and South Eastern	£1,089	£660
Great Northern of Ireland	2,166	4,741
Great Southern and Western	5,923	10,758
Midland Great Western	1,427	2,743
Total of all Irish Railways	£21,887	£20,401
Total of United Kingdom	£464,749	£740,209

Net Result of Working the Railways.—As regards the actual net earnings of the companies in 1914, the total gross receipts amounted in the year to £139,098,000, and the total working expenditure to £88,173,000. The net receipts, therefore, amounted to £50,925,000, as against £52,131,000 in the previous year. The proportion of net earnings to capital was 3·55 per cent., as compared with 3·67 per cent. in 1911. The amount of paid-up capital increased during the year by about 3·62. The average rates of dividend paid on the ordinary and preferential capital respectively fell from 3·45 per cent. and 3·52 per cent. in 1912, to 3·87 per cent. and 3·56 per cent. in 1913, the rates on the other classes of capital remaining substantially unchanged.

The following statement compares the average proportion of net earnings to capital in each quinquennial period from 1871–75 to 1906–10 :—

Years.	Proportion of Total Net Earnings to Capital. Per cent.
Average of 1871–75	4·56
,, 1876–80	4·29
,, 1881–85	4·22
,, 1886–90	4·07
,, 1891–95	3·80
,, 1896–1900	3·64
,, 1901–05	3·38
,, 1906–10	3·45

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

In 1912 and 1913 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 0·13*d.* and 0·14*d.* respectively. In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1912 was 0·91*d.*, and in 1913 0·93*d.* per goods train-mile. The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others reported to the Board of Trade during the year show a total of 1,195 killed and 31,239 injured (as compared with 1,194 killed and 33,796 injured in 1913). We will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads the various causes from which these accidents arose :—

1st. *Accidents to Passengers*—

	Killed.	*Injured.*
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	6	323
2. From falling between trains and platforms when entering or alighting from trains	27	1,047
3. From falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains	14	14
4. While crossing the lines at stations	21	3
5. By the closing of carriage doors	—	683
6. From falling out of carriages during the running of trains	37	75
7. Whilst ascending or descending steps at stations	5	256
8. By being struck by barrows or falling over packages, &c., on platforms	*Killed.* —	*Injured.* 99
9. From falling off platforms on to the ballast	2	76
10. By other accidents caused by the movement of trains	20	296
11. By other accidents on railway premises not due to train accidents or to the movement of trains	2	207

2nd. *Accidents to Servants* in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.—The

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	* Compensation.	Law and Parliamentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	10,593,772	24,098,903	23,123,215	5,090,712	698,815	298,656	3,280,087	69,172,531
1905	10,586,139	24,248,538	23,293,440	5,287,030	698,263	327,661	3,602,079	70,064,663
1906	10,985,653	25,429,572	23,864,729	5,317,053	836,420	330,045	3,884,336	72,781,854
1907	11,264,278	27,786,317	24,713,072	5,211,881	823,430	318,793	4,218,101	76,609,194
1908	11,075,894	28,051,462	24,583,264	5,226,586	816,885	257,790	4,122,547	76,407,801
1909	11,140,594	26,711,380	24,485,141	5,338,837	741,938	316,543	4,083,278	75,037,588
1910	11,470,151	27,283,015	24,852,641	5,421,715	865,400	282,610	4,126,730	76,569,676
1911	11,761,070	27,982,624	25,690,664	5,396,189	870,738	289,107	4,289,177	78,617,824
1912	11,707,708	28,950,284	26,816,594	5,422,463	1,025,928	279,076	4,443,277	81,224,343
1913	12,562,165	28,218,647	26,971,317	5,192,210	1,204,958	242,625	4,024,306	78,874,194

* Includes an amount for each year respectively of £162,155, £173,148, £187,682, £228,760, £264,302, £249,961, £288,203, £293,093, £316,070, and £317,470 paid to employees under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1906.

casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of trains or vehicles used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 425 were killed and 5,065 injured during the year, the following being an analysis of such accidents :—

	Killed.	*Injured.*
1. While coupling or uncoupling vehicles	13	563
2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, with other vehicles, &c., standing on adjacent lines	4	24
3. While passing over, under, or standing on buffers	—	11
4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c.	10	246
5. While braking, spragging, or chocking wheels	9	605
6. While attending to ground-points	2	119
7. While moving vehicles by capstans, turn-tables, props, levers, &c.	6	512
8. By other accidents not included in the preceding	45	675
9. From falling off trains, engines, &c., in motion	5	38
10. When getting on or off engines, vans, &c., during the running of trains	5	188
11. By coming in contact with overbridges or erections on the sides of the line	8	35
12. While attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion	2	685
13. While working on the permanent way, sidings, &c.	81	107
14. While attending to gates at level crossings	2	1
15. While walking, crossing, or standing on the line :		
(*a*) Fog-signalmen	1	1
(*b*) 1. On duty at stations	90	142
2. On duty elsewhere	39	45
3. Going to or from work	30	36
16. From being caught bet. vehicles	21	85
17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, &c.	7	45
18. Miscellaneous	37	787
19. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	8	115
Total	425	5,065

In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred, viz., 6 killed and 5,066 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 4 killed and 559 injured while working at cranes or capstans, 11 killed and 898 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

3rd. *Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants.*—Under this head is classed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings; this caused 59 deaths and 39 injuries in 1914 (as compared with 64 deaths and 46 injuries in 1913). There were 225 deaths and 105 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, and 197 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1914 (as compared with 208 in 1913).

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a

NOTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS SINCE 1853 RESULTING IN GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Oct. 5, 1853	Glas. & S. W.	Collision with goods	Strattan	16
Aug. 25, 1861	L. B. & S. C.	Collision	Clayton Tunnel	23
Sept. 2, 1861	Hampstead J.	Collision bet. excursion and ballast train	Kentish Town	16
Oct. 13, 1862	N. British	Collision	Winchburg	15
Aug. 20, 1867	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Coupling-rod of the 8.45 train from Birmingham bent outwards and pushed out of alignment the down road, and thus derailed the Irish mail.	Weedon	10

* Including 3 officers and 215 soldiers.

RAILWAY SPEED.

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
North Eastern	1. 9	Darlington	York	0 43	44¼	61·7
Great Central	4.33	Leicester	Arkwright St.	0 22	22½	61·3
London and South Western	5. 0	Dorchester	Wareham	0 15	15	60·0
Great Western	11. 0	Paddington	Bristol	2 0	118⅜	59·2
London and North Western	9.31	Willesden	Coventry	1 32	88½	57·7
Great Northern	5.56	Grantham	King's Cross	1 50	105¼	57·5
Caledonian	5.1 & 7.3	Forfar	Perth	0 34	32½	57·2
Midland	3.30	St. Pancras	Kettering	1 16	72	56·8
Great Eastern	8.24	Halesworth	Woodbridge	0 23	21¾	56·6
Cheshire Lines	1.50 & 5.10	Manchester	West Derby	0 34	31¼	55·1
South Eastern and Chatham	11.20	Tonbridge	Ashford	0 29	26½	54·8
Lancashire and Yorkshire	Several serv.	Liverpool	Manchester	0 40	36⅝	54·7
Glasgow and South Western	2. 6	Kilmarnock	Dumfries	1 4	58	54·6
Great Southern and Western	2.40	Thurles	Dublin	1 40	86½	51·9
London, Brighton & South Coast	Several serv.	Victoria	Brighton	1 0	51	51·0
Midland (L., T. & S. Section)	4.13	Stepney	Westcliff	0 39	33	50·8
Hull and Barnsley	9. 7	Hemsworth	Howden	0 30	25	50·0
Great Northern (Ireland)	5. 0	Belfast	Portadown	0 30	25	50·0
Somerset and Dorset	10.18	Blandford	Evercreech	0 34	27¼	48·0
North British	Lothian Coast Exp.	Edinburgh	Glasgow	1 0	47¼	47·2
North Staffordshire (over L. & N.W.R.)	1. 8	Crewe	Rhyl	1 7	51¼	45·9
Midland and Gt. Northern Jt.	Several serv.	Peterborough	Wisbech	0 28	21¼	45·5
Midland Great Western	8.21	Mullingar	Athlone	0 38	28	44·2
Midland (Northern Counties)	12.12	Greenisland	Ballymoney	1 5	46½	43·0
Highland	11. 5	Blair Atholl	Perth	0 52	35¼	41·5
Belfast and County Down	12.0 & 5.35	Newcastle	Belfast	0 55	38	41·5
Great North of Scotland	6.0 & 11.53	Aberdeen	Huntley	1 2	40¾	40·0

Runs of 100 miles and over made by the Companies at a greater average speed per hour than the Longest Runs as shewn below.

Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.		
Midland	6. 2	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2 13	123½	56·15
Great Eastern	9.50	Liverpool Street	Trowse	2 17	114	49·9
London and North Western	8.52 & 5.32	Willesden	Birmingham	1 53	107½	57·0
Great Western	11. 0	Paddington	Bath	1 47	106⅞	59·7
Great Northern	5.56	King's Cross	Grantham	1 50	105¼	57·5
Great Central	3.15	Marylebone	Leicester (viâ Aylesbury)	1 49	103	56·7
Caledonian	10. 5	Carlisle	Edinburgh (Princes St.)	2 0	100¾	50·3

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
Great Western	10.30	Paddington	Plymouth	4 7	225¾	54·8
London and North Western	11.10	Euston	Rhyl	3 58	209¼	52·7
Midland	11.50	St. Pancras	Shipley	4 3	206	50·9
Great Northern	2.20	W'kefi'd (W'g'te)	King's Cross	3 5	175¼	57·0
Great Central	3.15	Marylebone	Sheffield	2 57	164¼	55·9
Caledonian	1.15 & 1.40	Carlisle	Perth	3 5	150¾	49·7
Great Eastern	1. 0	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 38	131	49·7
North Eastern	11.14	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 18	124½	54·1
London and South Western	4.10, 9.8, 2.0	Waterloo	Bournemouth C.	2 0	108	54·0
North British	9.30	Edinburgh	Carlisle	2 11	98¼	45·7
Glasgow and South Western	2. 6	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 46	91¼	51·5
Great Southern and Western	1.40	Thurles	Dublin	1 40	86¼	52·0
London Brighton & South Coast	11.41	Clapham Junct.	Fratton	1 49	81¾	45·0
South Eastern and Chatham	11. 0	Victoria	Dover Town	1 40	77¾	46·1
Highland	11.50	Perth	Newtonmore	1 54	68¾	36·1
Mid. and Great Northern Joint	2.38	Peterborough	MeltonConst'ble	1 37	68¼	42·2
Somerset and Dorset	2.13	Bath	Poole	1 39	67	40·6
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8. 0	Blackpool	Halifax	1 52	60	32·7
Midland Great Western	5.58	Mullingar	Dublin	1 14	50	40·5

continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. The railway companies, however, reserve to themselves the right to make whatever charges they may think fit in accordance with circumstances of hiring special trains.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898. The amount paid for compensation under this Act

Class of Servants.	Number Employed at the end of 1913.	Number Killed and Injured in 1914 from all causes.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.*	Killed.	Injured.
Capstan-men	1,772	—	165	—	1 in 11
,, boys	184	—	22	—	1 ,, 8
Carmen and van-guards (Men)	19,103	3	694	1 in 6,368	1 ,, 28
,, ,, (Boys)	6,406	—	180	—	1 ,, 35
Carriage cleaners (Men)	7,147	3	387	1 in 2,382	1 ,, 18
,, (Boys)	321	—	18	—	1 ,, 18
Carriage and waggon examiners	4,110	8	108	1 in 514	1 ,, 38
Checkers (Men)	10,454	5	786	1 ,, 2,291	1 ,, 13
,, (Boys)	57	—	4	—	1 ,, 14
Clerks (Men)	64,192	1	69	1 in 64,192	1 ,, 930
,, (Boys)	12,018	3	31	1 ,, 406	1 ,, 388
Couplers, chain-boys, and slippers (Men)	204	—	46	—	1 ,, 4
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	256	—	31	—	1 ,, 8
Cranemen and Craneboys (Men)	1,698	2	33	1 in 849	1 ,, 51
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	243	—	4	—	1 ,, 61
Engine-cleaners (Men)	13,514	9	1,320	1 in 1,501	1 ,, 10
,, (Boys)	5,636	6	231	1 ,, 939	1 ,, 17
Engine-drivers and Motormen	29,869	26	1,647	1 ,, 1,149	1 ,, 18
Firemen	27,343	21	2,034	1 ,, 1,302	1 ,, 13
Gate-keepers (Men)	3,471	2	19	1 ,, 1,735	1 ,, 183
,, (Boys)	74	—	1	—	1 ,, 74
Greasers (Men)	1,052	3	49	1 in 351	1 ,, 22
,, (Boys)	771	6	28	1 ,, 129	1 ,, 28
Guards (Goods) and Brakesmen	16,588	39	1,412	1 ,, 425	1 ,, 12
Guards (Passenger)	8,427	6	310	1 ,, 1,405	1 ,, 27
Horse-drivers (shunting)	1,105	2	115	1 ,, 552	1 ,, 9
Inspectors (Permanent-way)	1,031	—	10	—	1 ,, 103
,, (Others)	9,399	6	127	1 in 1,563	1 ,, 74
Labourers, Permanent-way (Men)	19,340	20	1,278	1 ,, 967	1 ,, 15
,, ,, (Boys)	87	—	—	—	—
,, Other (Men)	52,219	28	1,404	1 in 1,865	1 in 38
,, ,, (Boys)	1,561	—	7	—	1 ,, 223
Lamp-men (Men)	1,745	1	85	1 in 1,745	1 ,, 21
,, (Boys)	361	3	24	1 ,, 120	1 ,, 15
Loaders and Sheeters	4,778	5	795	1 ,, 955	1 ,, 6
Mechanics and Artisans (Men)	80,729	18	1019	1 ,, 4,485	1 ,, 79
,, ,, (Boys)	8,210	1	43	1 ,, 8,210	1 ,, 191
Messengers (Men)	1,120	—	10	—	1 ,, 112
,, (Boys)	2,579	1	36	1 in 2,579	1 ,, 71
Number-takers (Men)	1,469	—	48	—	1 ,, 31
,, (Boys)	803	—	19	—	1 ,, 42
Permanent-way Men	52,517	98	2,567	1 in 536	1 ,, 21
Pointsmen	692	—	37	—	1 ,, 19
Policemen	2,449	—	33	—	1 ,, 74
Porters (Goods) (Men)	29,340	26	5,146	1 in 1,129	1 ,, 6
,, ,, (Boys)	1,440	2	59	1 ,, 720	1 ,, 24
,, (Passenger) (Men)	27,784	31	1,294	1 ,, 896	1 ,, 21
,, ,, (Boys)	3,084	5	80	1 ,, 617	1 ,, 39
Shunters	15,095	34	1,131	1 ,, 444	1 ,, 13
Signal Fitters and Telegraph Wiremen	4,294	7	148	1 ,, 613	1 ,, 28
Signalmen	29,512	5	343	1 ,, 5,902	1 ,, 86
Signal-box Lads	2,146	2	16	1 ,, 1,023	1 ,, 13
Station-masters	8,791	2	82	1 ,, 4,395	1 ,, 107
Ticket Collectors and Examiners (Men)	4,290	—	62	—	1 ,, 69
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	113	—	1	—	1 ,, 113
Watchmen	954	2	14	1 in 477	1 ,, 68
Yardsmen	1,428	—	58	—	1 ,, 25
Miscellaneous (Adults)	35,063	16	1,167	1 in 2,191	1 ,, 30
,, (Boys)	2,697	1	43	1 ,, 2,697	1 ,, 63
Total	643,135	463	27,233	1 in 1,389	1 in 24

* Includes injuries which caused the injured to be absent for at least one whole day from their ordinary work.

Company.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	Miles in Work.	Revenue. Gross Receipts.	Revenue. Per Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Working Expenses. Per cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend on Ord. Stock. Year 1914.	Train Engine Mileage. Year 1914.	Rolling Stock. Number of Locomotives.	Rolling Stock. Number of Coaching Vehicles.	Rolling Stock. Number of Goods Vehicles.	Rolling Stock. Number of Service Vehicles.
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.					
Barry	6,245,096	66	862,592	13,070	511,434	59	351,158	9 10 0	2,785,206	148	154	1,532	571
Cambrian	6,480,789	283	367,104	1,297	217,918	59	149,186	Nil.	2,263,317	100	342	2,148	332
Central London	4,453,200	7	244,691	34,956	144,359	59	100,332	—	1,551,036	4	235	—	20
City and South London	2,977,278	8	136,844	17,106	93,967	69	42,877	—	1,347,830	45	165	—	6
Furness	7,014,267	134	650,206	4,852	420,309	65	229,897	0 10 0	2,798,191	136	363	7,503	357
Great Central	56,955,650	757	6,304,239	8,328	4,267,966	68	2,036,273	Nil.	32,530,392	1,346	2,714	34,433	3,010
Great Eastern	53,936,009	1,133	6,676,811	5,893	4,614,322	69	2,062,489	2 10 0	31,195,583	1,286	5,816	27,081	2,847
Great Northern	54,182,309	863	6,972,605	8,080	4,772,799	69	2,199,806	4 7 6	31,043,628	1,379	3,466	38,738	2,608
Great Western	113,869,381	3,008	16,200,032	5,392	10,606,962	65	5,593,070	6 0 0	73,997,057	3,084	8,836	76,189	7,543
Hull and Barnsley	9,649,353	92	756,253	8,220	463,875	61	292,378	2 0 0	2,891,935	181	160	4,509	298
Lancashire & Yorkshire	64,328,888	591	7,137,780	12,078	4,694,696	66	2,443,084	4 10 0	29,781,746	1,575	4,678	34,431	2,692
London & N. Western	122,998,379	1,969	17,328,711	8,801	11,745,141	68	5,583,570	6 0 0	74,906,034	3,068	9,532	75,687	6,638
London & S. Western	49,947,818	966	6,125,315	6,341	4,080,477	67	2,044,838	5 12 6	25,204,474	948	4,708	15,019	678
London, Brighton, & S. C.	33,157,198	454	3,828,382	8,433	2,471,039	65	1,357,343	4 15 0	15,244,946	605	3,105	9,770	578
London, Chat'm, & Dover	24,299,787	*	*	*	*	*	797,022	Nil.	*	*	*	*	*
London Electric	17,663,651	22	712,753	32,398	345,001	48	367,572	0 12 6	5,432,789	—	488	—	19
Maryport and Carlisle	919,379	43	111,298	2,588	67,592	61	43,706	5 0 0	628,757	33	78	1,716	75
Mersey	3,592,458	4	115,357	28,839	63,232	55	52,125	—	561,546	—	61	—	10
Metropolitan	17,975,481	48	969,982	20,208	553,199	57	416,783	1 5 0	938,990	50	518	556	90
Metropolitan District	11,549,474	27	817,456	30,276	413,970	51	403,486	Nil.	5,426,927	19	424	—	64
Midland	129,800,805	1,533	15,859,655	10,346	10,188,551	64	5,671,104	6 10 0	70,783,435	3,014	6,836	119,326	6,520
North Eastern	85,660,690	1,728	12,077,414	6,991	8,008,277	66	4,069,137	6 10 0	44,715,564	2,000	4,886	117,258	3,854
North London	4,115,938	14	439,006	31,358	306,063	70	132,943	3 15 0	2,719,106	101	710	297	249
North Staffordshire	9,111,860	216	1,120,208	5,186	711,609	63	408,599	4 7 6	4,422,828	190	531	6,133	371
South Eastern	33,644,966	*	*	*	*	*	1,384,966	3 10 0	*	*	*	*	—
South Eastern & Chat'm	*	629	5,353,950	8,512	3,406,378	64	1,947,572	—	21,878,415	719	4,206	11,762	730
Taff Vale	6,620,708	124	1,088,368	8,777	653,018	60	435,350	3 15 0	4,636,098	257	415	2,286	469
Tot. 27 Eng. & Welsh Cos.	931,150,812	14,719	112,257,012	7,627	73,822,154	66	40,826,666	—	488,685,785	20,288	63,427	577,374	40,629
Caledonian	56,214,604	1,072	5,430,310	5,066	3,270,821	60	2,159,489	3 7 6	27,332,336	996	2,990	51,507	2,071
Glasgow & S. Western	19,801,218	466	2,198,468	4,718	1,421,044	65	777,424	2 0 0	11,563,861	518	1,627	19,002	1,312
Great North of Scotland	6,287,643	333	598,608	1,798	338,455	56	260,153	1 0 0	2,828,082	118	785	3,667	104
Highland	7,346,132	485	650,049	1,340	400,716	62	249,333	2 5 0	4,041,170	152	805	2,642	108
North British	51,455,351	1,339	5,565,756	4,157	3,289,853	59	2,275,903	a3 0 0	28,818,263	1,054	3,726	59,578	3,299
Total 5 Scottish Cos.	141,104,948	3,695	14,443,191	3,909	8,720,889	60	5,722,302	—	74,583,712	2,838	9,933	136,396	6,894
Belfast & County Down.	1,569,550	80	192,748	2,409	122,846	64	69,902	6 10 0	873,331	30	178	701	67
Cork, Bandon & S. Coast	865,343	95	106,775	1,126	65,985	61	40,790	3 2 6	548,266	20	68	445	23
Dublin & South Eastern	2,711,806	161	284,820	1,769	174,733	61	110,087	0 10 0	1,586,150	70	270	1,056	64
Great Northern (Ireland)	9,713,467	561	1,207,872	2,153	770,276	64	437,596	5 10 0	5,606,674	191	690	5,618	247
Great S'thern & Western	14,794,122	1,122	1,651,228	1,472	993,084	60	658,144	5 0 0	8,313,233	321	919	7,482	650
Midland Great Western	6,767,182	538	665,961	1,238	428,566	60	237,395	2 0 0	3,497,939	139	405	2,862	290
Total 6 Irish Cos.	36,421,470	2,557	4,109,404	1,607	2,555,490	62	1,553,914	—	20,425,593	771	2,530	18,164	1,341
Aggregate all Cos. in U.K.	1,341,222,000	23,701	b130,098,000	5,869	88,173,000	63	50,925,000	—	430,332,000	24,818	79,539	759,910	49,629

In this table data is collected of entirely independent concerns, based on the Annual Reports, 1914, and other sources of information. Joint Line figures are given only in collective totals.

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies, which see.

a Preferred; deferred, £100.

b Including the estimated amount receivable by the Companies under agreement with the Government.

to railway employees during the year 1913 was £318,564, and for amounts paid during previous years see note on page 861.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, H. W. L. Harford; *Secretary*, H. Cuff Smart; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

Railways.	Engineer	Solicitors.
Barry	W. Waddell	G. C. Downing.
Belfast & County Down	G. P. Culverwell	Johns, Bates & Johns.
Brecon & Merthyr	C. H. Thomas	.....
Caledonian	W. A. Paterson	D. L. Forgan.
Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald	W. K. Minshall.
Central London	Basil Mott	Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.
Cheshire Lines Committee	Harry Blundell	Lingards & Hamp.
City & South London	P. V. McMahon	McMillan & Mott.
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	J. R. Kerr	Barrington & Son.
Dublin & South Eastern	S. J. Shannon	William Fry & Son.
Furness	D. L. Rutherford	Currey, Holland & Currey.
Glasgow & South Western	W. Melville	Maclay, Murray & Spens.
Great Central	J. B. Ball	D. H. Davies.
Great Eastern	H. Wilmer	Thomas Chew.
Great Northern	Charles J. Brown	R. Hill Dawe.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	C. Baillie-Gage.
Great North of Scotland	J. A. Parker	George Davidson.
Great Southern & Western	A. Gordon	Barrington & Son.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson	Laurence B. Page.
Highland	A. Newlands	Robert Park.
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley	J. S. Moss-Blundel.
Lancashire & Yorkshire	D. C. Rattray	A. de C. Parmiter.
London, Brighton & South Coast	C. L. Morgan	Rose & Co.
London & North Western	E. F. C. Trench	M. C. Tait.
London & South Western	A. W. Szlumper	W. Bishop.
London Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.
Maryport & Carlisle	Harold Brown	Tyson & Hobson.
Mersey	J. Shaw	Nicholson, Graham & Jones
Metropolitan	W. Willox	C. de W. Kitcat.
Metropolitan District	A. R. Cooper	Baxter & Co.
Midland	W. B. Worthington	Beale & Co.
Midland & South Western Junction	E. Connal	Mullings, Ellett & Co.
Midland Great Western	W. P. O'Neill	J. Kilkelly.
North British	W. A. Fraser	Jas. Watson.
North Eastern	C. F. Bengough	R. F. Dunnell.
North London	E. C. Trench	C. De J. Andrewes.
North Staffordshire	F. A. L. Barnwell	Burchells & Co.
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co.	W. Cleaver	Broad & Co.
Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths	L. G. Williams.
South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rlys.	P. C. Tempest	H. H. Groves.
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Jct. Rly.	Russell Willmott	Bischoff & Co.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering	Ingledew & Sons.

* For other Railway Officers see page 828.

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length open on 31st March, 1914, was 34,656 miles. They are controlled by a Board consisting of a Chairman and two members. The present Chairman is Hon. R. W Gillan; and the two members are Mr. A. R. Anderson and Mr. Couchman. The Administration Reports on Indian Railways hitherto published have had reference to the working of each calendar year, the last report issued being that for the year 1912. Owing to the adoption, by the principal railway administrations, of the Government financial year for all accounts and statistical purposes, the reports will henceforth be published for the Government financial year, which begins on April 1; and the present report accordingly deals with the transactions of the year April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914. The capital outlay was Rs. 4,95,08,64,000. The gross receipts for 1913–1914 amounted to Rs. 63,58,56,000; the working expenses to Rs. 32,93,04,000, or 51·79 per cent. of gross receipts. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 30,65,52,000, which gave a return of 6·19 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested. The net gain to the Government for the years 1913 and 1914 is Rs. 8,55,85,694. The number of passengers conveyed in the year was over 436,697,400, and the total weight of goods carried was 86,977,000 tons. The Indian Railways have in their service 633,694 employees, of whom 7,988 are Europeans, 10,437 Anglo-Indians, and 615,269 Indians. The number of servants killed and injured during the year from all causes was 480 killed and 845 injured; passengers, 268 killed and 815 injured; other persons, 1,590 killed and 482 injured; total, 2,338 killed and 2,142 injured.

Indian Railways.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, &c. YEAR 1913 AND 1914.

In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

Railway.	London Office.	Date of Opening of Line.	Miles Open.	Total Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Per Cent. on Capital Outlay.	Dividend on Ordinary Stock Twelve Months Per Cent.	No. of Locomotives.	No. of Passenger Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		£ s. d.			
Assam-Bengal	80, Bishopsgate, E.C.	1895	812	15.00.12.000	70.43.000	47.72.000	67·75	22.71.000	1·51	3 0 0	208	363	2,807
Barsi Light	Winchester House	1897	116	70.98.000	13.18.000	4.71.000	35·78	8.47.000	11·94	Div'nd 12s. Bonus 8s.	13	49	158
Bengal N.-Western	237 Gresham House	1884	2,208	17.76.50.000	2.09.45.000	80.64.000	36·48	1.28.81.000	7·25	3 10 0	328	1,089	7,711
Bengal-Dooars	210-216 Gresham Hse.	1893	153	1.27.42.000	16.41.000	6.38.000	38·89	10.03.000	7·87	6 0 0	10	48	363
Bengal-Nagpur	132 Gresham House	1880	2,673	38.65.58.000	4.20.59.000	2.05.53.000	48·87	2.15.06.000	5·56	6 0 0	480	1,263	14,440
Bhavnagar	—	1880	227	1.18.08.000	15.30.000	7.49.000	48·95	7.81.000	6·62	7 2 2	20	102	513
Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	Gloucester House	1860	3,637	44.30.05.000	7.06.56.000	3.50.67.000	49·63	3.55.89.000	8·03	4 10 0	a354 b507	908 1,881	9,025 9,161
Burma	199 Gresham House	1877	1,552	20.09.70.000	2.46.95.000	1.32.34.000	53·59	1.14.61.000	5·71	—	305	1,068	6,959
Darjeeling-Himalayan	—	1880	51	44.72.000	11.99.000	6.98.000	58·18	5.01.000	12·30	—	19	101	258
Dibru-Sadiya	Blomfield House	1882	91	1.26.64.000	14.47.000	8.03.000	55·49	6.44.000	5·09	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal	—	1862	1,669	29.46.34.000	3.83.54.000	2.12.81.000	55·49	1.70.73.000	5·79	—	—	—	—
East Indian	28-30 Nicholas La., E.C.	1854	2,718	69.67.26.000	10.62.16.000	4.25.58.000	40·07	6.36.58.000	9·14	6 5 0	1,136	1,817	27,110
Gondal-Porbandar	—	1881	220	97.98.000	14.22.000	6.72.000	47·28	7.50.000	7·65	—	—	—	—
Great Indian Peninsula	48 Copthall Avenue	1853	3,026	63.25.79.000	9.17.34.000	5.51.61.000	60·13	3.65.73.000	5·78	*1 0 0	1,073	2,109	17,127
Hingoli Branch and Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	—	—	441	3.36.15.000	44.51.000	22.98.000	51·63	21.53.000	6·40	—	—	—	—
Jamnagar	—	1897	54	23.54.000	2.92.000	1.36.000	46·62	1.56.000	6·62	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur-Bikanir	—	1882	1,281	3.50.86.000	69.83.000	34.98.000	50·09	34.85.000	9·93	—	—	—	—
Junagad	...	1888	113	60.37.000	6.19.000	3.21.000	51·93	2.98.000	4·92	—	—	—	—
Madras&SouthernMah.	91 York St., W'm'ster	1856	3,132	37.04.62.000	4.31.39.000	2.41.14.000	55·90	1.90.25.000	5·14	5 10 0	551	2,019	10,746
Morvi	—	1887	93	52.11.000	7.77.000	2.74.000	35·25	5.03.000	9·65	—	—	—	—
Nizam's (The)	50 Old Broad Street	1874	351	5.21.93.000	70.89.000	36.11.000	50·94	34.78.000	6·66	5 0 0	130	272	2,909
North-Western (Comm. and Mil. Sections)	—	1861	5,178	90.65.63.000	9.85.61.000	5.60.79.000	56·90	4.24.82.000	4·68	—	c162 d60	2,636 176	23,058 614
Oudh & Rohilkhund	—	1862	1,670	21.55.59.000	2.46.09.000	1.20.45.000	48·94	1.25.64.000	5·91	—	271	1,005	6,714
Rohilkhund & Kumaon	237 Gresham House	1884	554	3.56.26.000	41.35.000	18.31.000	44·28	23.04.000	6·52	3 0 0	—	—	—
South Indian	91 York St., W'm'ster	1860	1,654	20.79.41.000	3.06.52.000	1.78.52.000	58·24	1.28.00.000	6·15	4 10 0	405	1,616	5,475
Total of all Indian Railways			34,656	4.95.08.64.000	63.58.56.000	32.93.04.000	51·79	30.65.52.000	6·19	—	—	—	—

* In addition to guaranteed 5 per cent. *a* Broad gauge. *b* Metre gauge. *c* 5 feet 6 inches gauge. *d* 2 feet 6 inches gauge.

We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping":—

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING RECENT YEARS.

Year.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1900	692	1,442,471
1901	639	1,524,739
1902	694	1,427,558
1903	697	1,190,618
1904	712	1,205,162
1905	795	1,623,168
1906	886	1,828,343
1907	841	1,607,890
1908	523	929,669
1909	526	991,066
1910	500	1,143,169
1911	772	1,803,844
1912	712	1,738,514
1913	688	1,932,153
1914	656	1,683,553

Of the merchant steamers (621 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1914 13 vessels were over 10,000 tons, the largest being the White Star liner *Britannic*, of 47,500 tons, and the Holland-Amerika liner *Statendam*, of 32,500 tons; 58 were between 6,000 and 10,000; 124 were between 4,000 and 6,000 tons each; and 122 were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT VARIOUS DATES. (Vessels *not* to be classed by Lloyd's Register are also included.)

30th September.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1897	455	884,336
1898	598	1,364,250
1899	558	1,347,549
1900	452	1,204,008
1901	475	1,405,120
1902	388	1,000,714
1903	393	906,608
1904	393	1,046,308
1905	474	1,325,328
1906	512	1,264,767
1907	450	1,080,087
1908	319	733,378
1909	290	798,036
1910	368	1,154,197
1911	493	1,446,317
1912	505	1,846,829
1913	508	1,987,254
1914	486	1,723,550
1915	432	1,536,177

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1875 AND 1915 RESPECTIVELY.

Date.	STEEL.				IRON.				WOOD.				TOTAL.			
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
*30 Sept. 1875	...	...	...	...	4	162,325	110	105,081	6	1,065	173	36,103	150	163,390	283	141,184
30 Sept. 1915	429	1,535,507	2	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	429	1,535,507	3	670

*The figures for this date include vessels preparing, but not actually commenced.

These figures show that the average size of vessels building at the present time is over 5 times that of vessels built forty years ago. Then, steel was not used for shipbuilding purposes; now, it has entirely supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels; now, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage is insignificant.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1914.

District.	Steam.		Sail	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Barrow, &c.	1	284	...	...
Belfast	21	239,819	...	...
Clyde	143	439,279	18	5,342
Humber	90	53,149	3	577
Mersey	15	39,465	...	...
Tees & Hartlepools	93	260,114	6	1,470
Tyne	87	314,461	4	1,124
Wear	72	277,528	...	...

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1914.

Where Owned.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	501	1,273,530
British Dominions	45	36,736
Belgium	3	35,951
Denmark	11	29,757
France	12	12,348
Greece	10	41,543
Holland	15	88,097
Japan	2	13,618
Norway	17	67,827
Spain	3	14,692
Sweden	6	25,697
Other Countries, & for sale	31	43,757
TOTAL LAUNCHED	656	1,683,553

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (NOT WARSHIPS) OF 100 TONS, LAUNCHED ABROAD DURING 1914

Country.	No.	Gross Tons.
*British Colonies	80	47,534
*America, U.S.	94	200,762
†Austria-Hung.	11	34,335
Denmark	25	32,815
France	33	114,052
*†Germany	89	387,192
*Holland	130	118,153
Italy	47	42,981
Japan	32	85,861
Norway	61	54,204
Other Countries	61	51,311
TOTAL	663	1,169,200

* Excluding river vessels.

† From returns received before the commencement of the war.

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Lines	Head Office.	Total.	Total Tonnage.	Over 20 knots	Knots. 20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
Adelaide S.S. Co., Ltd.	Adelaide	33	84,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4
Allan Line S.S. Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	18	164,000	2	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	...	3
American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.	New York	25	170,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	7
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.)	Glasgow	16	115,000	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	6
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	20	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London	41	148,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asiatic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	19	88,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.	London	16	123,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1
Booth S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	30	111,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	3
Bowring, C. T. & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	29	128,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.	London	149	670,000	...	...	...	7	2	9	8	15	29	25
Burrell & Son	Glasgow	26	114,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal	70	170,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	4	4
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	London	58	240,000	5	...	2	3	1	6	4	2	7	4
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan).	Glasgow	57	253,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	26
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	31	175,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4
China Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	63	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commonwealth & Dominion Line	London	24	161,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	10
Cie Nav. Sud Atlantique	Paris	11	100,000	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	...
Cie Générale Transatlantique	Paris	83	358,000	4	1	1	3	8	3	4	6	3	12
Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz	22	101,000	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	6	9	2
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	31	310,000	2	...	...	2	2	...	5	1	3	...
Deutsche-Australische	Hamburg	44	223,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deutsche Levante Linie	Hamburg	52	142,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie	Hamburg	23	97,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	6	
Eagle Oil Trans. Co., Ltd.	London	18	144,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	100	419,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	12
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London	20	97,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	6
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co.	London	30	141,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool	93	432,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	17	20
Embiricos Bros.	Athens	19	80,000	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	1
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	13	84,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	4	
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab	Copenhagen	126	179,000	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	4	6	8
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	107	393,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	
Grahams & Co.	London	23	121,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, *Ohio*	21	104,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hain, Edward & Son	St. Ives	38	140,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg-Amerika Linie	Hamburg	193	1,135,000	2	1	...	2	1	5	6	5	17	55
Hamburg South American	Hamburg	62	316,000	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	6	5
Hanna, M. A. & Co.	Cleveland, *Ohio*	23	126,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"Hansa" Deutsche D. G.	Bremen	49	229,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison, T. & J.	Liverpool	55	282,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	14
Holt, A. & Co.	Liverpool	73	484,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	28	8
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London	41	186,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Houston, R. P. & Co.	Liverpool	20	82,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	7
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	40	94,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Koninklyke Hollandsche Lloyd	Amsterdam	14	91,000	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...
Koninklyke Nederlandsche S.M.	Amsterdam	48	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koninklyke Paketvaart	Amsterdam	89	150,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	25
"Kosmos" Deutsche S.S. Co.	Hamburg	31	185,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool	42	232,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	17
Leyland, F. & Co. Ltd.	Liverpool	51	411,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	29
Lloyd Austriaco	Trieste	63	235,000	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	8	21	12
Lloyd Brazileiro	Rio de Janeiro	53	93,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	3
Maclay & McIntyre	Glasgow	43	157,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	64	322,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	15	20
Mitchell, J.	Cleveland, *Ohio*	17	88,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nav. Générale Italiana	Genoa	16	120,000	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam	36	239,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	15	...
Nederlandsch-Amerikansch	Rotterdam	34	221,000	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	2	3
Nelson, Hugh & William, Ltd.	Liverpool	15	101,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	London	18	140,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	1
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio	97	448,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	12	18	10
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	138	721,000	3	...	1	1	1	2	8	16	12	25
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	31	434,000	1	...	1	2	5	3	1	...	12	3
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	9	98,000	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
Osaka Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Osaka	112	207,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Ostasiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen	27	101,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Lines.	Head Office.	Total.	Total Tonnage.	Over 20 knots	Knots. 20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	San Francisco	18	86,000	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	1
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool	40	213,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	5
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London	75	509,000	3	...	1	17	1	11	3	26	...	...
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland, *Ohio*	37	187,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Cleveland, *Ohio*	93	455,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Line, Ltd.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	42	167,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Radcliffe (Evan Thomas) & Co.	Cardiff	25	106,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roland Linie	Bremen	15	84,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ropner, R. & Co.	West Hartlepool	34	107,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London	62	217,000	...	...	...	4	6	8	4	7	6	...
Runciman, Walter & Co.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	37	132,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Steam Nav. & Trading Co.	Odessa	70	146,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	4
Russian Volunteer Fleet Assn.	Petrograd	35	130,000	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	7	...
Ruys, Wm. & Sons	Rotterdam	38	196,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	5	7	...
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London	11	82,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3
Smith, W. J.	London	25	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soc. Italiana Servizi Marittimi	Rome	28	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	12	6
Soc. Marittima Italiana	Genoa	38	96,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	6
Soc. Gen. Transports Maritimes	Marseilles	23	82,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	...
Sotã y Aznar	Bilbao	37	88,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Pacific Company	New York	23	109,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	2	3
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	New York	24	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tatem, W. J., Ltd.	Cardiff	19	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth, *Minn.*	25	124,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	43	310,000	...	...	...	11	1	2	3	6	11	
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	Dunedin, N.Z.	79	244,000	1	...	2	...	2	3	6	7	8	12
Unione Austriaca	Trieste	32	152,000	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	8	4
Watts, Watts, & Co., Ltd.	London	21	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weir, Andrew & Co.	London	36	129,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10
Westoll, James	Sunderland	35	90,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilhelmsen, Wilh.	Tonsberg	34	140,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilson, T., Sons & Co.	Hull	84	206,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	16
Woermann Linie	Hamburg	27	93,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4

THE LARGEST SHIPOWNERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

(*For tonnages of the largest Steamship Fleets in the World, see page* 839.)
(„ „ *Sailing Ship* „ „ „ 853.)

		Vessels.
Aberdeen Steam Nav. Co.	Aberdeen	4
Adelaide S.S. Co., Ltd.	Adelaide	33
Administration de Nav. à Vap.	Constantinople	46
Adria Sea Nav. Co.	Fiume	33
Alaska Packers Assn.	San Francisco	34
Alaska S.S. Co.	Seattle, U.S.	13
Allan Bros. & Co. (U.K.), Ltd.	Glasgow	18
American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.	New York	25
American Petroleum Co.	Rotterdam	7
Anchor Line	Glasgow	16
Anglo-American Oil Co.	London	20
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	London	41
Anning Bros.	Cardiff	6
Arab Steamers, Ltd.	Bombay	6
"Argo" Dampsch. Gesell.	Bremen	26
Asiatic S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	19
Associated Oil Co.	San Francisco	10
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.	London	16
"Atlantica" Sea Nav. Co., Ltd.	Budapest	9
Australasian United S.N. Co.	London	20
Australian S.S., Ltd.	Melbourne	32
Banck, Otto	Helsingborg	16
Barrie, Charles, & Son	Dundee	7
Becker, W. H.	Cleveland, Ohio	13
Belfast S.S. Co., Ltd.	Belfast	6
Bell Bros. & Co.	Glasgow	5
Bergenske S.S. Co.	Bergen	42
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool	7
Bigland, E., & Co., Ltd.	London	6
Black, John, & Co.	Glasgow	6
Blomberg, Hj.	Stockholm	80
Blue Star Line, Ltd.	London	8
Boland & Cornelius	Buffalo, N.Y.	13
Bolton, Frederic, & Co.	London	6
Bombay & Persia S.N. Co.	Bombay	12
Bombay S.N. Co., Ltd.	Bombay	25
Booth S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	30
Bordes, Ant. Dom., & Son	Paris	42
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	14
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd.	London	15
Bozzo, D. & E. Fratelli	Genoa	8
Bristol S.N. Co., Ltd.	Bristol	11
British India S.N. Co., Ltd.	London	149
British & N. Atlantic S.N. Co.	Liverpool	8
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool	12
Brostrom, Axel, & Son	Gothenburg	25
Brostrom, Dan	Gothenburg	9
Brown & Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	4
Brown, Peter	Copenhagen	13
Brown, P., Junr. & Co.	Copenhagen	11
Brunsgaard Kiosterud S.S. Co.	Norway	12
Brys & Gylsen, Ltd.	London	27
Bull, A. H., & Co.	New York	11
Bullard, King & Co.	London	12
Burdick & Cook	London	9

		Vessels.
Burns, G. & J., Ltd.	Glasgow	16
Burns, Philip, & Co., Ltd.	Sydney	12
Burrell & Son	Glasgow	26
Cairns, Noble & Co.	Newcastle	13
Canada Steamships Lines	Montreal	70
Canadian North. S.S., Ltd.	Toronto	3
Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.	Montreal	58
Carl, L. H.	Copenhagen	21
Carlsson, G.	Gothenberg	11
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	57
Chambers, James, & Co.	Liverpool	11
Chapman, R., & Son	Newcastle	7
Chargeurs Réunis Co.	Paris	31
Chellew, R. B.	Truro	18
China Merchants S.N. Co.	Shanghai	30
China Navigation Co., Ltd.	London	63
City of Cork S. Pkt. Co., Ltd.	Cork	8
City of Dublin S. Pkt. Co.	Dublin	12
Clarke (Stephenson) Co.	London	17
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	12
Clyde Shipping Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	47
Clyde Steamship Co.	New York	19
Coastwise Transportatn. Co.	Boston, Mass.	9
Cockerline, W. H., & Co.	Hull	11
Commonwealth & Dominion Line, Ltd.	London	24
Cie. Belge. Maritime de Congo	Antwerp	4
Cie de Nav Paquet	Marseilles	19
Cie. de Nav. Sud At'que	Paris	11
Cie. Navale de L'Oceanie	Paris	7
Compagnie de Nav. Mixte	Marseilles	18
Compagnie du Nord	Dunkirk	17
Compagnie Générale Trans.	Paris	83
Compagnie Havraise	Paris	13
Companhia Commercio	Rio de Janeiro	23
Ca. Nacional de Nav. Costeira	Rio de Janeiro	23
Compania Argentina	Buenos Ayres	99
Compania Peruana	Callao	6
Compania Sud Americana	Valparaiso	13
Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz	22
Compania Valenciana	Valencia	20
Constantine & Pickering S.S. Co.	Middlesbro'	26
Cork S.S. Co., Ltd.	Cork	19
Corrigan, McKinney & Co.	Cleveland, U.S.	4
Cory, John, & Sons, Ltd.	Cardiff	22
Cory, W., & Son, Ltd.	London	26
Crowell & Thurlow	Boston	20
Cunard Steam Ship Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	31
Currie, Donald, & Co.	London	8
Currie, James, & Co.	Leith	36
Dall' Orso & Co.	Genoa	9
Dansk-Russiske Damps.	Copenhagen	13
Danske Statsbaner, De	Copenhagen	31
De Abasolo, Felix	Bilbao	10
Deering, G. G., Co.	Maine, U.S.	13
Delmas Frères	La Rochelle	10
Denaby & Cadeby, Ltd.	London	11
Deppe, Adolf	Antwerp	33
Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.	Detroit, Mich.	10
Deutsch-Am. Petroleum Co.	Hamburg	12
Deutsch-Australische	Hamburg	44
Deutsch-Levante Linie	Hamburg	52
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie	Hamburg	23
Dillon, H. W.	London	7
Dixon, Thos., & Sons, Ltd.	Belfast	7
Dollar, Robert, Co.	San Francisco	7
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow	14
Dracoulis, G. C.	Braila	6
Dunlop, Thos., & Sons	Glasgow	10
Eagle Oil Transpt. Co., Ltd.	London	18
Eastern SS. Corporation	Boston, U.S.	25
Echevarrieta y Larrinaga	Bilbao	10
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	100
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London	20
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co.	London	30
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool	93
Embiricos Bros.	Athens	19
Embiricos, S. G.	Athens	7
Empreza Africa Nav. Co.	Lisbon	24
Erie Railroad	Buffalo, N.Y.	8
Erie & Western Transportation Co.	Philadelphia	12
Everett & Newbigin.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	31
Fabre (Cyprien) & Co.	Marseilles	12
Farrar, Groves & Co., Ltd.	London	11
Fearnley & Eger	Christiania	17
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	13
Ferrovie dello Stato	Rome	19
Forenede Damps. Selkskab. Det.	Copenhagen	126
Forster, J. J. & C. M.	Newc.-on-Tyne	7
Fraissinet & Co.	Marseilles	17
France, W., Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	London	21
Frontier S.S. Co.	North Tonawonda, N.Y.	4
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	107
Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.	London	6
Gardiner (James) & Co.	Glasgow	13
Garteiz, José Maria	Bilbao	5
Garteiz y Mendialdua	Bilbao	9
General S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	47
Glen & Co.	Glasgow	15
Glen Line (McGregor, Gow & Co.), Ltd.	London	9
Gordon, R., & Co.	London	10
Gow, Harrison & Co.	Glasgow	18
Grace, W. R., & Co.	New York	7
Grahams & Co.	London	23
Gt. Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	21
Great Northern S.S. Co.	Seattle	1
Greenshields, Cowie & Co.	Liverpool	4
Gulf Refining Co.	New York	17
Hachuima, Yeizo	Japan	8
Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives	38
Haldinstein & Co., Ltd.	London	9
Hall Bros.	Newcastle	7
Hamburg-Amerikan Line	Hamburg	193
Hamburg-BremerAfrika Line	Bremen	12
Hamburg Sudamerika Line	Hamburg	62
Hanna, M. A., & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	23
Hansa S.S. Co.	Bremen	49
Hansen, C. K.	Copenhagen	35
Harada Shoko, G. S. K.	Japan	11
Harris & Dixon, Ltd.	London	12
Harrison, J. & C., Ltd.	London	10
Harrison, Thos. & Jas.	Liverpool	55
Harrowing, Robt., & Co.	Whitby	7
Hawgood, W. A. & A. H.	Cleveland, Ohio	7
Headlam & Rowland	Whitby	10
Helmsing & Grimm	Riga	16
Henderson, P., & Co.	Glasgow	10
Herron, John & Co.	Liverpool	5
Heyn, G., & Sons	Belfast	18
Hillerström, Otto	Helsingborg	14
Hogarth, Hugh, & Sons	Glasgow	24
Holland, Arthur & Co.	London	12
Holm & Wonsild	Copenhagen	18
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool	73
Horn Damps. Rhederei	Lubeck	11
Horn, H. C.	Schleswig	13
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London	41
Houlder, Middleton & Co., Ltd.	London	8
Houston, R. P., & Co.	Liverpool	20
Huddart, Parker, Ltd.	Melbourne	21
Hungarian Levant S.S. Co., Ltd.	Budapest	10

		Vessels.
Hunting & Son	Newcastle	8
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	14
Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	40
International M. Marine, Co.	New York	6
Interna ional Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	5
Inui Shinbei	Kobe	7
Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	121
Isle of Man S.P. Co., Ltd.	Douglas	15
"Italia" Soc. di Nav.	Genoa	6
Jacobs, John I., & Co.	London	7
Java-China Japan Line	Amsterdam	10
Jelich, Giovanni	Austria	6
Jensen, Albert	Copenhagen	9
Johnson, Axel Axelson	Stockholm	20
Johnston, W., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	17
Jones, W. & C. T. S.S. Co., Ltd.	Cardiff	14
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	Alexandria	20
Kinney, A. T.	Cleveland, Ohio	5
Kirsten, Adolf	Hamburg	22
Kishimoto Kisen K.K.	Osaka	14
Kishimoto Shokai, G. K.	Manchuria	10
Klaveness, A. F., & Co.	Christiania	22
Knohr & Burchard Nfl.	Hamburg	15
Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd	Amsterdam	14
Koninklijke Nederlandsche Co.	Amsterdam	48
Koninklijke Packet Co.	Amsterdam	89
Koninklijke W. I. M. S.S. Co.	Amsterdam	12
"Kosmos" S.S. Co.	Hamburg	31
Krogius, L.	Helsingfors	35
Kunstmann, W.	Stettin	21
La Veloce Nav. Italiana	Genoa	6
Laeisz, F.	Hamburg	14
Laird Line, Ltd.	Glasgow	11
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool	42
Lane & Macandrew	London	17
Lang & Fulton, Ltd.	Greenock	10
Langlands, M., & Sons	Liverpool	16
Larrinaga & Co.	Liverpool	15
Larsen, H. Westfal	Bergen	11
Law, Thos., & Co.	Glasgow	9
Lawther, Latta & Co.	London	10
Le Quellec, A. C., & fils	Bordeaux	6
Leroux & Heusey	Rouen	14
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	51
Linea de Vapores Serra	Bilbao	14
Little (James) & Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	7
Lloyd Austrian Nav. Co.	Trieste	63
Lloyd Brazileiro	Rio de Janeiro	53
Lloyd del Pacifico	Savina	7
Lloyd Sabaudo Soc.	Turin	5
London & Edinb. S. Co., Ltd.	Leith	6
London B. & S.C. Rly.	Newhaven	13
London & N.W. Rly. Co.	London	22
London & S.W. Rly.	Southampton	20
Luckenbach, Edgar F.	New York	29
Lykiardopulo, N. D.	Piræus	8
MacAndrew, R., & Co.	London	8
McIlwraith, McEacharn, Ltd.	Melbourne	11
MacIver, David, Sons & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	8
Maclay & McIntyre	Glasgow	43
Macvicar, Marshall & Co.	Liverpool	5
Mallory S.S. Co.	New York	14
Manchester Liners, Ltd.	Manchester	14
Martinolich, Marco U., & Co.	Austria	8
Marwood, George	Whitby	9
Mathias, J., & Sons	Aberystwith	6
Matson Navigation Co.	San Francisco	11
Melbourne S.S. Co., Ltd.	Melbourne	12
Mercantile S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	12
Mer. & Miners' Trans. Co.	Baltimore	25
Mersey Docks & H. Board	Liverpool	57
Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles	64

		Vessels.
Miller, W. S., & Co.	Glasgow	14
Milne (George) & Co.	Aberdeen	12
Minimimanshu Kisen K.K.	Kobe	5
Mitchell, J.	Cleveland, Ohio	17
Mitsui Bussan K.	Tokio	13
Möller, A. P.	Copenhagen	13
Mousen, E., & Co.	Norway	16
Montreal Transport Co., Ltd.	Montreal	23
Morel, Ltd.	Cardiff	9
Moss, H. E., & Co.	Liverpool	9
Moss S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	11
Mowinckel, J. L., & Son	Bergen	6
Müller, W. H., & Co.	Rotterdam	10
Mutual Transit Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	12
Navigazione Alta Italia	Turin	11
Nav. Gen. A. Gerolimich	Trieste	10
Nav. Gen. Italiana	Genoa	16
Nav. Libera Giov. Racich & Co.	Austria	8
Nav. Libera-Triestina	Trieste	8
Nederland Co.	Amsterdam	36
Nederlandsch-American Co.	Amsterdam	34
Ned. Ind. Tankstoomboot M.	The Hague	17
Negrini, R.	Dubrovnik	8
Nelson, H. & W., Ltd.	Liverpool	15
Neptun Co.	Bremen	76
Neue Dampfer-Compagnie	Stettin	21
New England Coal & Coke Co.	Boston, Mass.	15
New England S.S. Co.	New York	27
N. York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.	New York	14
N. York & Pacific S.S. Co.	London	6
N. York & Porto Rico S.S. Co.	New York	13
N. Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	London	18
Nicholl, E., & Co.	Cardiff	13
Nielsen, Chr., & Co.	Larvik	27
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio	97
Nisshin Kisen K.K.	Tokio	13
Norddeutscher-Lloyd	Bremen	138
Nordenfjeldske S.S. Co.	Drontheim	37
Norske Amerika Linie	Christiania	6
Northern S.S. Co., Ltd.	Petrograd	16
Oakes, H. K.	Cleveland, Ohio	5
Ocean S.S. Co. of Savannah	New York	9
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	31
Oceaan Nederlandsche S.M.	Amsterdam	6
Okazaki Kisen K. K.	Japan	11
Old Dominion S.S. Co.	New York	10
Oldenburg Portugiesische	Oldenburg	25
Olsen, Fred.	Christiania	38
Ommeren, Ph. Van	Rotterdam	11
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	9
Osaka Shosen K.K.	Osaka	112
Ostasiatiske Co.	Copenhagen	27
Pacific Coast S.S. Co.	San Francisco	14
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	San Francisco	18
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool	40
Palgrave, Murphy & Co.	Dublin	13
Panama Rail Road Co.	New York	9
Parodi, Angelo	Genoa	9
Peirce Bros.	Naples	10
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London	75
Percy & Small	Bath, Maine	12
Petersen & Co., Ltd.	London	9
Petroleum Transport Co.	Los Angeles	5
Philipps, Philipps & Co.	London	7
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland	37
Pinillos Izquierdo & Co.	Cadiz	11
Pittaluga Luigi	Genoa	7
Pittsburg S.S. Co.	Cleveland	93
Plisson & Co.	Paris	16
Prentice, Service & Henderson	Glasgow	8
Prince Line, Ltd.	Newcastle	42
Pyman Bros., Ltd.	London	19
Pyman, G., & Co.	W. Hartlepool	10

		Vessels.
Radcliffe (Evan Thos.) & Co.	Cardiff	25
Raeburn & Verel, Ltd.	Glasgow	10
Rankin, Gilmour & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	18
Reading Co.	Philadelphia	85
Rees, T., Bowen & Co., Ltd.	Smyrna	7
Regier, Peter, & Son	Odessa	9
Rhederi Aktien Ges. von	Hamburg	16
Richardson, W. C., & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	6
Rickinson, Sons & Co.	W. Hartlepool	7
Rickmers Co.	Bremerhaven	14
Ritson, F. & W.	Sunderland	13
Robertson, Wm.	Glasgow	39
Robinson, (Joseph) & Sons	North Shields	12
Roland Linie	Bremen	15
Ropner, R., & Co.	W. Hartlepool	48
Roumanian State M. Service	Bucharest	14
Royal Mail S. Packet Co.	London	62
Royden, T. B.	Liverpool	9
Runciman, W., & Co.	Newcastle	37
Russian E. Asiatic S.S. Co.	Petrograd	18
Russian S. Nav. & Trading Co.	Odessa	70
Russian Vol. Fleet Assoc.	Petrograd	35
Ruys, W., & Sons	Rotterdam	38
Ryoto Kisen K.K.	Dairen	5
St. Lawrence & Chicago S.N. Co., Ltd.	Toronto	5
Salvesen, Chr., & Co.	Leith	35
Scaramanga Bros.	London	8
Schmidt, Hans Hinrich	Hamburg	11
Schuldt, H.	Flensburg	17
Scrutton, Sons & Co.	London	9
Scully Towing & Transport	New York	18
Shamrock Shipping Co., Ltd.	Larne	13
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co.	London	11
Sheuango S.S. & T. Co.	Pittsburg	5
Sloman, R. M., Junr.	Hamburg	20
Smailes (Thomas) & Sons' S.S. Co., Ltd.	Whitby	6
Smith, W. J.	London	25
Smith, W. R., & Son	Cardiff	9
Soc. Anon. Ilva	Genoa	14
Soc. Anon. Ungherese Orient	Fiume	6
Soc. Italiana de Servizi M.	Rome	28
Soc. Commerciale Italiana	Genoa	15
Soc. di Nav. Lloyd Italiano	Genoa	7
Soc. di Nav. Sicilia	Rome	31
Soc. di Nav. Transatlantica Italiana	Genoa	4
Soc. in Azioni Ungaro Libera	Fiume	6
Soc. Marittima Italiana	Genoa	38
Soc. Veneziana	Venice	8
Soc. Anon. des Chargeurs de l'Ouest	Nantes	14
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles	23
Soc. les Affréteurs Réunis	Paris	11
Soc. Marittima I. di Nav.	Genoa	38
Soc. Nouvelle d'Armement	Nantes	49
Solleveld & Hattum	Rotterdam	8
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao	37
Southern Pacific Co.	New York	23
Standard Oil Co.	New York	29
Standard Oil Co. of California	San Francisco	11
Standard Oil Co. (N'w Jersey)	New York	24
Staples Transport Co.	Fall River, Mass.	31
Steel, Young & Co.	London	10
Steinbrenner, Henry	Cleveland, Ohio	4
Stephens, Sutton & Stephens	Newcastle	9
Stinnes, Hugo	Muhlheim	13
Stray, S. O., & Co.	Christiansund	35
Strick, F. C., & Co., Ltd.	London	15
Sullivan, D., & Co.	Chicago	6
Sutherland, A. Munro	Newcastle	17
Svendsen & Christensen	Copenhagen	13
Svorono, F. C. & E.	Marinpol	14
Tatem, W. J., Ltd.	Cardiff	19
Tatsuuma Kisen Goshi K.	Japan	10
Taylor (Jenneson) & Co.	Sunderland	6
Texas Co., The	Texas	19
Thomas, W., Sons & Co., Ltd.	London	13
Thompson, G., & Co., Ltd.	London	5
Thompson, V. T., & Co.	Sunderland	6
Thomson, William, & Co.	Leith	17
Thoresen, Otto	Christiania	21
Thoresen, Thor, Jr.	Christiania	15
Todd, John S.	Newc.-on-Tyne	9
Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth, Minn.	25
Torkildsen, Vilhelm	Bergen	12
Toyo Kisen K.K.	Tokio	9
Trinder, Anderson & Co.	London	5
Tripcovich, D.	Trieste	27
Turnbull Bros.	Cardiff	7
Turnbull, Martin & Co.	London	3
Turner, Brightman & Co.	London	15
Tyne-Tees S.S. Co., Ltd.	Newcastle	12
Tyzack & Branfoot	Newcastle	7
Union-Castle M. S. Co., Ltd.	London	43
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand	Dunedin	79
Union Steamship Co.	New York	5
Unione Austriaca	Trieste	32
United States Steel Products Co.	New York	9
Urquijo-y-Aldecoa	Bilbao	10
Van Nievelt Goudriaan & Co.	Rotterdam	9
Vinke & Co.	Amsterdam	11
Vinnen, F. A., & Co.	Bremen	11
Warrack, John, & Co.	Leith	5
Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	London	21
Weidner, Hopkins & Co., Ltd.	Newcastle	8
Weir, Andrew, & Co.	London	36
Welin, P. A.	Stockholm	18
Welsford, J. H., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	7
Westminster Ship. Co., Ltd.	London	5
W. Hartlepool S.N. Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	16
West Russian S.S. Co., Ltd.	Petrograd	7
Western Transit Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	10
Westoll, James	Sunderland	35
Wiens, O. H.	Malmo	11
Wilhelmsen, Wilh.	Tönsberg	34
Wilhelmsen, Wilh., & Fearnley & Eger	Tönsberg	6
Willerding, Th.	Gothenberg	16
Williams (Owen & Watkin) & Co.	Cardiff	10
Williams, R. A.	Cleveland	5
Wilson, T., Sons & Co., Ltd.	Hull	84
Wilson Transit Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	9
Winslow, J. S., & Co.	Maine, U.S.	25
Woermann Linie	Hamburg	27
Woods, Tylor & Brown	London	8
Worms & Cie.	Havre	21
Wrangell, H. M., & Co.	Haugesund	17
Ybarra & Co.	Seville	30
Zeeland S.S. Co.	Flushing	7

N.B.—The above list embraces all shipowners recorded on June 30, 1915, in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, with a total gross tonnage of not less than 20,000 tons each. Several of the British coasting services given have been included irrespective of their total tonnages.

Our thanks are due to the owners, agents, and shipbuilders who have furnished us with information, and also to the Secretary of *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping*.

Merchant Steamers of All Nations.

The following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (30th June, 1914), and includes (*a*) All large steamers of 9,000 tons upwards; (*b*) All steamers not under 20 knots; (*c*) All 19-knot steamers of 1,500 tons upwards; and (*d*) All steamers of 16 knots upwards not under 3,000 tons.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Arg. = Argentine; Aust.-H. = Austro-Hungarian; Bel. = Belgian; Br. = British; Brz. = Brazilian; Chl. = Chilian; Chn. = Chinese; Cub. = Cuban; Dan. = Danish; Fr. = French; Ger. = German; Grk. = Greek; Hol. = Netherlands; Itl. = Italian; Jap. = Japanese; Nor. = Norwegian; Por. = Portuguese; Rou. = Roumanian; Rus. = Russian; Sp. = Spanish; Swd. = Swedish; U.S. = United States; ‡ = Paddle steamer; ◊ = Turbines; TR = Turbines and Reciprocating; **=Twin screws; ***=Triple screws; ****=Quadruple screws; N.R.=No record yet; * = Under 12.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots)	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Achilles **	U.S.	10,650	514	65	39	*	1915	Panama Railroad Co.
Adirondack ‡	,,	3,644	388	50	12	17	1896	Hudson Nav. Co.
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18½	1906	White Star.
Æneas **	,,	10,049	493	60	28	14	1910	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Afric **	,,	11,999	550	63	31	13½	1899	White Star.
Alaunia **	,,	13,405	520	64	43	14	1913	Cunard.
Alcantara ◊***	Br.	15,831	570	67	33	17	1914	Royal Mail.
Alfonso XII.*	Sp.	6,748	463	51	33	18	1890	Cia. Trasatlantica.
Alfonzo XIII.	,,	5,000	408	47	32	*	1888	,, ,,
Alice **	Aust.-H.	6,122	415	49	25	16	1907	Unione Austriaca.
Almanzora ◊***	Br.	15,300	570	67	33	...	1914	Royal Mail.
Alsatian ◊****	,,	18,481	571	72	41	20½	1913	Allan.
Amazon **	,,	10,037	513	60	30	16	1906	Royal Mail.
America **	Itl.	8,996	505	55	24	16	1908	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Amerika **	Ger.	22,622	669	74	47	17½	1905	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Anchises **	Br.	10,046	493	60	28	14	1911	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Ancon **	U.S.	9,606	489	58	28	*	1902	Panama R.R. Co.
Andania **	Br.	13,405	520	64	43	15	1913	Cunard.
Andes, T.R.***	,,	15,620	570	67	33	17	1913	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Andre Lebon **	Fr.	13,000	508	61	45	*	1913	Messageries Maritimes.
Anglia **	Br.	1,862	329	39	15	21	1900	L. & N. W. Ry.
Angora ◊***	,,	4,398	390	50	22	18	1911	British India.
Antilochus **	,,	9,039	486	58	31	13½	1906	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Antrim **	,,	1,954	330	42	17	20	1904	Midland Ry. Co.
Anyo-Maru ◊**	Jap.	9,534	466	58	38	*	1913	Toyo Kisen Kabushiki K.
Aotearoa ◊**	Br.	15,000	548	68	34	N.R.	1915	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Aquitania ◊****	,,	45,647	868	97	49	24	1914	Cunard.
Arabia	,,	7,933	499	54	24	18	1898	P. & O.
Arabic **	,,	15,801	600	65	47	16	1903	White Star. (Sunk.)
Aragon **	,,	9,588	513	60	30	16	1905	Royal Mail.
Araguaya **	,,	10,537	515	61	30	16½	1906	,, ,,
Arankola **	,,	4,129	390	50	22	17½	1911	British India.
Arawa **	,,	9,372	460	60	31	14	1907	Shaw, Savill & Albion.
Arcadia	,,	6,658	468	52	26	17½	1888	Abdool Husein Essajee Co.
Argyllshire **	,,	10,392	526	61	33	14	1911	Turnbull, Martin & Co.
Arlanza, T.R.***	,,	15,044	570	65	33	17	1912	Royal Mail.
Armadale Castle **	,,	12,973	570	64	39	17½	1903	Union-Castle.
Armagh **	,,	9,220	530	63	31	N.R.	1915	Union S.S. Co. of N.Y
Aronda **	,,	4,062	390	50	22	17½	1912	British India.
Arundel **	,,	1,068	269	34	14	21	1900	L. B. & S. C. Ry. Co.
Ascania **	,,	9,121	466	56	29	13	1911	Cunard.
Ascanius **	,,	10,048	493	60	28	14	1910	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Assaye **	,,	7,376	450	54	31	16	1899	P. & O.
Assiniboia	,,	3,880	336	43	15	16	1907	Canadian Pacific.
Asturias **	,,	12,002	520	62	31	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Athenic **	,,	12,234	500	63	45	13½	1901	White Star.
Athos **	Fr.	12,000	508	61	45	*	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
Atlantian **	Br.	9,399	482	57	32	12	1899	Leyland.
Aurania **	,,	13,400	520	...	...	...	1915	Cunard.
Avon **	,,	11,073	520	62	31	16½	1907	Royal Mail.
Bahia Blanca **	Ger.	9,349	491	59	35	13	1912	Hamburg South American.
Bahia Castillo **	,,	9,949	491	59	35	13	1913	,, ,, ,,
Bahia Laura **	,,	9,791	491	59	35	13	1913	,, ,, ,,

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Baltic **	Br.	23,876	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Ballarat **	,,	11,120	500	62	37	14½	1911	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	,,	13,361	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union-Castle.
Bangala	,,	3,948	373	45	26	16	1902	British India.
Barbarossa **	Ger.	10,984	526	60	34	14	1896	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Batavia **	,,	11,464	501	62	42	*	1899	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Belgenland. T.R.***	Bel.	26,500	670	78	45	...	1915	
Beltana **	Br.	11,120	500	62	37	14½	1912	P. & O.
Ben-my-chree §***	,,	2,550	375	46	17	24	1908	Isle of Man S.P. Co.
Benalla **	,,	11,118	500	62	29	14½	1913	P. & O.
Bergensfjord **	Nor.	10,666	512	61	29	16	1913	Den. Norske. Amerikalinie.
Berkshire ‡	U.S.	4,300	422	50	12	17	1908	Hudson Nav. Co.
Berlin **	Ger.	17,324	590	69	38	18	1908	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Bermudian **	Br.	5,530	425	50	24	17	1904	Canada Steam Ship Lines, Ltd.
Berrima **	,,	11,137	500	62	37	14½	1913	P. & O.
Bharata	,,	4,054	373	45	26	16	1903	British India.
Bismarck §****	Ger.	56,000	912	100	57	...	1914	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Blücher **	,,	12,350	525	62	35	16½	1901	,, ,,
Bohemia	Itl.	4,284	375	44	19	16	1896	Austrian Lloyd.
Bombala	Br.	3,540	348	44	17	15	1904	Australian Steam Ships, Ltd.
Borda **	,,	11,136	500	62	37	14½	1913	P. & O.
Bosnia	Ger.	9,683	483	57	32	12	1899	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Boston **	U.S.	3,626	292	63	20	17	1904	New England S.S. Co.
Brazos **	,,	6,399	401	54	26	16½	1907	Mallory Steamship Co.
Brighton §***	Br.	1,129	273	34	14	21½	1903	L. B. & S. C. Ry. Co.
Brighton Queen ‡	,,	553	240	28	9	20	1897	P. & A. Campbell.
Britannia (pad.) ‡	,,	459	230	26	9	20	1896	,, ,,
Britannic §***	,,	47,500	852	94	59	...	1914	White Star.
Briton **	,,	10,248	530	60	36	17½	1897	Union-Castle.
Bremen **	Ger.	11,540	550	60	35	15	1897	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Buenos Aires **	,,	9,155	491	59	35	13	1912	Hamburg South American.
Bulgaria **	,,	11,440	501	62	42	*	1898	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Bunker Hill **	U.S.	4,779	375	52	31	20	1907	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Burdigala **	Fr.	12,009	581	63	37	18	1897	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
C. W. Morse (pad.) ‡	U.S.	4,307	411	50	12	17	1903	Hudson Nav. Co.
Caesarea §***	Br.	1,500	284	39	15	20	1910	L. & S. W. Ry. Co.
Caledonia **	,,	9,223	500	58	33	16½	1904	Anchor.
Caledonia	,,	7,572	486	54	26	19	1894	P. & O.
Calgarian §****	,,	17,515	568	70	41	20½	1914	Allan.
Calvin Austin	U.S.	3,826	298	60	17	16	1903	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Cambria **	Br.	1,842	329	39	15	21	1897	L. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Cambridge ‡	,,	420	225	26	9	20	1895	P. & A. Campbell, Ltd.
Cameronia **	,,	10,963	515	62	25	17	1911	Anchor.
Campanello **	,,	9,291	470	56	32	14	1902	H. W. Harding.
Campania **	,,	12,884	601	65	37	22	1893	The Admiralty.
Canada **	Fr.	9,684	476	56	33	16	1912	Cyprien Fabre & Co.
Canada **	Br.	9,415	500	58	38	15	1896	Dominion.
Canada Maru **	Jap.	6,064	407	49	29	13	1911	Osaka Shosen K.K.
Canadian	Br.	9,309	530	59	35	13	1900	Leyland.
Canberra **	,,	7,707	410	57	38	17	1913	Howard Smith Co., Ltd.
Canopic **	,,	12,097	578	59	35	16	1900	White Star.
Cap Arcona **	Ger.	9,832	483	55	30	15½	1907	Hamburg South American.
Cap Finisterre **	,,	14,503	560	65	31	16½	1911	,, ,, ,,
Cap Polonio. T.R.***	,,	19,500	636	72	39	18	1914	,, ,, ,,
Cap Vilano **	,,	9,467	475	55	30	15	1906	,, ,, ,,
Cardiganshire **	Br.	9,426	500	62	34	14	1913	Royal Mail.
Caribbean	,,	5,824	420	49	25	16	1890	,, ,,
Carisbrooke Castle	,,	7,594	485	56	23	17½	1898	Union-Castle.
Carmania §***	,,	19,524	650	72	40	18	1905	Cunard.
Carnarvonshire **	,,	9,406	500	62	34	14	1914	Royal Mail.
Caronia **	,,	19,687	650	72	40	18	1905	Cunard.
Carpathia **	,,	13,603	540	64	37	15	1903	,,
Carthage **	Fr.	5,601	403	51	20	18½	1910	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Cedric **	Br.	21,040	680	75	44	17	1903	White Star.
Celtic **	,,	20,904	680	75	44	17	1901	,, ,,
Ceramic. T.R.***	,,	18,481	655	69	43	17	1913	,, ,,
Charles Roux §***	Fr.	4,104	385	45	26	20	1908	Cie. Gen. Transatlantique.
Chicago **	,,	11,127	508	57	39	16	1908	,, ,, ,,

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
China	Br.	7,932	500	54	25	18	1896	P. & O.
China	U.S.	5,060	440	48	32	17	1889	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Chiyo-Maru §***	Jap.	13,431	558	61	35	20	1908	Toyo Kisen Kabushiki K.
Cincinnati **	Ger.	16,339	582	65	46	15½	1908	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Città di Catania §***	Itl.	3,262	363	42	18	20	1910	Italian State Rys.
Città di Messina **	,,	3,495	363	42	27	20	1910	,, ,, ,,
Città di Palermo §***	,,	3,415	363	42	18	20	1910	,, ,, ,,
Città di Siracusa **	,,	3,497	363	42	18	20	1910	,, ,, ,,
City of Cleveland III. ‡	U.S.	4,568	390	54	22	19	1907	Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.
City of Detroit III. ‡	,,	6,061	455	55	22	20	1912	,, ,, ,, ,,
City of Exeter **	Br.	9,300	486	58	32	15	1914	Ellerman Lines.
City of Grand Rapids	U.S.	3,061	291	48	27	18	1912	Graham & Morton Tran. Co.
City of Paris	Br.	9,239	493	57	32	15	1907	Ellerman Lines.
Cleveland **	Ger.	16,960	588	65	46	15½	1908	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Columbella **	Br.	8,292	485	56	33	16½	1902	Anchor Line.
Columbus **	Ger.	35,000	750	83	48	N.R.	1913	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Commonwealth ‡	U.S.	5,980	437	55	19	19	1907	New England S.S. Co.
Congress **	,,	7,985	423	54	17	16	1913	Pacific Coast Co.
Connaught **	Br.	2,646	360	41	27	23½	1897	City of Dublin S.P. Co.
Cooma	,,	3,839	330	46	21	15	1907	Australian S.S.
Copenhagen §***	,,	2,570	331	43	17	20	1907	Great Eastern Ry. Co.
Corinthic **	,,	12,231	500	63	45	13½	1902	White Star.
Corsican **	,,	11,419	500	61	38	15	1907	Allan.
Creole **	U.S.	6,754	407	53	26	15	1907	Southern Pacific Co.
Cretic **	Br.	13,518	582	60	38	16	1902	White Star.
Cristobal **	U.S.	9,606	489	58	28	*	1902	Panama R.R. Co.
Cuba. T.R.****	Fr.	12,325	539	64	38	—	1914	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Custodian **	Br.	9,214	482	57	31	13	1900	Thos. & Jas. Harrison.
Cyclops **	,,	9,033	485	58	39	13½	1906	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Cymric **	,,	13,370	585	64	37	15	1898	White Star.
Czar **	Rus.	6,516	426	53	29	15½	1912	Russian East Asiatic S.S. Co.
Dacia **	Rou.	3,147	356	41	27	18	1907	Roumanian State M.S.
Dante Alighieri **	Itl.	9,754	479	59	25	16½	1915	Soc. di Nav. Trans. Italiana.
Darro **	Br.	11,484	500	62	40	13½	1912	Elder Dempster.
Delta **	,,	8,089	470	56	31	16½	1905	P. & O.
Demerara **	,,	11,484	500	62	40	13½	1912	Royal Mail.
Demosthenes. T.R.***	,,	11,223	500	62	39	15	1911	Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Derfflinger **	Ger.	9,144	463	57	35	14½	1907	The Admiralty.
Deseado **	Br.	11,477	500	62	40	13½	1912	Royal Mail.
Desna **	,,	11,483	500	62	40	13½	1912	,, ,,
Devanha **	,,	8,092	470	56	32	16½	1906	P. & O.
Devon **	,,	9,700	473	60	39	14	1915	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Devonia ‡	,,	520	245	29	9	20	1905	P. & A. Campbell.
Devonian	,,	10,435	552	59	36	14	1900	Leyland.
Dieppe §***	,,	1,228	273	34	13	22	1905	L. B. & S. C. Ry.
Divona	Fr.	6,484	465	52	19	16	1886	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Donegal **	Br.	1,885	331	42	17	19	1904	Midland Ry. Co.
Dongola **	,,	8,056	470	56	23	16	1905	P. & O.
Dordogne	Fr.	9,718	530	66	33	...	1914	French Government.
Drina **	Br.	11,483	500	62	40	13½	1913	Royal Mail.
Drottning Victoria **	Swd.	3,074	368	50	22	16½	1909	H. Lemke.
Duc d'Aumale **	Fr.	4,452	378	49	28	17½	1912	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Duca d'Aosta **	Itl.	7,827	476	53	18	16½	1909	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Duca degli Abruzzi **	,,	7,918	475	53	18	16½	1907	,, ,, ,,
Duca di Genova **	,,	7,893	475	53	18	17	1907	"La Veloce" Nav. Italiana.
Duchess of Argyll §***	Br.	593	250	30	10	20	1906	Caledonian S.P. Co., Ltd.
Duilio §****	Itl.	22,000	601	75	50	...	1915	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Duke of Albany **	Br.	1,997	330	41	17	20½	1907	L. & Y. and L.N.W. Ry. Cos.
Duke of Argyll §***	,,	2,052	330	41	17	20½	1909	,, ,, ,, ,,
Duke of Connaught **	,,	1,564	315	38	16	19½	1902	,, ,, ,, ,,
Duke of Cornwall **	,,	1,528	315	37	16	19½	1898	,, ,, ,, ,,
Duke of Cumberland §***	,,	2,052	330	41	17	20½	1909	,, ,, ,, ,,
Dunvegan Castle	,,	6,117	450	50	23	16	1896	Union-Castle.
Eastern States ‡	U.S.	3,077	350	44	19	19	1902	Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.
Edavana **	Br.	5,284	400	52	25	16½	1911	British India.
Edinburgh Castle **	,,	13,326	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union-Castle.
Egra **	,,	5,108	410	52	24	16	1911	British India.
Egypt	,,	7,941	499	54	24	18	1897	P. & O.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Ekma **	Br.	5,108	410	52	24	16½	1911	British India.
Elephanta **	,,	5,292	400	52	25	16½	1911	,, ,,
Ellenga **	,,	5,196	410	52	24	16½	1911	,, ,,
Ellora **	,,	5,201	409	52	24	16½	1911	,, ,,
Empress §***	,,	1,695	311	40	15	22	1907	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Empress of Asia §****	,,	16,909	570	68	42	21	1913	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Empress of Britain **	,,	14,189	548	65	36	18½	1906	,, ,, ,,
Empress of Japan **	,,	5,940	455	51	33	17½	1891	,, ,, ,,
Empress of Russia §****	,,	16,810	570	68	42	21	1913	,, ,, ,,
Empress Queen ‡	,,	1,995	360	42	17	20½	1897	I. of Man S. P. Co.
Engadine §***	,,	1,676	316	41	15	22½	1911	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Erinpura **	,,	5,128	411	52	24	16½	1911	British India.
Eskimo **	,,	3,326	331	45	25	17	1910	Wilson.
Espagne **	Fr.	11,155	537	60	39	18½	1909	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Esperanza **	U.S.	4,702	341	47	16	16	1901	New York & Cuba S.S. Co.
Euripides. T.R. ***	Br.	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Evangeline **	U.S.	4,360	350	46	30	*	1912	A. W. Perry.
Finland **	,,	12,760	560	60	38	*	1902	Inter. Merc. Marine Co.
Flandre. T.R. ****	Fr.	8,503	464	57	33	17	1913	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
France §****	,,	23,666	689	75	48	24	1912	,, ,, ,,
Franconia **	Br.	18,150	600	71	40	16	1911	Cunard.
Frederik VIII. **	Dan.	11,850	523	62	38	17	1913	Forenede Dampskibs Selsk.
Friedrich-der-Grosse **	Ger.	10,771	523	60	34	14½	1896	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Fushimi Maru **	Jap.	10,940	573	63	37	15½	1914	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Gablonz **	Aust.-H.	8,448	452	53	29	16	1912	Austrian Lloyd.
Gallia. T.R. ***	Fr.	14,966	574	62	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	17½	1913	Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd.
George Washington **	Ger.	25,570	699	78	50	19	1908	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Georgic **	Br.	10,077	558	60	36	13	1895	White Star.
Giuseppe Verdi	Itl.	10,000	479	59	37	...	1915	Soc. di Nav. Trans. Italiana.
Glengyle **	Br.	9,395	500	62	34	13	1914	McGregor, Gow & Co.
Gleniffer **	,,	9,429	500	62	34	13	1915	,, ,, ,,
Governor **	U.S.	5,250	391	48	19	16	1907	Pacific Coast Co.
Governor Dingley	,,	3,826	298	60	17	16	1899	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Graf Waldersee **	Ger.	13,193	561	62	37	13	1898	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Grampian **	Br.	9,611	485	60	38	15	1907	Allan.
Grantala	,,	3,655	350	45	27	16	1903	Adelaide S.S. Co.
Greenore §***	,,	1,488	306	40	14	20½	1912	L. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Grosser Kurfürst **	Ger.	13,102	560	62	35	15½	1899	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Hamburg **	,,	10,531	499	60	34	16	1899	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Hantonia §**	Br.	1,560	290	36	15	20	1911	L. & S. W. Rly. Co.
Harvard §***	U.S.	3,737	376	61	20	21½	1907	Pacific Navigation Co.
Havana **	,,	6,391	413	56	17	18	1907	New York and Cuba S.S. Co.
Haverford **	Br.	11,635	531	59	27	13	1901	International Nav. Co.
Hawkes Bay **	,,	10,641	490	61	32	13½	1912	C'wealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.
Hellig Olav **	Dan.	10,112	500	58	37	16	1902	Forenede Dampskibs Selsk.
Helouan **	Aust.-H.	7,367	442	53	28	18	1912	Austrian Lloyd.
Hesperian **	Br.	9,599	485	60	30	15	1908	Allan. (Sunk).
Hilda Woermann **	Ger.	9,300	426	55	34	—	1914	Woermann Linie.
Himalaya	Br.	6,929	465	52	26	18½	1892	P. & O.
Hororata **	,,	11,243	511	64	32	14	1914	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Huallaga **	Peru	4,403	360	44	21	16	1911	Cia. Peruana del Callao.
Hurunui **	Br.	10,644	495	63	31	14	1912	N.Z. Steamship Co., Ltd.
Imperator §****	Ger.	51,969	882	98	57	23½	1912	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Imperatul Traian **	Rou.	3,068	356	41	27	18	1906	Roumanian State M.S.
Indarra **	Br.	9,735	451	60	37	15	1912	Australasian United S.N. Co.
India	,,	7,940	499	54	25	18	1896	P. & O.
Indian **	,,	9,121	482	57	31	12	1900	Leyland.
In. Isabel de Borbon. T.R. ***	Sp.	10,348	481	61	32	17½	1913	Cia. Trasatlantica.
Insulinde **	Hol.	9,615	480	57	34	15	1913	Rotterdam-Lloyd.
Invicta §***	Br.	1,680	311	40	15	22	1905	S.E. & C.Rly. Co.
Ionic **	,,	12,232	500	63	45	13½	1902	White Star
Irishman **	,,	9,530	500	62	34	12	1899	Dominion Line.
Iroquois **	,,	9,202	476	60	33	*	1907	Anglo-American Oil Co.
Isis **	,,	1,728	300	37	17	21	1898	P. & O.
Ivernia **	,,	14,278	582	64	37	16	1900	Cunard.
Ixion **	,,	10,221	506	60	39	14	1912	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Jan Breydel §***	Bel.	1,767	348	40	23	24	1909	Belgian Government.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Jan Pieters Zoon Coen **	Hol.	11,693	503	60	31	16	1915	Nederland Co.
Jupiter	Ger.	10,073	524	68	34	*	1914	Deutsch Amer. Petroleum Co.
Kaiser ◊**	,,	1,916	303	38	13	20	1905	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Kaiser Franz Josef I. **	Aust.-H.	12,567	477	60	43	19	1912	Unione Austriaca.
Kaisar-i-Hind **	Br.	11,430	520	61	33	18½	1914	P. & O.
Kaiser Wilhelm II. **	Ger.	19,361	684	72	40	23½	1902	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria **	,,	24,581	677	77	50	18	1905	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Kalyan **	Br.	8,987	480	58	33	16	1914	P. & O.
Karmala **	,,	8,983	480	58	33	16	1914	,,
Karoa **	,,	7,009	425	55	31	18	1915	British India.
Karoola **	,,	7,391	420	56	24	16	1909	McIlwraith McEacharn
Kashgar **	,,	8,840	480	58	33	16	1914	P. & O.
Kashima Maru **	Jap.	10,559	501	59	33	15½	1913	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Kashmir **	Br.	8,841	480	58	33	16	1914	P. & O.
Katoomba. T.R. ***	,,	9,424	450	60	34	17	1913	McIlwraith McEacharn.
Katori Maru. T.R. ***	Jap.	10,513	499	59	33	15½	1913	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Keemun **	Br.	9,074	482	58	32	13	1902	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Keewatin	,,	3,856	336	43	15	16	1907	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Kenilworth Castle **	,,	12,975	570	64	38	17½	1904	Union-Castle.
Khiva **	,,	8,947	480	58	33	16	1914	P. & O.
Khyber **	,,	8,946	480	58	33	16	1914	,,
Kildonan Castle **	,,	9,692	515	59	34	17½	1899	Union-Castle.
Kinfauns Castle **	,,	9,664	515	59	34	17½	1899	,, ,,
King Orry ◊**	,,	1,877	300	43	15	21	1913	I. of Man S.P. Co.
Kiyo-Maru	Jap.	9,287	476	55	31	14	1910	Toyo Kisen Kabushiki K.
König Albert **	Ger.	10,484	499	60	34	15	1899	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
König Friedrich August **	,,	9,462	475	55	30	15	1906	Hamburg-Amerikan.
König Wilhelm II. **	,,	9,410	490	55	31	15½	1907	,, ,,
Königin Luise **	,,	10,785	523	60	34	15	1896	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Koningin Emma **	Hol.	9,181	470	57	35	15	1913	Nederland.
Koningin Regentes ‡	,,	1,970	320	35	16	20	1895	Zeeland S.S. Co. of Holland.
Koningin Wilhelmina ‡	,,	1,964	320	35	16	20	1895	,, ,, ,,
Konung Gustaf V. **	Swd.	3,062	368	51	22	16½	1909	Svenska Statens Jernvagar.
Korea **	U.S.	11,276	551	63	40	18	1901	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Kristianiafjord **	Nor.	10,669	512	61	29	16	1913	Den. Norske. Amerikalinie.
Kronprinz Wilhelm **	Ger.	14,908	637	66	39	23	1901	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie **	,,	19,503	685	72	40	23½	1906	,, ,, ,,
Kroonland **	U.S.	12,760	560	60	38	*	1902	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Kursk **	Rus.	7,869	450	56	31	15	1910	Russian East Asiatic S.S. Co.
La Bretagne	Fr.	6,756	495	51	34	16	1886	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
La Champagne	,,	6,726	493	51	34	17½	1885	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
La Gascogne	,,	7,100	495	52	34	16	1886	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
La Lorraine **	,,	11,372	563	60	35	21	1900	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
La Marguerite ‡	Br.	1,554	330	40	13	19	1894	Liverpool & N. Wales S.S. Co.
La Navarre **	Fr.	6,373	471	50	36	17	1892	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
La Provence **	,,	13,753	602	65	38	22	1905	,, ,, ,,
La Savoie **	,,	11,168	563	60	35	21	1900	,, ,, ,,
La Touraine **	,,	8,429	520	56	34	19	1890	,, ,, ,,
Laconia **	Br.	18,099	600	71	40	17	1912	Cunard.
Lady Moyra ‡	,,	519	245	29	9	18½	1905	Furness Ry. Co.
Lake Manitoba **	,,	9,674	469	56	31	13	1901	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Lake Michigan **	,,	9,288	469	56	31	12	1902	,, ,, ,,
Lapland **	Bel.	18,565	605	70	37	17½	1908	Int. Nav. Co., Ltd.
Laura **	Aust.-H.	6,122	415	49	25	16	1907	Unione Austriaca.
Laurentic. T.R. ***	Br.	14,892	550	67	41	18	1908	White Star.
Le Nord ‡	Fr.	1,541	337	34	14	20	1898	Chemins de Fer du Nord.
Le Pas de Calais ‡	,,	1,541	337	34	14	20	1898	,, ,, ,,
Le Verdon **	,,	924	269	29	15	21	1897	Bordeaux Chamber of Com.
Leinster **	Br.	2,646	360	41	27	23½	1897	City of Dublin S.P. Co.
Leitrim ◊**	,,	9,700	470	60	N.R.		1915	N.R.
Leopold II. ‡	Bel.	1,367	340	38	15	22	1892	Belgian Government.
Llandovery Castle **	Br.	11,423	500	63	37	15	1914	Union-Castle.
Llanstephan Castle	,,	11,293	500	63	37	15	1914	,, ,,
Londonderry ◊***	,,	1,968	330	42	17	20	1904	Midland Ry. Co.
Loongana ◊***	,,	2,448	300	43	23	19	1904	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Lutetia. T.R. ****	Fr.	14,581	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Macedonia **	Br.	10,512	530	60	25	18½	1904	P. & O.
Madison	U.S.	3,734	353	42	16	15	1911	Old Dominion S.S. Co.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built. Year.	Owners or Lines.
Main **	Ger.	10,058	501	58	36	13	1899	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Makarini **	Br.	8,418	490	61	32	13	1912	C'wealth and Dom. Line, Ltd.
Makura **	,,	8,075	450	57	32	16½	1908	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Maloja **	,,	12,431	550	62	34	18½	1911	P. & O.
Malwa **	,,	10,883	540	61	24	18½	1908	,,
Manchuria **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Mantua **	Br.	10,885	540	61	24	18½	1905	P. & O.
Manxman §***	,,	2,048	334	43	17	21	1904	Midland Ry. Co.
Maori §***	,,	3,399	350	47	24	19	1907	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Marama **	,,	6,437	420	53	31	16	1907	,, ,, ,,
Marie Henriette ‡	Bel.	1,451	340	38	15	22	1893	Belgian Government.
Marienbad **	Aust.-H.	8,448	452	56	29	16	1913	Austrian Lloyd.
Marmora **	Br.	10,509	530	60	25	18½	1903	P. & O.
Martha Washington **	Aust.-H.	8,312	460	56	24	17	1908	Unione Austriaca.
Massachusetts **	U.S.	4,779	375	54	31	20	1907	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Massilia. T.R.****	Fr.	15,000	574	64	40	20	1914	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Matsonia	U.S.	9,728	480	58	36	16	1913	Matson Nav. Co.
Maunganui **	Br.	7,527	430	55	31	16	1911	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Mauretania §****	,,	30,704	762	88	57	25	1907	Cunard.
Mechanician **	,,	9,044	482	57	31	13	1900	Thos. & Jas. Harrison.
Mecklenburg **	Hol.	2,885	349	42	16	22½	1909	Zeeland S.S. Co. of Holland.
Medic **	Br.	12,032	550	63	39	13½	1899	White Star.
Medina **	,,	12,350	550	62	34	18½	1913	P. & O.
Megantic **	,,	14,878	550	67	41	17½	1909	White Star.
Melita. T.R. ***	,,	15,000	520	67	42	16½	1915	Canadian Pacific Railway.
Merion **	,,	11,621	530	59	27	13	1902	International Nav. Co.
Metagama **	,,	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	Canadian Pacific Railway.
Mexico **	U.S.	6,207	400	50	30	17	1906	New York & Cuba S.S. Co.
Minneapolis **	Br.	13,543	600	65	39	16	1900	Atlantic Transport Co.
Minnedosa. T.R. ***	,,	15,000	520	67	42	16½	1915	Canadian Pacific Railway.
Minnehaha **	,,	13,714	600	65	39	16	1900	Atlantic Transport Co.
Minnesota **	U.S.	20,718	622	73	41	13	1904	Gt. Northern S.S. Co.
Minnetonka **	Br.	13,528	600	65	39	16	1902	Atlantic Transport Co.
Minnewaska **	,,	14,317	600	65	39	16	1909	,, ,, ,,
Missanabie	,,	12,469	500	64	38	16	1914	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Moldavia **	,,	9,500	520	58	24	18½	1903	P. & O.
Moltke **	Ger.	12,335	525	62	35	16½	1901	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Mongolia **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Mongolia **	Br.	9,505	520	58	24	18½	1903	P. & O.
Monterey **	U.S.	4,702	341	47	16	16	1901	New York & Cuba S.S. Co.
Montreal ‡	Br.	4,282	332	43	14	16½	1904	Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.
Mooltan **	,,	9,723	520	58	24	18½	1905	P. & O.
Morea **	,,	10,890	540	61	24	18½	1908	,,
Morro Castle **	U.S.	6,004	400	50	18	18	1900	New York & Cuba S.S. Co.
Mount Temple **	Br.	9,792	485	59	30	12½	1901	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Munich §***	,,	2,410	331	43	17	20	1908	Gt. Eastern Ry. Co.
Munster **	,,	2,646	360	41	27	23½	1897	City of Dublin S.P. Co.
Napoli **	Itl.	9,210	470	56	32	12	1899	Italia Soc. di Nav.
Narragansett	Br.	9,196	512	63	32	*	1903	Anglo-American Oil Co.
Neckar **	Ger.	9,835	499	58	37	14	1900	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Nestor **	Br.	14,501	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Neuralia **	,,	9,082	480	58	30	15	1912	British India.
Nevasa **	,,	9,071	480	58	30	15	1913	,, ,,
Newport News	U.S.	1,535	260	46	14	20	1895	Norfolk & Washington S.B. Co.
New York **	,,	10,798	517	63	22	20	1888	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Newhaven §***	Fr.	1,656	292	34	22	23½	1911	Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Fran-
Niagara. T.R. ***	Br.	13,415	524	66	34	17	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z. (çais.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Ningchow **	Br.	9,021	480	58	32	13	1902	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Nippon Maru **	Jap.	5,919	431	50	29	16	1898	Toyo Kisen Kabushiki K.
Nikko Maru	,,	5,559	428	48	26	16	1903	Nippon Yusen K.
Noordam **	Hol.	12,531	550	62	34	15	1902	Holland-Amerika.
Norman **	Br.	7,537	490	53	33	17½	1894	Union-Castle.
Normannia §**	,,	1,567	290	36	15	20	1911	L. & S.W. Ry. Co.
Norseman **	,,	9,542	500	62	33	13	1897	Dominion.
North Land **	U.S.	4,244	358	44	23	17½	1894	Northern S.S. Co.
Northland	,,	2,055	291	51	18	20	1911	Norfolk & Washington S.B. Co.
Northland ** (*ex* Zealand)	Br.	17,905	561	60	38	15	1901	International Nav. Co., Ltd.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
		Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
North Land	U.S.	3,282	304	47	19	17	1910	Eastern Steamship Corp.
North Star	,,	3,159	298	46	17	16	1901	,, ,, ,,
North West **	,,	4,244	358	44	23	17½	1894	Northern S.S. Co. ,,
Northumberland §**	Br.	9,000	530	63	31½	15	1915	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Oanfa **	,,	9,016	480	58	32	13	1903	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Oceana ** (*ex* Scot)	U.S.	7,796	531	54	17	17	1891	Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Old Colony §***	,,	4,779	375	52	31	20	1907	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Olympic. T.R.***	Br.	46,359	852	92	59	23	1911	White Star.
Omrah **	,,	8,130	490	56	26	17	1899	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Onward §***	,,	1,671	311	40	15	22	1905	S.E. & C. Ry. Co.
Opawa **	,,	9,297	460	60	31	13	1906	New Zealand Shipping Co.
Ophir **	,,	6,942	465	53	34	17	1891	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orama. T.R. ***	,,	12,927	551	64	39	18	1911	,, ,, ,, ,,
Oranje Nassau **	Hol.	2,885	350	42	16	22	1909	Zeeland S.S. Co. of Holland.
Orbita. T.R. ***	Br.	15,500	550	67	43	15	1915	Pacific S.N. Co.
Orcoma **	,,	11,571	511	62	29	15	1908	,, ,,
Orduna. T.R. ***	,,	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	,, ,,
Orel	Rus.	3,462	336	45	29	16	1909	Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Oriental	Br.	5,284	410	48	26	17	1889	P. & O.
Orita **	,,	9,290	485	58	39	14	1903	Pacific S.N. Co.
Orontes **	,,	9,023	513	58	34	18	1902	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orsova **	,,	12,036	536	63	34	18	1909	,, ,, ,, ,,
Orvieto **	,,	12,130	535	64	38	18	1909	,, ,, ,, ,,
Oscar II.**	Dan.	9,996	500	58	29	16	1901	Forenede Dampskibs Selsk.
Osiris **	Br.	1,728	300	37	17	21	1898	P. & O.
Osmanieh **	,,	4,041	360	45	24	17	1906	Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.
Osterley **	,,	12,129	538	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Otaki. T.R.***	,,	9,575	465	60	31	13	1908	New Zealand Shipping Co.
Otranto **	,,	12,124	535	64	38	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Otway **	,,	12,077	535	63	34	18	1909	,, ,, ,, ,,
Palermo **	Itl.	9,203	470	56	32	13	1899	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Pannonia **	Br.	9,851	486	59	33	14	1903	Cunard.
Paris §**	,,	1,774	293	35	15	25	1913	L. B. & S. C. Ry. Co.
Patria **	Fr.	11,885	487	59	40	17	1913	Cyprien Fabre & Co.
Patricia **	Ger.	14,466	560	62	37	13	1899	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Paul Lecat **	Fr.	12,989	510	61	42	15	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Pennsylvania **	Ger.	13,333	559	62	30	13½	1896	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Peron **	Fr.	6,599	432	52	31	16	1907	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Persia	Br.	7,974	499	54	24	18	1900	P. & O.
Persic **	,,	12,042	550	63	39	13½	1899	White Star.
Petersburg **	Rus.	5,432	439	52	31	19	1894	Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Philadelphia **	U.S.	10,786	527	63	22	20	1889	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Pieter de Coninck §***	Bel.	1,767	348	40	24	23	1910	Belgian Government.
Plassy **	Br.	7,346	450	54	31	16	1901	P. & O.
Plymouth ‡	U.S.	3,770	352	50	18	16	1890	New England S.S. Co.
Poltava	Rus.	3,476	335	45	29	16	1909	Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Potsdam **	Hol.	12,522	550	62	34	15	1900	Holland-Amerika.
President	U.S.	5,218	391	48	19	16	1906	Pacific Coast Co.
President Grant **	Ger.	18,072	599	68	48	14½	1907	Hamburg-Amerikan.
President Lincoln **	,,	18,168	598	68	48	14½	1907	,, ,,
Pretoria **	,,	13,234	561	62	37	12½	1897	,, ,,
Prince Arthur **	Br.	2,188	290	38	16	19	1899	Boston & Yarmouth S.S. Co.
Prince Edward ‡ (*ex* P. of Wales)	,,	1,547	330	39	15	19	1887	I. of Man S.P. Co
Prince George **	,,	2,194	290	38	16	19	1898	Boston & Yarmouth S.S. Co.
Prince George **	,,	3,372	306	42	24	18½	1910	G.T. Pacific Devpt. Co.
Prince Rupert **	,,	3,379	306	42	23	18½	1910	,, ,, ,, ,,
Princess Adelaide	,,	3,061	290	46	15	18	1910	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Princess Alice	,,	3,099	290	46	14	18	1911	,, ,, ,,
Princess Alice **	Ger.	10,981	523	60	34	15½	1900	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Princess Charlotte **	Br.	3,844	330	46	23	19½	1908	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Princesse Clémentine ‡	Bel.	1,474	341	37	14	22	1896	Belgian Government.
Princesse Elisabeth §***	,,	1,747	357	40	23	24	1905	,, ,,
Princesse Henriette ‡	,,	1,094	300	38	13	21	1888	,, ,,
Princesse Josephine ‡	,,	1,107	300	38	13	21	1888	,, ,,
Princess Margaret **	Br.	6,000	395	54	20	23	1914	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Princess Patricia §***	,,	1,158	270	32	11	21	1902	,, ,, ,,
Princess Victoria **	,,	1,943	300	40	15	19½	1903	,, ,, ,,
Principe di Udine **	Itl.	7,828	450	55	25	16½	1908	"Lloyd Sabaudo."

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Principe Umberto **	Itl.	7,929	476	53	18	16½	1909	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Principessa Mafalda **	,,	9,210	485	55	32	18½	1908	Lloyd Italiano.
Prins der Nederlanden **	Hol.	9,322	481	57	26	15	1914	Nederland S.S. Co.
Prins Hendrik ‡	,,	1,968	320	35	16	20	1895	Zeeland S.S. Co. of Holland.
Prinsess Juliana **	,,	2,885	349	42	16	22½	1909	,, ,, ,,
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm **	Ger.	17,082	589	68	38	17½	1907	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Prinz Ludwig **	,,	9,687	492	57	35	15½	1906	,, ,, ,,
Prinzess Irene **	,,	10,893	523	60	34	15½	1900	,, ,, ,,
Priscilla ‡	U.S.	5,292	425	52	18	17	1893	New England S.S. Co.
Protesilaus **	Br.	9,547	484	60	39	14	1910	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Providence **	Fr.	11,900	511	59	43	...	1914	Cyprien Fabre & Co.
Providence ‡	U.S.	4,365	379	50	18	16½	1904	New England S.S. Co.
Puritan †	,,	4,593	403	52	18	16½	1889	,, ,, ,,
Quebec ‡	Br.	3,498	311	64	44	18	1865	Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.
Queen Alexandra §***	,,	785	270	32	11	20	1912	John Williamson.
Queen Victoria ‡	,,	1,547	330	39	15	19	1887	I. of Man S.P. Co.
Rapide ‡	Bel.	1,195	300	38	13	21	1895	Belgian Government.
Rathmore **	Br.	1,569	299	40	14	20	1908	L. & N.W. Ry. Co.
Re Vittorio **	Itl.	7,977	476	53	30	16½	1907	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Regina Elena **	,,	7,940	476	53	38	16½	1907	,, ,, ,,
Reina Maria Cristina	Sp.	4,818	408	48	27	16	1888	Cia. Trasatlantica.
ReinaVictoria-EugeniaT.R.****	,,	10,137	480	61	40	17½	1913	,, ,, ,,
Reliance * (*ex* Knight C'panion)	Br.	9,220	469	58	40	...	1910	The Admiralty.
Remuera **	,,	11,276	485	62	41	14	1911	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Rewa §***	,,	7,308	456	56	29	18	1906	British India.
Rhein **	Ger.	10,058	501	58	36	13	1899	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,527	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Riviera §***	Br.	1,675	316	41	15	22½	1911	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Rochambeau T.R. ****	Fr.	12,678	559	63	43	16½	1911	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Romania **	Rou.	3,034	356	41	27	18	1904	Roumanian State M.S.
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-Amerika.
Rotorua T.R.***	Br.	11,130	484	62	41	14	1910	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Royal Edward §***(1)	,,	11,117	526	60	26	19	1908	Canadian Northern Steamships.
Royal George §****(sunk) (2)	,,	11,146	525	60	27	19	1907	,, ,, ,, ,,
Rouen §***	Fr.	1,656	292	34	22	23½	1912	Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Fran.
Rowanmore	Br.	10,320	521	59	29	14	1900	Wm. Johnston & Co.
Ruahine **	,,	10,758	480	60	32	14	1909	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Runic **	,,	12,490	550	63	39	13½	1900	White Star.
St. Andrew §***	,,	2,528	351	41	16	22½	1908	Fishguard & Rosslare Rys
St. David §***	,,	2,479	350	41	16	22½	1906	,, ,, ,,
St. George §***	,,	2,456	352	41	16	22	1906	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
St. Louis **	U.S.	11,629	535	63	26	20	1895	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
St. Patrick §***	Br.	2,531	350	41	16	22½	1906	Fishguard & Rosslare Rlys
St. Paul **	U.S.	11,629	535	63	26	20	1895	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
St. Petersburg §***	Br.	2,448	330	43	17	20	1910	Gt. Eastern Rly. Co.
Samland **	Bel.	9,748	490	58	39	14	1903	Soc. Anande Nav. Belge Amer.
Saguenay **	Br.	2,777	275	40	14	19	1911	Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.
Sakaki Maru **	Jap.	3,875	366	46	23	19	1913	Imperial Marine Association.
Sakura Maru §***	,,	3,204	340	42	21	19	1908	,, ,,
Salsette **	Br.	5,842	440	53	19	20	1908	P. & O.
San Fraterno	,,	9,587	527	66	33	*	1913	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Gennaro **	Itl.	10,300	518	64	24	17	1915	Soc. di Nav. a Vap. Sicula Am.
San Gregorio	,,	9,594	527	66	33	*	1913	Eagle Oil Transport Co. Ltd.
San Hilario	,,	10,157	530	66	33	*	1913	,, ,, ,,
San Jeronimo	,,	10,067	525	66	33	*	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Lorenzo	,,	9,607	527	66	33	*	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Melito	,,	10,160	530	66	33	*	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Nazario	,,	10,064	525	66	33	*	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Onofre *	Br.	9,717	530	66	33	*	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Patricio*	,,	9,712	530	66	33	*	1915	,, ,, ,,
Sant Anna **	Fr.	9,350	470	56	42	16	1910	Cyprien Fabre & Co.
Saratoga **	U.S.	6,391	413	50	17	18	1907	New York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.
Sarnia §***	Br.	1,498	284	39	15	20	1910	L. & S. W. Ry. Co.
Saxon **	,,	12,385	570	64	38	17½	1900	Union-Castle.
Saxonia **	,,	14,297	580	64	38	15	1900	Cunard.
Scandinavian **	,,	12,099	550	59	43	16	1898	Allan.
Scotia **	,,	1,872	330	39	15	21	1902	L. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Scotian **	,,	10,322	515	59	23	14	1898	Allan.

(1) *Ex* Cairo. (2) *Ex* Heliopolis.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Seeandbee ‡	U.S.	6,381	484	58	24	18½	1912	Cleveland & Buff. Transit. Co.
Semiramis	Aust.-H.	4,165	377	44	20	16	1895	Austrian Lloyd.
Shinyo Maru ◊***	Jap.	13,384	558	61	35	20	1911	Toyo Kisen Kabushiki K.
Shropshire **	Br.	12,184	526	61	33½	14	1911	Federal Steam N. Co., Ltd.
Siberia **	U.S.	11,284	551	63	21	18	1901	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Sierra **	,,	5 989	400	50	25	16½	1900	Oceanic S.S. Co.
Sonoma **	,,	6,279	400	50	26	16½	1900	,, ,,
Southland **	Br.	11,899	560	60	38	15	1900	Int. Nav. Co. Ltd. (*ex* Vaderland).
Southland	U.S.	2,081	291	51	16	20	1900	Norfolk & Washington S. B. Co.
Stad Antwerpen ◊***	Bel.	1,384	300	36	22	24	1913	Belgian Government.
Stampalia **	Itl.	9.000	476	55	29	16	1909	"La Veloce" Nav. Italiana.
Standard	U.S.	10,073	523	68	34	*	1914	Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).
Star of England **	Br.	9,136	501	63	33	14	1914	Com'wealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.
Star of Victoria **	,,	9.152	501	63	33	14	1914	,, ,, ,,
Statendam ◊***	Hol.	32,500	740	86	43	18	1914	Holland-Amerika.
Suevic **	Br.	12,531	550	63	39	13½	1901	White Star.
Sussex **	,,	1,353	275	34	14	21	1896	Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Fran.
Suwa Maru **	Jap.	10,927	516	62	34	15½	1914	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Tahiti **	Br.	7.585	460	55	24	17	1904	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Tainui **	,,	9,965	477	61	31	14	1908	Shaw, Savill & Albion Co.
Talthybius **	,,	10,224	506	60	39	14	1912	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Taormina **	Itl.	8,298	482	58	34	17	1908	Lloyd Italiano.
Tara ** (sunk)	Br.	1,862	329	39	15	21	1900	L. & N. W. Rly (*ex* Hibernia).
Tashmoo ‡	U.S.	1,344	302	37	13	20	1900	White Star Line.
Tenyo Maru ◊***	Jap.	13,459	558	61	35	20	1908	Toyo Kisen Kabushiki K
Teucer **	Br.	9,046	486	58	39	13½	1906	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Teutonic **	,,	9,984	565	57	39	19	1889	White Star.
The Queen ◊***	,,	1,676	309	40	15	20½	1903	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Themistocles **	,,	11,231	500	62	39	15	1911	Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Theodore-Mante	Fr.	3,496	344	44	24	16½	1912	Cie. de Nav. Mixte.
Timgad **	,,	5,232	402	51	28	18½	1911	Cie. Gen. Transatlantique.
Tirpitz ◊**	Ger.	19,300	588	75	41	N.R.	1914	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Tomaso di Savoia **	Itl.	7,761	450	55	25	16½	1907	"Lloyd Sabaudo.
Transylvania ◊**	Br.	14,315	548	66	41	17½	1914	Anchor.
Tubantia **	Hol.	13,911	540	65	35	17½	1914	Koninkl. Hollandsche Lloyd.
Tunisian **	Br.	10,576	500	59	39	15	1900	Allan.
Tuscania ◊**	,,	14,348	549	66	41	17½	1914	Anchor.
Tyndareus **	,,	11,000	506	63	41	...	1915	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Ucayali ◊***	Peru.	3,305	374	46	21	18	1909	Cia. Peruana del Callao.
Ulster **	Br.	2,641	360	41	27	23½	1896	City of Dublin S.P. Co.
Ultonia **	,,	10,402	500	57	33	13	1898	Cunard.
Ulysses **	,,	14.499	563	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual Stm. N. Co., Ltd.
Ulysses **	U.S.	10,910	514	65	36	...	1915	Isthmian Canal Commission.
Umegaka Maru ◊***	Jap.	3,272	337	42	21	19	1909	Imperial Marine Association.
United States **	Dan.	10,122	500	58	29	16	1903	Forenede Dampskibs Selsk.
Vandyck **	Br.	10,328	495	60	28	*	1911	Lamport & Holt
Vasari *	,,	10,117	486	59	27	14	1909	,, ,,
Vasilefs Constantinos **	Gk.	9,272	470	58	32	18½	1914	Embiricos Bros
Vaterland ◊****	Ger.	54,282	907	100	58	24	1914	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Vauban **	Br.	10,660	495	60	28	15	1912	Lamport & Holt.
Venezia ◊***	Aust.-H.	979	275	32	10	21	1906	D. Tripcovich.
Ventura **	U.S.	6,282	400	50	26	16½	1900	Oceanic S.S. Co.
Verona **	Itl.	8,261	482	58	26	15½	1908	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Vestris **	Br.	10,494	495	60	28	15	1912	Lamport & Holt
Victoria ◊***	,,	1,689	311	40	15	22	1907	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Victoria Luise **	Ger.	16,703	660	67	40	18	1900	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Victorian ◊*** C	Br.	10,635	520	60	38	17½	1904	Allan.
Ville de Liege ◊***	Bel.	1,366	300	36	22	24	1913	Belgian Government.
Vindex ◊***	Br.	1,951	350	42	16	23	1905	I. of Man S.P. Co. (*ex* Viking).
Viper ◊***	,,	1,713	315	39	15	22	1906	G. & J. Burns.
Virginian ◊***	,,	10,757	520	60	38	17½	1905	Allan.
Wahine ◊***	,,	4,436	375	52	25	21	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Walmer Castle **	,,	12,546	570	64	38	17½	1902	Union-Castle.
Wandilla **	,,	7,785	411	56	34	16	1912	Adelaide S.S. Co.
Warilda **	,,	7,712	411	56	34	16	1912	,, ,, ,,
Wayfarer **	,,	9.596	505	58	31	13	1903	Thos. & Jas. Harrison.
Western States ‡	U.S.	3,077	350	44	19	19	1902	Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.
Westward Ho ‡	Br.	438	225	26	9	20	1894	P. & A. Campbell.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners of Lines.
Wien **	Aust.-H.	7,367	442	53	28	18	1911	Austrian Lloyd.
Wilhelm A. Riedemann **	Ger.	9,800	525	66	33	*	1914	Deutsch American Petrol'm Co.
William O. Swald §***	,,	20,000	587	72	39	*	1914	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Willochra **	Br.	7,784	411	56	34	16	1913	Adelaide S.S. Co.
Wiltshire **	,,	10,390	526	61	33	14	1912	Federal Steam N. Co., Ltd.
Winifredian	,,	10,422	552	59	28	14	1899	Leyland.
Yale §***	U.S.	3,731	376	61	20	21½	1906	Pacific Nav. Co.
Yasaka Maru **	Jap.	10,932	516	61	34	15½	1914	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Zeppelin **	Ger.	15,200	550	67	35	*	1914	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.

N.B.—There were on 30 June, 1915, 746 steamers in the world exceeding 7,000 tons each belonging to the following countries:—Great Britain, 419; Germany, 113; America, 74; France, 35; Italy, 22; Holland, 27; Japan, 23; Belgium, 5; Austria, 8; Norway, 7; Denmark, 4; Spain, 4; Russia, 3; Sweden, 2. Of the 470 steamers under construction in Great Britain on 30 June, 1914, 249 were above 2,000 tons each; of these 89 exceeded 6,000 tons each; 28 were not less than 10,000 tons each; 21 exceeded 12,000 tons each; 14 exceeded 15,000 tons; 6 exceeded 20,000 tons each; 3 exceeded 30,000 tons; and 1 exceeded 40,000 tons.

NUMBER OF VESSELS OVER 5,000 TONS EACH, AND PARTICULARS OF LARGEST VESSEL BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY.

Country.	No.	Ship's Name.	Gross Tons	Speed.	Owners.
Austria	39	Kaiser Franz Josef	12,567	19	Unione Austriaca di Nav.
Belgium	5	Samland	9,748	14	Red Star Line.
Chile	1	Rancagua	6,210	*	Chilian Government.
Denmark	9	Frederik VIII.	11,850	17	[hagen. Forenede Dampskibs, Copen-
France	121	France	23,666	24	Com. Gén. Transatlantique.
Germany	272	Bismarck [a]	56,000	N.R.	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Great Britain	977	Britannic [b]	47,500	N.R.	White Star Line.
Greece	3	Vasilefs Constantinos	9,272	18½	Embiricos Bros.
Holland	88	Statendam	32,500	18	Holland-American Line.
Italy	57	Duilio	22,000	N.R.	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Japan	78	Tenyo Maru	13,459	20	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Norway	27	Kristianiafjord	10,669	*	Den Norske Amerikalinie.
Portugal	2	Mocambique	5,771	14	Empreza Nacl. de Nav. à Vapor.
Russia	23	Russia	8,339	15	Russian E. Asiatic S.S. Co.
Spain	12	Infanta Isabel de Borbon	10,348	17½	Compania Trasatlantica.
Sweden	9	Norrbotten	8,011	*	P. A. Welin.
Turkey	3	Gul-Djémal	5,071	*	Ottoman S.S. Co.
United States	313	Minnesota	20,718	13	Gt. Northern Steamship Co.
Total	2,039				

a. 912×100×57. b. 852×94×59. * Under 12 knots.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
Soc. Nouvelle d'Armement	49	113,000	Nantes	Ville de Mulhouse	3,110	
A. D. Bordes & Son	42	106,000	Dunkirk	Helene	3,456	Own 2 Steamers.
John S. Winslow & Co.	25	50,000	Portland, *Maine*	Edwd. B. Winslow	3,424	
Alaska Packers Association	27	45,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 7 Steamers.
Rhederei Aktien Ges V., 1896	16	37,000	Hamburg	Orotava	3,014	Own 3 Steamers.
F. Laeisz	14	36,000	Hamburg	Potosi	4,026	Owns 1 Steamer.
Knohr & Burchard	15	35,000	Hamburg	Jersbek	2,871	
F. A. Vinnen & Co.	11	31,000	Bremen	Adolf Vinnen	3,410	
Percy & Small	12	24,000	Bath, *Maine*	Wyoming	3,730	
Crowell & Thurlow	20	22,000	Boston, *Mass.*	Governor Powers	1,962	Own 4 Steamers.
G. G. Deering & Co.	13	20,000	Bath, *Maine*	Dorothy B. Barrett	2,088	
George Milne & Co.	12	19,000	Aberdeen	Inverlogie	2,347	

YACHTS. IN LLOYD'S REGISTER OF YACHTS, 30 JUNE, 1915.

	Not less than 1000 tons each.	Under 1000 and not less than 500 tons each.	Under 500 and not less than 200 tons each.	Under 200 and not less than 100 tons each.	Under 100 and not less than 50 tons each.	Under 50 and not less than 30 tons each.	Under 30 and not less than 20 tons each.	Under 20 and not less than 10 tons each.	Total.
Steam	37	87	190	154	141	86	82	101	878
Motor	1	2	33	64	100	156	227	620	1,203
Sail	1	2	36	66	153	214	335	893	1,700
	39	91	259	284	394	456	644	1,614	3,781

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Line.	Funnel.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
Allan	Red; with white band and black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with red pennant above.
American	Black; with white band	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Austrian-Lloyd	Black	Blue square, anchor in centre.
Bibby	Pink; black top	Red.
Booth	Black	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with white and black stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Buff; black top	Three red and three white squares.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Trans'que	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E.
Dominion	Red; white stripe, black top	Red pennant; white diamond, blue globe within, in centre.
Elder Dempster	Black	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Elders & Fyffes	Buff; black top	Blue; E & F in white diamond in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white.
Furness	Black	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav. Co.	Black	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Hamburg-Amerikan	Buff	Square divided diagonally into blue and white quarters, shield covering anchor in centre.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Imperial D. W. India	Yellow	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White; red at corner; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co.	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White; five-pointed red star in centre.
Norddeutscher - Lloyd	Buff	White; crossed key and anchor under wreath in blue.
Orient S. N. Co.	Cream	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Black	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
P. & O.	Black	Square divided into diagonal quarters; white, red, blue and yellow.
Prince	Black; red band, white crown	Red burgee; white crown in centre.
Red Star	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Scandinavian-American	Centre red; top and bottom black	Blue; white Maltese Cross.
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson	Red; black top	White burgee; red ball.

OCEAN STEAMERS, 16 KNOTS AND OVER. Number belonging to each Country.

Country.	20 knots & above.	19 knots.	18½ kts.	18 knots.	17½ kts.	17 knots.	16 knots.	Total.
Austria	...	1	...	2	...	1	6	10
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
France	8	1	3	1	2	3	9	27
Germany	5	1	...	4	2	...	4	16
Great Britain	12	6	16	20	20	20	52	146*
Greece	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Holland	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	6
Italy	...	...	1	...	1	2	10	14
Japan	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	8
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Peru	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Spain	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
United States	9	...	1	6	2	9	16	43
	37	12	22	36	31	37	112	287

* P. & O., 33; B. India and Canadian Pacific Ry., 14 each; White Star and Union Castle, 12 each; Orient and Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 9 each; Union S.S. Co. of N.Z., 7; Cunard, 6; Allan and Anchor, 5 each; Adelaide S.S. Co. and Atlantic Transport Co., 4 each; Canadian Northern S.S. Co., Grand Trunk Pacific Development and Mellwraith McEacharn Co., 2 each; Australian S.S. Co., Bermuda Atlantic S.S. Co., International Nav. Co., Khedivial S.S. Co., Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd., and Wilson Line, 1 each.

N.B.—There were on 30 June, 1915, about 3,091 steamers in the world capable of a sea-speed of at least 12 knots per hour. Of the total number about two-thirds are ocean-going steamers.

LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS, 1914. LARGEST ENGINE BUILDERS, 1914.

Owing to some returns including large output of war-work, particulars of which cannot be divulged, the usual lists are not given. Had they been published, the following names would have been added to those given in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1915 (*see* page 886):—

Shipbuilders.—Sir James Laing & Sons; Barham & Sons; and Sunderland Shipbuilding Co., all of Sunderland; and Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Hull.

Engine Builders.—Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Jarrow; Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Greenock; and Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Hull.

EVOLUTION OF THE STEAMSHIP ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

For further details *see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1915, p. 870.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.

	Days.			Tons.
1862.	Under 9	from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8 ,,	,,	City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7 ,,	,,	Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6 ,,	,,	City of Paris	10,669
1894.	,, 5½ ,,	,,	Lucania	12,950
1897.	,, 6 ,,	S'ton.	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,349
1903.	,, 5½ ,,	Cherb'g.	Deutschland	16,502
1909.	4*d.* 10*h.* 41*m.*	from Queenstown.	Mauretania	31,938

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

	Feet.		Tons.
1838.	1st to exceed	200	Great Western	1,340
1845.	,, ,,	300	Great Britain	2,084
1858.	,, ,,	680	Great Eastern	18,918
1871.	,, ,,	400	Oceanic (1)	3,807
1881.	,, ,,	500	Servia	7,392
1893.	,, ,,	601	Campania	12,952
1899.	,, ,,	685	Oceanic (2)	17,247
1904.	,, ,,	709	Baltic	23,000
1907.	,, ,,	762	Mauretania	31,938
1910.	,, ,,	852	Olympic	46,359
1914.	,, ,,	907	Vaterland	54,282
1914.	912 × 100 × 57 feet		Bismarck	56,000

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, 2,939 steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy, and 947 with submarine signalling apparatus.

As the size of steamships increased, the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes.

The fleets of the 75 largest shipowners in the world, each one not under 100,000 tons (*see* page 839) aggregate 17,390,000 tons (British 9,469,000 tons). The 26 next in size (not less than 80,000 tons each—*see* page 839) aggregate 2,266,000 tons (British 1,046,000).

These 101 owners show a total of 4,391 vessels, 19,656,000 tons, almost 43 per cent. of the entire shipping of the world).

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1915, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owned 10,218 vessels, 20,830,918 gross tons, exclusive of 1,135 ships (443,150 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas. The total for the world was: Steam, 45,729,208 tons; and sail, 3,532,561 tons.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Built in	Name.	Gross Tonnage.	Speed.	Insulated Cargo Chambers.		Owners.
				No.	Capacity, cubic ft.	
1915	Armagh	9,220	...	12	437,000	Union SS. Co. of N. Zealand.
1915	Northumberland	9,000	15	12	437,000	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
1911	El Uruguayo	8,361	15	33	400,000	Brit. & Ar'tine S. Nav. Co., Ltd.
1912	La Rosarina	8,332	15	35	440,000	" " "
1912	El Paraguayo	8,508	15	33	399,613	Houlder Line, Ltd. "
1913	La Negra	8,312	15	35	395,400	Brit. & Ar'tine S. Nav. Co., Ltd.
1912	Hurunui	10,644	14	7	390,000	New Zealand S. Co., Ltd.

N.B.—There were on 30 June, 1915, 896 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus; of these 285 each had insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 80,000 cubic ft., and 43 had each not less than 250,000 cubic ft., and 48 had each not less than 300,000. Particulars of those with a capacity not less than 390,000 cubic ft. are given above.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

Tenyo Maru, 13,459 tons; Chiyo Maru, 13,431 tons (Toyo Kisen K.K.); Niagara, 13,415 tons (Union S.S.C. of N.Z.); *San Melito, 10,160 tons; *San Hilario, 10,157 tons; Standard, 10,073 tons (Standard Oil Co., New Jersey); *San Jeronimo, 10,067 tons (Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.); *Matsonia, 9,728 tons (Matson Nav. Co.); San Nazario, 10,064 tons; San Onofre, 9,717 tons; San Patricio, 9,712 tons; *San Lorenzo, 9,607 tons; *San Gregorio, 9,594 tons; San Fraterno, 9,587 tons (Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.). Those marked * are fitted for the carriage of petroleum in bulk. There were on June 30, 1915, 413 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 141 were over 5,000 tons, and 92 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 9,500 tons each are given above. Great development is taking place in the use of oil fuel instead of coal.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—396 steamers and 55 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk; the largest of these not fitted for liquid fuel were the Jupiter, 10,073 tons; and Wilhelm A. Riedemann, 9,800 tons (Deutsch American Petroleum Co.); John D. Rockefeller, 8,400 tons; John D. Archbold, 8,374 tons; and Muskogee, 7,225 tons (Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey).

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretania, Aquitania, France, Vaterland, Imperator, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Kronprinz Wilhelm, Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Campania, Olympic, Princess Margaret, La Provence, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Isis, Osiris, Wahine, La Lorraine, La Savoie, Harvard, Yale, Calgarian, Empress of Britain, Salsette, Gallia, Lutelitia, Massilia, Charles Roux, Chiyo Maru, Shinyo Maru, Tenyo Maru, City of Detroit III., Massachusetts, New York, Old Colony, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed. Paris, Ben-my-Chree, Jan Breydel, Pieter de Coninck, Princesse Elisabeth, Stad Antwerpen, Ville de Liège, Connaught, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, Vindex, Newhaven, Rouen, Dieppe, Empress, Engadine, Invicta, Onward, Riviera, St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Patrick, Victoria, Viper, Leopold II., Marie Henriette, Princesse Clementine, Mecklenburg, Orange Nassau, and Prinsess Juliana, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Bismarck, Vaterland, Imperator, Britannic, Olympic, Aquitania, Columbus, Statendam, Mauretania, George Washington, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic, France, Amerika, Duilio, Cedric, Celtic, Minnesota, William O'Swald, Kronprinzessiu Cecilie, Caronia, Carmania, Cap Polonio, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Tirpitz, Lapland, Alsatian, Ceramic, President Lincoln, Franconia, Laconia, President Grant, Calgarian, Northland, Berlin, Nieuw Amsterdam, Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Cleveland, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Victoria Luise, Cincinnati, Andes, Orduna, Alcantara, Almanzora, Zeppelin, Arlanza, and Massilia, all 15,000 tons and above.

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF PRINCIPAL LINES.

The Aberdeen Line: Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C.

African Steam Ship Co., 23, Billiter St., E.C.

Allan Line, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 103, Leadenhall St., E.C.

American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Anchor-Brocklebank Line: Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 50, Lime St., E.C.

Anglo-American Oil Co., 36, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.

Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Batavia Line, Custom House & Wool Quays, Lower Thames St., E.C.

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Bibby Bros. & Co., 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

Blue Funnel Line: Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter Sq., E.C.

Booth Line: The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.
Bristol Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., 38, Eastcheap, E.C.
British & African S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd., 22, Great Tower St., E.C.
British India S. Nav. Co., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C.
Cairns, Noble & Co., 44-46, Leadenhall St., E.C.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Head European Office, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.
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City Line: Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.: Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd.: 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Cook, Thos., & Son: Head Office, Ludgate Circus. Branches: 38 & 39, Piccadilly; 125, Pall Mall, &c., &c.
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Compania Trasatlantica: Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Cuban Line: Ernest Bigland & Co., Ltd., 7, East India Avenue, E.C.
Cunard Line, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C., and 29 & 31, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Devitt & Moore, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.
"Direct Line": Scrutton, Sons & Co., 16, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Dominion Line, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.
Elder, Dempster and Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32, Bow Street, W.C.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., 5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, and 7, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Finland Line: Agents, C. Gee & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., 21, Billiter Street, E.C.
General Steam Nav. Co., 15, Trinity Square, E.C.
Glen Line (McGregor, Gow & Co.), Ltd., 1, East India Avenue, E.C.
Gulf Line, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.
Hall, John, Jun., & Co., 59, Mark Lane, E.C.
Harrison Line: Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.
Harrison-Rennie Line: John T. Rennie, Son & Co., 4, East India Avenue, E.C.
Henderson Line: Agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.
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Imperial Direct Line, Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Johnston Line, Ltd., 6, Billiter St., E.C.
Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C.
Leyland Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.
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MacIver, David, & Co., 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter Sq. Buildings, E.C.
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Milburn, Wm., & Co., 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Mogul Line: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.
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Natal Line: Bullard, King & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Nelson, H. & W., Ltd., 98, Leadenhall St., E.C., and 22, Cockspur St., S.W.
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Pacific Steam Nav. Co.: 18, Moorgate St., E.C., and 32, Cockspur St., S.W.
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Prince Line: Agents, Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., 118, Fenchurch St., E.C.
Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd.: Agents, Killick, Martin & Co., 7, Fen Court, E.C.
Red Star Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.
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Royal Dutch W. India Mail Service: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch St., E.C.
Royal Mail Stm. Pkt. Co., 18, Moorgate St., E.C., and 32, Cockspur St., S.W.
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Thule Steamship Co., Ltd., of Gothenburg: Agents, British and Northern S. Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., 3 and 4, Fenchurch St., E.C., and 125, Pall Mall, S.W.
United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.
Weir, Andrew, & Co., Baltic Exchange Buildings, 21, Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.
White Star Line, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C., and 1, Cockspur St., S.W.
Wilson Line: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.
Westcott & Laurance Line, Ltd., Thorner's Chambers, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1914.

London Office of Suez Canal: 3, Whittington Avenue, London, E.C.

No. of Passages = 4,802. Total net tons = 19,409,495. Receipts = 117,306,612 fr.
Average duration of passage = 16 hours 11 minutes.

LIST OF SHIPOWNERS WHO PAID DUES ON NOT LESS THAN 90,000 NET TONS EACH.

Shipowners.	Head Office.	Tonnage. Net tons.	Passages.	Vessels passed through. Before 1912.	Vessels passed through. First time in 1912.
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.*	London	2,199,000	465	113	26
Ellerman Lines†	London	1,389,000	302	81	13
Alfred Holt & Co ("Blue Funnel" Line)	Liverpool	1,159,000	241	57	5
"Hansa" Line	Bremen	642,000	156	50	3
Nederland S. S. Co.	Amsterdam	631,000	135	26	7
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	590,000	163	36	1
Wm. Ruys & Sons (Rotterdam-Lloyd)	Rotterdam	564,000	140	31	2
Hamburg-American Pkt. Co.	Hamburg	537,000	120	48	4
Cayzer Irvine & Co. ("Clan" Line)	Glasgow	486,000	140	54	3
Norddeutscher-Lloyd	Bremen	424,000	76	30	3
Thos. & Jas. Harrison	Liverpool	403,000	82	31	2
Orient S. N. Co.	London	338,000	46	9	2
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tokio	337,000	58	14	3
Austrian Lloyd	Trieste	311,000	83	19	1
T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd.	Liverpool	278,000	57	10	2
Deutsch-Australische S.S. Co.	Hamburg	275,000	62	39	2
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London	273,000	69	22	3
P. Henderson & Co.	Glasgow	248,000	55	11	3
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool	243,000	45	7	3
Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	219,000	39	11	7
Henderson Bros. (Anchor Line)	Glasgow	209,000	45	7	1
Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.	Hull	191,000	54	13	1
Ostasiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen	162,000	40	12	2
A. Weir & Co.	Glasgow	157,000	35	20	4
Wm. Thomson & Co. (Ben Line)	Leith	154,000	50	13	1
Societa Marittima Italiana	Genoa	148,000	57	12	4
Walter Runciman & Co. (Moor Line)	Newcastle	130,000	45	14	3
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London	126,000	22	4	5
Asiatic S. N. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	109,000	26	8	2
James Gardiner & Co.	Glasgow	107,000	30	14	2
Russian Volunteer Fleet Association	Petrograd	105,000	30	16	1
F. C. Strick & Co., Ltd.	London	103,000	31	7	1
T. B. Royden	Liverpool	101,000	22	8	1
Società Veneziana de Nav. a Vap.	Venice	97,000	28	7	1
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line	Hamburg	97,000	22	11	1
Societa Nav. Libera Triestina	Fiume	96,000	26	7	1
Mercantile S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	94,000	29	12	1
Cie. Havraise Peninsulaire de Nav.	Paris	93,000	26	9	1
Tyzack & Branfoot	Newcastle	92,000	25	5	2
Oceaan Nederlandsche S.M.	Amsterdam	90,000	26	5	2
Other Shipowners and Governments	—	5,402,000	1,599	630	248
Total		19,409,000	4,802	1,533	363

* P. & O., 1,229,000. British India, 970,000.
† Includes City, Hall, Bucknall, &c., Lines.

TOTAL TONNAGE (19,409,495 NET TONS) ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

	No. of passages made.	Tonnage (net tons).		No. of passages made	Tonnage (net tons).
Austria-Hungary	176	631,730	Norway	41	96,647
Great Britain	3,078	12,910,278	Ottoman	25	23,289
Denmark	42	103,832	Persia	3	2,491
France	228	799,624	Russia	71	200,423
Germany	481	2,118,946	Siam	2	5,050
Greece	49	138,642	Spain	26	71,558
Holland	347	1,389,390	Sweden	35	132,027
Italy	131	369,239	United States	3	2,562
Japan	64	354,367			

Passenger Traffic.—Number of passengers in 1914, 391,772 (Civilians, 155,183; Military, 228,720; Pilgrims, Emigrants, &c., 7,869). The revenue from passengers for 1914 was 3,734,505 francs.

N.B.—19,409,000 net tons = 26,813,342 gross tons. The 4,802 vessels comprised the following:—Vessels loaded, 3,034; in ballast, 280; mail boats, 882; men-of-war, 106; Government transports, 500.

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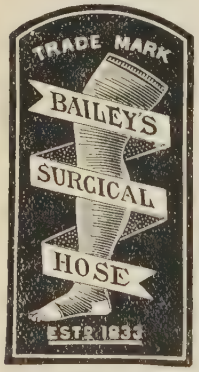

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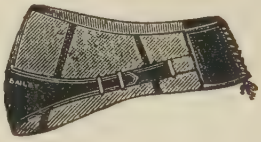

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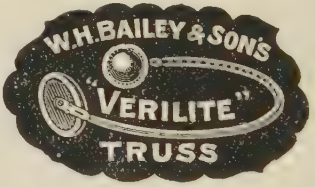

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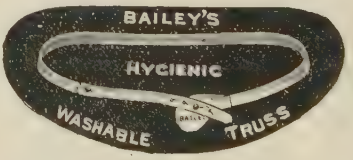

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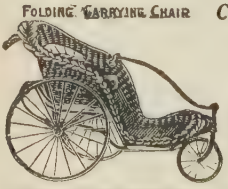

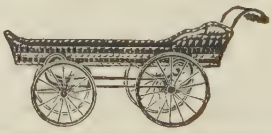

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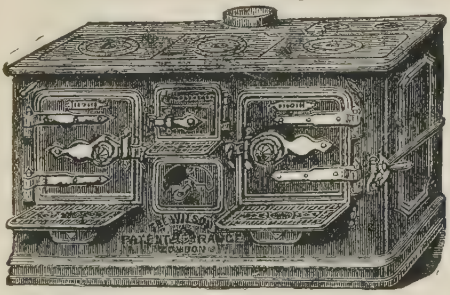

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INLAND, SOUTH.

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Ashford	Fairview	G. 19	Cranbrook	Queen Elizabeth's Sch.	B. 24
Battle	The Towers	G. 19	Faversham	Queen Elizabeth's Sch.	B. 26
Canterbury	King's School	B. 23	Tunbridge Wells	Newton House	G. 37
			Tunbridge Wells	Littlebourne	B. 37

INLAND, NEAR LONDON.

Banstead	St. Margaret's	G. 19	Guildford	Poyle Croft	G. 28
Banstead	Garratt's Hall	G. 19	Hitchin	Girls' Grammar School	G. 30
Bedford	Physical Training Coll.	G. 20	Leatherhead	Leatherhead Court	G. 30
Bedford	Crescent House School	G. 20	Orpington	Downe House	G. 33
Bedford	St. Peter's	G. 20	St. Albans	St. Albans School	B. 34
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Guildford	Tormead	G. 28	Windsor	St. George's School	B. 39

See next page.

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE 12 and 13, MONTAGUE STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Central for Theatres, City, West End and Tube Stations.

Terms from—
6/- per Day. 35/- per Week.
Bed and Breakfast from 4/-

Mrs. NORMAN-MORRISS.

Telephone 8241 Gerrard. Telegrams, "Lackry.

WHERE TO STAY.

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED LISTS.

HOTELS, HYDROS, PRIVATE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES, APARTMENTS, MOTOR GARAGES, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, HOUSE FURNISHERS AND REMOVERS, AND WHITAKER'S GENERAL LIST.

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Whitaker's List of Schools

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

36, 38, Kingsway, W.C. . . } For Male Students.
61, 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields }
2, Red Lion Square, W.C. For Girls.

Previously known as—

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Principal - Mr. W. BRAGINTON, M.A.

Girl's Classes under Miss Braginton, M.A.

A link between the Schools and the Civil Service or Army.

Day, Evening, and Correspondence Classes.

Has the largest number of successes in all the great Home Civil Service Examinations for youths of 16 to 21.

For Prospectus and List of Successes, address—

MR. W. BRAGINTON, M.A.,
ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE,
KINGSWAY, W.C.

BARNES, S.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Residential suburb between Hammersmith and Richmond. Gravel soil considerable depth over London clay. Prevailing winds, south-west. Height above sea-level, 64 feet, Average mean temperature, 54. 793 acres parks and commons."

BOYS.

THE SOUTH-WEST LONDON COLLEGE,

CASTLENAU, BARNES.

Headmaster—

ERNEST H. BURBIDGE, B.A. Lond. Univ., 12 years Russell House Master, Bedford; 6 years Bankside Upper Norwood; 5 years Lecturer Clark's Civil Service College.

Situation.—Gravel soil, near river and Barnes Common, one hour from Charing Cross.

Aim.—Developing physique, intellect, and character. Small Classes a strong feature.

Preparation for Commercial Life, Civil Service, University Entrance and Local Examinations.

Fees.—10 to 15 guineas per term.

CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.

Adjacent to Camden Road Station, Midland Railway; few minutes' walk from Camden Town Station, North London Railway; 3 minutes by Electric Car from Camden Town Station; Hampstead and Highgate Tube; 12 minutes by Electric Car from Finsbury Park Station, Great Northern Railway, and Piccadilly Tube.

GIRLS.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

SANDALL ROAD.

Founded 1850 by Frances Mary Buss. Regulated under scheme made by Board of Education, May 6, 1910.

Curriculum. — Classics, Mathematics, Art, Science, English Subjects, Domestic Arts, Modern Languages, Scripture.

Extra Subjects.—Music, Dancing, Additional Art, Gymnasium, Physical Training, Swimming, Playing Field.

Scholarships to amount of £400 annually.

EXAMINATIONS; PREPARATION FOR UNIVERSITIES.

Fees.—5 guineas to £7 17s. 6d. per term.

TWO BOARDING HOUSES. *Fees.*—60 guineas.

Prospectus from Secretary.

BLACKHEATH, S.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Blackheath is a fine healthy and invigorating district, enhanced by the proximity of Greenwich Park and the Royal Observatory situated therein."

BOYS.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

Principal - ARTHUR C. WIRE, B.A., F.R.G.S.
Assisted by Highly Qualified Staff.

Old-established, High-class Boarding School and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen.

Provides first-class education on Public School lines; prepares boys and students, English and Foreign, for Universities, Army, Navy.

Preliminary Professional Examinations, Commerce, &c.

College overlooks extensive heath; well equipped every way; 5 acres ground.

Chapel, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop. Sports Magazine.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus on application to the Principal.

BUCKHURST HILL, N.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

BUCKHURST HILL COLLEGE,

ESSEX.

A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Carefully graded education for pupils 8–18. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed.
Special facilities offered for Music and Art. Classes for Cookery, &c.
Great attention paid to health and to the building up of a well-developed mind and body.
Out-of-door life. Tennis, Hockey, &c.
Large staff of resident English and Foreign Mistresses. Visiting Masters from London. Excellent results in the higher Examinations. Homelike holidays for Pupils from abroad.

The Misses F. and B. GARDNER.

CATFORD, KENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Catford, one of London's most recently developed suburbs, is but a short distance from Eltham and Bromley. Its accessibility from London (6½ m.) has not deprived it of the advantages of healthy, attractive country surroundings." Pop. 42,981.

GIRLS.

BELMONT SCHOOL,
BROMLEY ROAD.

Principal - - Miss COLLARD.
Assisted by competent Staff.

School Course includes Religious Instruction, English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Drawing, Drill, Class-Singing, Elementary Science, and Needlework.

Pupils prepared for London Matriculation, Oxford and Cambridge Locals, and various Music and Art Examinations.

Limited number of Boarders receive personal supervision.

Entire charge taken Indian and Colonial pupils.

Fees.—10 to 12 guineas per term.

CHISWICK, W.

Five miles from Hyde Park Corner. A first-class suburban residential neighbourhood within easy reach of Richmond Park, Kew Gardens, and numerous recreation grounds. Chiswick House belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. Hogarth House is now a public picture gallery. The locality is a healthy one, accessible to all parts by District Railway, L. & S.W. Railway, and electric trams; and includes Grove Park, Turnham Green, and Gunnersbury, each with railway stations.

BOYS.

GUNNERSBURY PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
BURNABY GARDENS.

MR. HAROLD PINCOTT

receives about 45 boys, Sons of Gentlemen, between the ages of 5½ and 14½ to be prepared for the Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Premises specially built for school purposes. Light, airy Classrooms, Gymnasium, &c.

Entire charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Prospectus, List of Successes, and Fees on application.

GIRLS.

GUNNERSBURY HIGH SCHOOL,
CAMBRIDGE LODGE,
387, CHISWICK HIGH ROAD.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss S. COURTENAY CLOSE
(formerly Vice-Principal Training College, Stockwell).

Assisted by efficient Resident and Visiting Staff.

Aim.—To secure by rational methods healthy and pleasant conditions of work, the growth and development of physical mental powers and habits of intelligent observation, and training for the practical duties of life.

Boarders.—16 to 20 guineas per term.

CLISSOLD PARK AND DISTRICT, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Clissold Park occupies an elevated healthy position, with parks and open spaces, contributing to make it a first-class residential neighbourhood."

BOYS. *Established* 1876.

MODERN SCHOOL.
Principal - - T. S. WHITE, B.A.

Thorough Education for Professions and Commerce. Modern methods. *Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial pupils.* Special holiday arrangements.

Curriculum.—Usual English subjects. Modern Languages (conversational), Mathematics, Science (laboratory), Carpentering, Typewriting.

Physical Development. — Football, Cricket, Fencing, Riding, Fives, regular Drill, Gymnasium, Plunge Bath. Country excursions for Natural History. Debating and Public Speaking developed.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. White.

EALING, W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"A municipal borough of Middlesex, 5¾ miles W. of Paddington. Well supplied with all essentials for a healthy residence as regards gravel soil, moderate elevation, good water and drainage and lighting facilities, with ample provision for outdoor recreations." Pop. 61,222.

GIRLS.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
(GIRLS ONLY).
EATON HOUSE, EATON RISE, EALING.

Principals—
Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children are received from 3 years of age and are taught to speak, all Lessons, Games, &c., being carried on by SPEECH AND LIP-READING (i.e. the Pure Oral System).

Special Lessons given to children with DEFECTIVE SPEECH.

LIP-READING Lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf.

Pleasant, healthy locality. Good Garden Every care.

ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"One of the healthiest suburban resorts, with a death-rate of 9·7 per 1,000. Gravel subsoil, good water, modern drainage, large parks, up-to-date schools, easy and cheap access to London."

GIRLS.

HOLY FAMILY CONVENT,
ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

Under the Patronage of
His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. FENTON
(Bishop of Amycla).

Select Boarding School for a small number of young ladies. Beautifully situated. Extensive grounds, fine old lawn, tennis lawn. Advantages in languages, preparation for Matriculation, Oxford Locals, L.L.A., Intermediate London University, Music and Art Examinations. Individual attention special feature.

Entire charge taken of pupils from abroad.

Apply Superioress.

HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex.) With subsoil mainly gravel. Average elevation, 280 feet above sea-level. Excellent drainage, water, and lighting facilities. Hendon 9 m. from the City, with tube, rail, and omnibus facilities. Combines country with town advantages. Pop. 38,806.

BOYS.

TENTERDEN HALL.

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - A. J. M. BACON, B.A.
(*Classical Honours, Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)
Assisted by a competent Staff.

The School has been established 35 years, stands 300 feet above sea-level, in spacious grounds. Large Playing Fields.

Every encouragement given all branches of Athletics. Physical Drill.

A few senior Pupils are received, and entire charge taken where Parents are abroad.

HIGHBURY PARK, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Highbury enjoys an exceptionally low death-rate for an urban district. It is situated on rising ground, and close to the fine Clissold Park. It is a very good residential district."

BOYS.

HIGHBURY PARK SCHOOL,

43 and 45, HIGHBURY PARK, N.
Principal - - W. A. INGRAM (L.A.).

Special Feature.—Recommended by the Electrical Standardizing Institution, Southampton Row, W.C. Their 60 guineas Scholarship gained 1907. *General Aim.*—Provides varied, useful Education. PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL. All Examinations taken.

Curriculum. — Languages (conversational), Practical Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Correspondence, Sciences (Practical Laboratory), Latin, Greek, Drill. *Playground.*—Fives Court, Gymnasium, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Rifle Clubs. *Preparatory Department.*—For little and backward boys.

MUSWELL HILL, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A modern residential suburb on the highest ground near London. Free from mists and fog, and the roads dry rapidly after the heaviest showers. One of the most desirable suburbs for residence."

GIRLS.

SOUTH VIEW,

ALEXANDRA PARK ROAD.

Principals - - {Miss MAGUIRE. / Miss GRUNDLEHNER.

Situation on high ground. Large Garden. Bright, airy rooms.

Course.—Scripture, usual English subjects, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Conversational French and German, Latin, Class Singing, Drawing, Needlework, Drill, and Domestic Science.

Pupils prepared London Matriculation, Oxford and Cambridge Exams., Associated Board of Music, Pitman's Shorthand.

Fees.—20 to 25 guineas per term.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Hampstead has always been notable as a salubrious residential district. The Heath is one of the finest and largest open spaces in London. The death-rate and infantile mortality are the lowest in London." In "The Climates and Baths of Great Britain" Hampstead is mentioned as one of the Health Resorts of the County of London, possessing a situation of exceptional excellence from the health standpoint and distinguished by considerable elevation and very bracing air. This high-class suburb, with numerous educational advantages, stands 200–455 feet above sea-level; it is very accessible to the City and West End, and affords every facility for outdoor recreation.

BOYS.

WELLINGTON COURT,

ETON ROAD.
Principal - W. MILLINGTON, B.A.
(Sometime open Classical Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, and Student of the University of Paris),

Assisted by experienced staff, prepares Young Gentlemen (5–14½) for Public Schools and Navy.

Buildings detached, in own grounds, 15 minutes from the Heath. Lofty, well-ventilated rooms. Small classes. Excellent health record.

Domestic arrangements under direct supervision of Mrs. Millington. Gymnasium on premises. Private Field for Cricket and Football.

Fees per annum, 80 guineas for boarders; 21–24 guineas for day boys.

BOYS.

HEATH CROFT,

28, Thurlow Road.
Mr. C. H. TASKER
(*Assisted by University Specialists*)

Receives a few Resident and Non-Resident Pupils to prepare for the Universities, Public Schools, Navy, Professional Preliminary and all usual Examinations.

Thorough individual tuition. Special attention backward and delicate boys.

General aim to ensure thorough grounding in elementary subjects.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils.
Fees—25 guineas per term.

List of References and Successes on application.

GIRLS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

39 and 41, Haverstock Hill.
Principal - - Miss E. L. RENAUT, B.A.Lond.
(13 *Years Headmistress Cowbridge High School*).
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH KINDERGARTEN.

Efficient Staff of Certificated Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Limited number of boarders. Refined home with family life under direct supervision of Principal.

Ordinary School Course, Music, Art, Languages. Preparation, if desired, Oxford and Cambridge Locals and London University.

Fees—18 to 20 guineas per term.

NORWOOD, S.E.

Upper Norwood (7 miles from London) extends along the range of hills from Beulah Spa to the Crystal Palace. This high-class suburban residential district is noted for its bracing air and healthy country surroundings.

GIRLS.

BERKELEY LODGE,

91, GIPSY HILL, S.E.

Principal - Miss PATCHELL.

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds. Large airy rooms. Modern sanitary arrangements.

School Course.—Scripture, History, Geography, English Grammar and Composition, Literature, French, Arithmetic, Nature Study, Class Singing, Needlework, Drawing, and Drill. Special attention given to health. Trained and Certificated Staff, Resident French Mistress. Boarders received. *Prospectus and References on application.*

WEMBLEY, W.

Its advantages as a superior rural residential district, 2½ miles S.E. of Harrow, include pure bracing air, good elevation, and accessibility to London (District and Great Central Railways). Wembley Park affords facilities for outdoor recreation. Pop. 10,696.

GIRLS.

WEMBLEY HOUSE.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - The Misses SKINNER.

Assisted by highly qualified and experienced Staff.

Premises.—Old Manor House in large garden, with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Playing Fields 3 acres.

School Course.—Bible Knowledge, Usual English subjects, French, Latin, Nature Study, Botany, Drawing, Needlework, Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared University Local Examinations, London Matriculation Associated Board, and others in Music.

Over-pressure carefully avoided.

Fees.—20 to 22 guineas per term.

WOODFORD GREEN.

Is essentially a high-class suburb, with a good social atmosphere, at an average altitude of 169 feet, with one of the lowest death-rates in Essex. 9 miles from London (G.E.R.). Pop. 18,496.

BOYS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - F. PHILIP HUGHES.

Assisted by competent Staff.

Premises.—Spacious and comfortable in own grounds on borders of Epping Forest.

Course of Study.—Religious Knowledge, usual English subjects, Latin, French, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Drawing, Science.

Thorough grounding in all subjects necessary for sound education. Practical and up-to-date methods.

Particular attention to Health, Domestic Comfort, and Moral Training.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees.—12 to 16 guineas per term.

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

ARNSIDE

(Westmoreland). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On carboniferous limestone on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay. Sheltered by mountain from the east, and much drier and warmer than the inland district."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

INGLEMERE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(88 Boarders, 12 Resident Mistresses).

AYLWIN COLLEGE FOR BOYS

(50 Boarders, 4 Resident Masters).

High-class Boarding Schools under the same Principals (MR. & MRS. LLEWELLYN), but no connection otherwise. Separate Staffs, Buildings, and Estates. Splendid Educational Results. Own Farm of 120 acres. Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, and Drainage most modern. Sea and Mountain Air. Good Railway Facilities. References to parents. Fees reasonable. Efficient, modern, comfortable, and well worth visiting.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 50,721. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs. Sunshine (1914), 1,702 hours.

GIRLS.

FAIRHAVEN,

BATHEASTON.

Principal - Miss FRANCES HERBERT.

RESIDENT ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOVERNESSES.

High-Class Home School for Gentlemen's Daughters (6–19), limit 14.

School Course.—English Subjects, Languages, Music, Drawing, Needlework, Hygiene, Drill, &c. Preparation usual Exams. *Aim.*—Training to lead useful home lives with ability to earn livelihood if necessary. *Premises.*—Modern, detached, special provision sanitation, heating, ventilation, baths; 6 acres grounds, S. aspect. Elevation 300 ft. Gardening, care of poultry, and other hobbies encouraged. Individual attention backward pupils. *Entire charge English, Colonial, and Foreign Pupils.*

ASHFORD

(Kent). A thriving market town in East Kent on river Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, S.E. & C. Railway. The weekly market for stock and corn dates from Edward I. The town stands on an elevation about 200 feet above sea-level. The soil consists of gravel, with greensand beneath, and the climate is bracing. To the lover of natural history Ashford affords a rich and varied field. Golf, 9 holes. Pop. 13,668.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - {Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. Lond.
{Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.

Buildings.—Spacious old Tudor residence, with all modern conveniences. Charming old-world Garden. Tennis Lawns. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To provide, on Public School lines, thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course.—Includes Scripture, English, Literature, Arithmetic, Elementary Science, French, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill.

Organised Games, Dancing, Swimming.

Fees.—14–17 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors)

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and inclusive.

BANSTEAD.

L.B. & S.C. Railway, 2 miles N.E. of Epsom, is a healthy Surrey village, 17 miles from London, beautifully situated, at an altitude of 500 feet above sea-level, in the neighbourhood of extensive commons and downs, with the advantages of pure air. Open views. The climate is dry and bracing. Soil, porous chalk and gravel. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death-rate. Epsom possesses a college, technical institute, and the usual facilities of a modern town.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,

THE LARCHES.

Principal: Miss A. C. MOLYNEUX, L.C.P.

School Course affords a sound and efficient Education. Standard is that required for Public Examinations.

Curriculum includes Scripture, English Language and Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, Latin, Elementary Science, Drawing, Brushwork, Needlework, Class-singing, Drill.

Premises on gravel soil, 550 ft. elevation; 5 acres grounds; beautifully situated in open country.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Prospectus and References on application.

GIRLS.

GARRATTS HALL,

BANSTEAD.

HIGH-CLASS FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF GOOD POSITION.

Principal - Mrs. HORACE ADDISON DAVIES.

Refined home life and social training in large country house. Beautiful and well-wooded grounds, 45 acres.

Golf Course of 9 holes, Riding, Tennis, Hockey, &c.

Thorough modern education; large staff of Specialists, including three French ladies, London Professors.

Special Features.—Literature (of England, France, Italy, Germany), Music, Art, Modern Languages, and Domestic Science.

BATTLE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A market town in Sussex, 6¾ m. N.W. of Hastings. Noted for the venerable ruins of its formerly majestic Abbey. It is situated at a good elevation in the centre of a beautiful, healthy country district. S. E. & C. Rly. Pop. 2,924."

GIRLS.

THE TOWERS.

HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 17 years.

Principal - Mrs. C. J. JUTSON.

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

(Removed from Felixstowe owing to the War.)

Detached House, standing in 2 acres of grounds. Tennis Court, &c.

Special attention to Character, Refinement, and Health.

Music and French special features. The absence of failures in Musical Examinations constitutes an excellent record. Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Tennis, Swimming, Drill, Basket Ball, Lacrosse, Archery, Fencing.

Entire charge Indian and Colonial Pupils.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A.
{C. W. DEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7–14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention. Entire charge taken of those whose Parents are abroad.

Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Classrooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Railways, Midland, London 47½ m., L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Death-rate: 10·7 per 1,000. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low. Bedford, a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements." Pop. 39,183.

GIRLS. Established 1857.

THE CRESCENT HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals: **Miss FRY and Miss HAMMOND, A.P.T.C.L., L.R.A.M.**

Assisted by a highly-qualified Staff.

Curriculum.—English Subjects. Languages, Latin, Mathematics, Economics, Botany, Dressmaking, Drawing, Brushwork, Theoretical, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Needlework, Painting, Dancing, Cooking, Typewriting, Shorthand. Numerous Successes all examinations.

Periodical examination by London University.

Great attention Health and Outdoor Exercise.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis (Professional Coaches), Gymnasium, Riding, Fencing. Special arrangements for entire charge during Vacations.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - - Miss STANSFELD.

ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over two years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics (Swedish System), Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Students have bed-sitting-rooms.

Full Particulars on application to—

SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

GIRLS.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Formerly Moravian School.)

Principal - Mrs. HAYCRAFT STARLING.

School House.—Large and airy. Stands in its own grounds with Tennis Court and Playground.

Curriculum.—Arranged to meet requirements of Oxford and Cambridge Local, Higher Local, and London Matriculation Examinations.

KINDERGARTEN AND BOYS' PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Domestic Science Department includes Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, Needlework. Music special feature. Games carefully supervised.

Fees.—14 to 16 guineas per term.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death-rate for 1913 here was only 9·47. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 15,330. Sunshine (1914), 1,928 hrs.

GIRLS.

LINDORES.

Principal - - - Miss FREEMAN

Receives Pupils, whom she educates under her own superintendence, assisted by Resident and Visiting English and Foreign Mistresses.

Individual care is given as regards health and ability, special arrangements being made for backward or delicate pupils, and for elder girls who wish to specialise.

Lindores stands on a hill overlooking the Sea. It has good Garden, with three Tennis Courts, and Field for Cricket, Hockey, &c.

GIRLS.

THORN BANK.

HOME SCHOOL for Gentlemen's Daughters.

COLLINGTON AVENUE. Close to Sea; excellent sanitation; good garden.

Miss BIDWELL and Miss MILLS,

Assisted by certificated Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters, receive a limited number of Pupils for a complete education, combined with home refinements.

HEALTH, INDOOR AMUSEMENTS, OUTDOOR EXERCISE specially considered.

Cricket, Croquet, Tennis, Cycling, Sea-bathing.

Sole charge of children having parents abroad.

Escort provided to and from London.

References upon application.

GIRLS.

ST. CATHERINE'S.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

The Misses O'SULLIVAN

(Daughters of Colonel Gerald H. W. O'Sullivan, late Royal Engineers),

receive in their Home a limited number of children, sons and daughters of gentlemen.

Premises situate on rising ground, 5 minutes' walk from Sea. Sunny aspect. Large airy rooms.

Thoroughly happy home life. Greatest care and individual attention to moral and physical training of each child.

For references and terms apply as above.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,654.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Headmistress - - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 16 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Kindergarten Preparatory, £1 11*s.* 6*d.* Term. Day Pupils £4 4*s.* Boarders, £16 extra.

BEXLEY HEATH

(Kent). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Bexley Heath, 3 m. south of the Thames, is on a large plateau, elevated about 250 ft. above sea-level. The soil is gravel and sand over chalk."

GIRLS.

HOPE LODGE,

CROOK LOG.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Principal - - Miss BARNES.

Assisted by efficient Certificated Mistresses.

Premises face south; 180 feet elevation; sand and gravel soil; dry and bracing.

School provides thorough education based on modern methods. Individual attention assured each pupil. *Curriculum* comprises usual English subjects, French, Mathematics, Nature Study, Botany, Drawing, Needlework, and Class Singing.

Entire charge taken during holidays.

Fees.—From 36 guineas per annum.

BISHOP AUCKLAND

(Durham). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"A very healthy bracing town, famous for the beautiful Park of the Bishop of Durham, which is freely opened to the public. The sanitation of the district is good, and the water-supply pure and abundant." Pop. 13,834.

GIRLS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.

Head Mistress, Miss STEPHENSON, B.Sc.

Aim.—To give good education on modern High School lines.

Curriculum.—Religious Instruction, Arithmetic, English Language and Literature, History, Geography, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Drawing and Brushwork, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill, Botany.

Pupils prepared Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Royal College and Royal Academy of Music, Royal Drawing Society

Preparatory Department for small boys.

Games.

Boarders' Fees.—21 to 23 guineas per term.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Elevation, 9½ft. to 97 ft. Aspect W. Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating, and of a peculiarly tonic character." Sunshine (1914), 1,561 hrs. Pop. 58,371.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE,

Assisted by eight Resident Mistresses and a large Staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

Branch School—
SPRINGFIELD ROAD, NORTH SHORE.

BLUNDELLSANDS.

Situated on the estuary of River Mersey, 7 m. north of Liverpool, the sea coast forming its south-west boundary. Population, estimated 12,663. Average death rate, 10·70 per thousand.

GIRLS.

SANDFORD.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Principals—
Miss LEVY and Miss LOCKYER, B.A. (Lond.)

Aim.—Thorough all-round education, develop each girl's special talents, produce high-principled, capable women.

School Course.—Comprehensive. Up-to-date methods of instruction. Usual Examinations prepared for if desired.

Premises.—Extensive, in own grounds. Sandy soil. Concert Hall, Gymnasium.

Domestic arrangements, Health, Diet, and Physical Exercise receive special attention.

Fees.—17 guineas to 22 guineas per term.

BOGNOR

(Sussex). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Aspect S. The air is remarkably pure, balmy, and bracing. Unrivalled sands and safe sea-bathing, and an ideal winter health resort. The atmosphere of Bognor is clear, dry, and exhilarating." Sunshine (1914), 1,982 hrs.

BOYS.

HOLYROOD HOUSE.

Principals - {H. W. WHITE, B.A. Lond. / C. G. KEALY, M.A. Oxon.

PREPARATORY FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN FOR CADETSHIPS IN ROYAL NAVY AND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Premises specially designed for school. Stand in own grounds of over 8 acres. Chemical Laboratory, Capenters' Shop, Photographic Dark Room, Gymnasium, Sanatorium. Playing Fields 20 acres.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Illustrated Prospectus and List of Successes on application.

Fees.—£75 per annum.

PARKSTONE—*see* p. 33.
SOUTHBOURNE—*see* p. 35.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine-needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere." The public gardens are very extensive, and excellent facilities are provided for golf, bowls, croquet, and tennis. Sunshine (1914), 1,841 hrs. Pop. 78,674.

GIRLS.

FONTAINBLEAU SCHOOL,
MANOR ROAD.

This School, on the bracing East Cliff, provides for 30 or 40 girls of good family such training and educational advantages as may enable them to realise and fu fil their responsibilities to Home, Church, and Empire. The Staff includes English and Foreign Graduates, London and Local Visiting Masters. Large House, Gymnasium, Studio, Detached Sanatorium. Experienced Matron. Excellent health record. Every facility for Games, Riding, Swimming. Entrance Scholarships. Holiday arrangements for officers' daughters. Illustrated Prospectus.

Principal - - Miss C. A. ROWLAND
(Hon. Sch. Mod. Hist., Oxford).

BOYS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Principal - - E. R. WHITFIELD, M.A.

Prepares pupils for the Universities, Navy, Professional or Commercial life.

Aim.—To supply good groundwork of liberal education, train pupils in habits of diligence and accuracy, instil right principles, and provide comforts of a home.

Situation.—Bracing, close to Sea. House well built, fitted with modern improvements. Rooms large, well ventilated.

Boarders received from 8 years of age. Preparatory Class for younger boys.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial children.

BRIDPORT

(Dorset). Healthy town close to sea. Climate fairly warm but bracing. Modern sanitation. Good water. The town (particularly West Bay) is strongly recommended by doctors for children and people suffering from chest troubles. Pop. 5,919.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

KINDERGARTEN AND PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS.

Principal - - Miss LINSTEAD.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Aim.—To render school life bright and happy.

Sch ool Course arranged to meet requirements of Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Pupils prepared Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. Trinity College of Music. Health of Pupils and Physical development first consideration. Large Playing Field. Sea Bathing, Swimming, &c.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Children.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a subsoil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water-supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1914), 1,992 hrs. Pop. 8,929.

BOYS.

DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.
(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

GIRLS.

BARTRUM GABLES
(Valetta House).

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { Miss A. LANDELLS ROBERTSON. / Miss WINIFRED M. CRITTALL.

Premises.—Specially designed and built for a school, on high ground overlooking sea, with 3½ acres of garden.

Curriculum.—Scripture, History, Geography, English Language and Literature. Nature Study, Botany, Zoology, Physiography, Handwork, Brushwork, Needlework, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing, Class Singing, Swedish Drill. Health first consideration. Individual attention.

Fees.—80 to 90 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

SOUTH LODGE,
THE VALE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Mrs. HAWTHORNE.

Sheltered position near Sea Front.

School Course.—Scripture, Arithmetic, Algebra, Grammar, Geography, History, Drawing, French, Piano, Needlework.

Pupils prepared usual Examinations.

Special attention delicate girls. Great care taken in formation of character.

Country walks, outdoor recreation, and games.

Entire charge Colonial and Foreign Pupils.

Colonial references New South Wales (Sydney) and New Zealand.

Fees.—12–14 *guineas per term.*

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. Its rainfall is moderate; the roads dry rapidly after rain. The sunshine is 18 per cent. in excess of that of London, and the superiority is especially great in winter. Brighton is 7 per cent. warmer in winter and 10 per cent. cooler in summer than London. It has an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements." Sunshine (1914), 1,746 hrs. Pop. 131,237.

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,
DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - The Misses STEVENS.

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

30 to 40 Young Ladies resident Pupils received. Home life united with systematised Mental and Physical Education, under thoroughly comprehensive curriculum. All Exams. prepared for; marked successes; Scholarships gained. Special—French, German, and Music. Large, detached house; healthiest situation; high, facing south; exceptional accommodation; bedrooms and passages warmed. *Extensive Grounds*, Games, Cycling, Sea-Bathing, Drill. *Recreation Room.* Social Musical Evenings weekly.

GIRLS.

THE CLOSE,
70, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

The MISSES PIPSON receive a limited number of Young Ladies to enjoy advantages of THOROUGH education with the comforts of a HOME.

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated French Governess.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge Exams., and the Music Exams. of Associated Board of R.A.M.-R.C.M.

Fees.—Resident pupils, inclusive, £60 a year.

Prospectus and reference on application.

BROMLEY (KENT).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A good-class residential district with country walks within easy distance. 200–300 ft. above sea-level. Bracing and dry. Chiefly sand and gravel. Purest water, good drainage." Pop. 30,000. Death-rate, 9 per 1,000. Golf links, 18 holes.

BOYS.

QUERNMORE SCHOOL,
BROMLEY, KENT.

Boys 6–15 received. Prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Entrance and Scholarships) and the R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE. List of Successes.

Special attention backward or delicate Boys.

Premises in own grounds. 13 acres. High elevation. Gravel soil. Very healthy.

Gymnasium. Three Playing Fields. Rifle Range. Carpenters' Shop. Laboratory.

Entire charge taken.

Fees—25 to 35 guineas per term.

For Prospectus, apply Principal.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Possesses warm, equable climate. Good bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, croquet. Exceptional freedom from zymotic diseases. Excellent water-supply. Modern drainage system recently installed. Charming walks and drives."

BOYS.

PARK HOUSE SCHOOL.

Headmaster: E. D. MARTINEAU, M.A. (Cantab.)

To prepare Boys (7–14) for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Course of Instruction.—Strictly modern. Special importance attached to subjects of recognised educational value.

Important feature—training hand and eye. Individual attention.

Games organised, Gymnastics, and Drill.

Premises.—In own grounds, 8 acres. Sanitation excellent.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees.—20 to 24 guineas per term.

BUSHEY, HERTS.

Very healthy, good water from artesian wells (the Colne Valley Co.). Gravel soil. Elevation from 300–500 ft. Bracing. 16 m. from London. Pop. 6,978.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

KINGSFIELD,
OXHEY, HERTS.

Gravel soil. 6 acres Playgrounds. 30 minutes London.

Miss E. D'ESTERRE HUGHES, N.F.U.,

Receives 12 boys and girls aged 3–14. Thorough education given. Dual Staff. Trained teachers.

Special attention paid to health and outdoor life. Diet excellent.

School open to inspection any day during term.

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city. Sheltered from the North and East winds. Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall, full water-supply, low death-rate, excellent drainage, and proximity to sea all round make it a desirable health resort." Pop. 24,626.

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

(Founded 7th Century, reconstituted 1541.)

Headmaster—

The Rev. C. R. L. McDOWALL, M.A.,

assisted by large Staff of Masters.

Object.—Provide first-rate Education at reasonable cost.

Senior School receives 150; prepares for Universities, Professional, and Commercial Life. Special Army and Engineering Class.

Junior School, boys, 8–13, receives 50.

Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Laboratories, Contingent of O.T.C. *Excellent Health Record.*

Scholarships offered twice annually.

Fees.—Senior £85; Junior from £63 10s.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Children of school age and elderly people do remarkably well." Pop. 48,942.

BOYS. **BRANDON HOUSE.**

Mr. F. R. GURNEY, B.A. Oxford.

Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¼ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild."

BOYS. **THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.**

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games. *Fees.*—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £45 per ann.

CHULMLEIGH

(N. Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"High situation, 500 feet above sea-level; excellent water-supply; south aspect; very healthy; extensive and lovely views of surrounding country, including the Dartmoor Hills."

BOYS. **WALLINGBROOK SCHOOL.**

Established over a Century.

Principal - - J. POWLESLAND, M.C.P., J.P.

Assisted by staff of thoroughly qualified Resident and Visiting Masters.

600 feet above sea-level. 20 acres of grounds. Large Gardens, Dairy, and adjoining Playfield.

Aim.—To fit pupils for Professional, Commercial, or Agricultural Career.

Preparation for all Examinations. Modern Languages, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence.

Physical Culture under Drill Instructor; Cricket, Football, Tennis.

Fees: 8 *to* 11 *guineas per term.*

CLEVEDON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Clevedon is a watering-place with a mild and equable climate, an exceptional amount of sunshine, and freedom from fog. Water-supply excellent and unlimited. Drainage good. The climate is specially favourable for children and invalids."

BOYS. **WALTON LODGE,**

Walton-by-Clevedon, Somerset.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

C. M. VAUGHAN-PARKS, B.A.

(assisted by efficient staff).

Receives boys (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools (Entrance and Scholarships) and Royal Navy.

Thorough groundwork, avoiding over-pressure. Small classes. Bracing air; 200 feet above sea; facing south and sea. Large Playing Field. Gymnasium. Daily Physical Training. Tennis, Croquet, Badminton, Coast-runs.

Illustrated Prospectus.

Many great personages have received their earlier training at this School.

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"An essentially bracing and healthy town standing on elevated ground. The air is very pure and free from mists and fogs. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low." Pop. 43,452.

GIRLS. **ST. ALBANS,**

OXFORD ROAD.

Principals - The Misses DOBSON.

Assisted by a qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Special attention given to Music, Languages, and Art.

Preparation for all Public Exams. Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, and other Outdoor Games.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

CRANBROOK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cranbrook is a small market town situated on a beautiful undulating country in which hops are largely grown. Population at census of 1911 was 4,061. Public water-supply."

BOYS. **QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.**

(Royal Charter 1574.)

Headmaster: Rev. C. F. PIERCE, M.A.

To prepare Sons of Gentlemen for Universities, the Services, Medical and Business Careers. Special attention Army and Indian Police

List of Successes and Honours at Examinations.

Premises.—Specially built, detached. Grounds, 5 acres. Open-air Swimming Baths, Rifle Range, Carpenter's Shop, Laboratory, Gymnasium. Officers' Training Corps. Games every day. Physical Drill.

Special provision for Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Fees.—60 guineas, inclusive.

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"As stated in the standard work 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland,' Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds, and enjoys a large amount of sunshine. The number of hours of bright sunshine in 1914 was 1,603. The rainfall is low. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. Water-supply of excellent quality, obtained from a mountain lake. Sewerage system recently extended." Pop. 12,630.

GIRLS.

PLAS-TIRION,

NANT-Y-GLYN ROAD.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - { **Miss WHITEHOUSE, A.C.P.**
Miss R. M. WHITEHOUSE.

Assisted by Resident French and English Mistresses and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Special attention is given to Languages. Pupils prepared for Examinations (Oxford Local, and Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., &c.).

Premises. — Detached. Healthily situated. Separate Bed-room cubicles. Tennis. Sea-Bathing.

BOYS.

RHOS-ON-SEA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Mr. J. H. GLOVER, M.A.

Assisted by thoroughly efficient staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Prepares boys (between 8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Sound education on modern principles; individual attention. Gymnastics, Drill, Rifle-Shooting. School stands in its own grounds (6½ acres) on the sea-coast. Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, &c. Delicate boys receive special care.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees from 75 guineas per annum.

CROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ideal health resort, combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful inland scenery. Cool in summer. Floods of sunshine spring and autumn. Sanitation and water-supply perfect. G.E. and G.N. stations." Sunshine (1914), 1,694 hours.

GIRLS.

LEIGHTON HOUSE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LIMITED NUMBER OF GIRLS.

Principals {**Mrs. O. M. HAYWARD.**
{**Miss A. C. CLEPHAN.**

Assisted by competent staff of Visiting Mistresses and Masters. Thoroughly comprehensive Course of Instruction. Preparatory section for Boys' Kindergarten. House detached. Large Garden. Tennis Lawn. Near Sea. Outdoor Recreations. Games, Sea-Bathing.

Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

Entire charge of Colonial and Foreign Pupils.

DEAL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, east. Climate, bracing, dry, breezy. Water-supply from chalk wells, constant. Drainage modern. Soil, chalk, sand and clay. Beach-shingle. Excellent sea-bathing."

GIRLS.

WELLINGTON SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss CRANE

Receives limited number of girls and gives them a thoroughly sound education with moral, intellectual, and physical training.

School Course includes Scripture, English Physiography, Arithmetic, Algebra, French, Drawing, Political and Domestic Economy, Botany, and Needlework.

Every detail affecting health and comfort of pupils receives special attention.

Pupils prepared usual Examinations.

Cycling, Tennis, Hockey, Bathing.

Foreign Pupils received at inclusive fees.

Fees.—12 to 16 guineas per term.

EASTBOURNE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is beneficial for convalescents and in anæmia, scrofula, and *early* tubercular disease; excellent for children. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine 1,949 hrs. Pop. 52,542.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

Substantial reduction in Fees for sons of Navy and Army Officers.

GIRLS.

GRANVILLE HOUSE, MEADS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals {**Mrs. DE LA MOTHE.**
{**Mrs. NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc. (Lond.).**

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff.

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages.

Entire charge taken of girls whose parents are abroad.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey. Recreation Room 50 ft. long.

Good References.

EXMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 m. from Exeter. It is a pretty watering-place with considerable natural attractions. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer and comparatively warm in winter. A pleasantly situated residential town, health resort, and hunting centre, with a south-west aspect, sheltered from the East and North. Elevation from sea-level to 600 ft. Water-supply good. Drainage modern. Beach sandy." Sunshine (1014), 1,729 hrs. Pop. 11,962.

BOYS.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmaster - - H. A. FALKNER.
Assisted by Competent Staff.

Boys (7 to 14 years old) prepared for Public School Scholarships, Osborne College, and University Local Exams.

Aim.—To enable Boys to make best use of their abilities.

Curriculum. — Embraces all essentials for thorough, sound Course of Instruction.

School Buildings.—Modern. Sanitation perfect. Grounds, 5 acres.

Regular Physical Culture and Recreation. Swimming. Carpentry. Cadet Corps.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—24 to 27 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

SOUTHLANDS SCHOOL

"FAIRFIELD" and "BROCKHURST."

Principals—

The Misses JESSIE and FANNY VINTER, M.A., and Miss ANSTICE R. FEARON.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Large houses in own grounds, facing sea.

Preparation for Universities if desired.

Illustrated Prospectus from the Principals.

EWELL

(Surrey). 2½ miles N. of Epsom and 16 miles S.W. of London, in Surrey. L. & S.W. Ry. Is a high-class residential district. Pop. 3,807.

BOYS.

PARKSIDE SCHOOL.

Principal - A. VAUGHAN POTT, M.A. Oxon.

Late Assistant Master Tonbridge School and Arnold House School, Llandulas, North Wales.

PREPARATORY FOR ETON AND OTHER PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND FOR OSBORNE.

School stands in its own grounds of 12 acres. Exceptionally healthy country district, half hour rail from London. Large, airy rooms. Special attention to diet. Limited number of pupils. Personal and individual attention.

Cricket, Tennis, Football, Riding.

Fees.—100 guineas per annum.

FAVERSHAM

(Kent). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Faversham is built on ground gradually rising from Faversham Creek. Subsoil contains brick-earth and chalk, and below these gravel. Rainfall about 24 inches. Climate mild; not so bracing as sea-coast. Water-supply and sewerage good."

BOYS. *Founded* 1527.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - - H. KITTO, M.A.

GOOD EDUCATION, AT MODERATE COST, FOR THE SONS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN, &c.
Recognised as efficient by Board of Education.
MANY SUCCESSES.

School Premises.—Modern, in 2 acres grounds. Very healthy School record. Gymnasium. Workshop. Laboratory. Rifle Club and Range. Library. Leaving Scholarships. Every provision for outdoor recreation.

Fees—£43 (Board). Tuition, £12–£15 (according to age) per annum.

FAKENHAM.

Within easy reach of Cromer, 10 miles from the sea. Stands on northern slope of the Wensum Valley on a fine gravel soil. The air is bracing and town well supplied with pure water.

GIRLS.

HANNINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss TUTHILL.

Course of Instruction.—Religious Knowledge, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition and Literature, History, Geography, Mathematics, Resident French Teacher. Preparation for Associated Board and Trinity College of Music.

Health and *Comfort* specially studied. School life rendered as happy and home-like as possible.

Entire charge of Children whose Parents are abroad.

Fees.—Inclusive of English, French and Music, 10 guineas per term.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400.

BOYS. *Founded* 1864.

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,

SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.
(*Late House Master Felsted School.*)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 300 Boys (9 to 19 yrs.).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Range, Gymnasium, Fives Courts; Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£42–£51.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation, and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The water-supply is constant, and the water exceedingly pure. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted." Sunshine (1914), 1,925 hrs. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross-Channel packet station, close to Shorncliffe Camp. One and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast, facing the Straits of Dover.

BOYS.

PENFILLAN HOUSE.

Mr. N. E. TOKE (B.A. Lond.)
and
Mr. H. WHYTE (B.A. Oxon.)
(1st Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for

ARMY, INDIAN POLICE & UNIVERSITIES.

Terms moderate. List of Successes on application.

BOYS.

FELTONFLEET,

SHORNCLIFFE ROAD.
Principal—
H. B. JEFFERY, B.A. (Cambs.)

Preparatory for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Ages 7 to 14.

Situation.—Close to the Leas in the highest and healthiest part of Folkestone. Faces south. 4 acres playing fields, and asphalte playground.

Recent successes include 11 Scholarships, 4 Naval Cadetships.

Individual attention assured. Sanitation certified perfect.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Riding, Gymnastics, Drilling.

Fees.—£20 to £30 a term.

GIRLS.

THE DOWNS.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - {Miss HANOVER. Miss MURRAY-NORRIS.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff of Certificated Trained and Experienced Teachers.

Premises.—Modern, well built. Open position. Sea and country air. Excellent health record.

First-class education. Home comforts. Individual attention.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Hockey, Basket-ball, Tennis, Croquet, Swimming. Games Field.

Entire charge of children from abroad.

Fees from 20 guineas per term.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The neighbourhood of Gosberton (5 m. from Spalding), is healthy, with good drainage and water. As an instance, the college for girls, situated in the village of Gosberton, has had no illness for the last two years.

GIRLS.

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE,

NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Stands in own grounds of 35 acres. 1½ miles from Gosberton Station. 2½ miles from Surfleet.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. 100 per cent. and 12 Honours successes gained last year. All usual accomplishments. A happy home life. Cycling, Swimming, Driving, and Games. *Entire charge taken when desired.*

Apply for illustrated Prospectus to the *Principal*—**Mrs. H. E. HARRISON.**

English Mistress: **Miss CASH, M.A. (Birmingham);**
French ,, **Mlle. BILBILLE, Diplomée (Paris);**
and other qualified Teachers.

GRANTHAM.

A municipal borough and market town in South Lincolnshire, the second largest of the English counties in point of size, is situated at an altitude of 210 feet, 25 miles S.W. of Lincoln and 105 miles from London, G.N. Railway. Technical Institute and School of Science. Pop. 20,070.

BOYS.

THE KING'S SCHOOL

(SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S SCHOOL).
Headmaster - Rev. C. B. NICHOLL, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

Buildings.—Constructed on modern principles. Extensive boarding accommodation. Science, Lecture Room, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Gymnasium, Games Pavilion, &c.

Preparation for all Public Examinations, Special Training for Army, Navy, Medical, and Legal Professions.

Playing Fields 14 acres, Swimming, Rifle Range, Cadet Corps, Regular Drill and Gymnastics.

Entire charge of boys from abroad.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low." Sunshine (1914), 1,468 hours. Pop. 33,703.

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate. Playing Fields 10 acres.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

GUILDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on River Wey, in one of the most beautiful parts of Surrey, at a good altitude above sea-level, and within 45 minutes of London. The healthiness of the town and its surroundings makes it a first-class residential centre. Climate is mild and rainfall low. Purest (municipal) water-supply, and modern sewerage system." Guildford, 150–500 ft. above sea-level, with a north-west aspect, is a fashionable residential town 30 miles south-west of London. The Castle, erected in the eleventh century, and now in ruins, is surrounded by a beautiful public garden, and there are pleasure gardens in the town, in which military bands play. Golf, 18-hole courses for ladies and gentlemen. L. & S.W. Ry., L.B. & S.C. Ry., and S.E. & C. Ry. Pop 23,820.

GIRLS.

MONTANA,

LONDON ROAD.

Principal - Mrs. GERTRUDE BENEY-WILLIS.

RESIDENTIAL PUPILS ONLY.

Premises.—Detached. Lovely Garden; 3 Tennis Lawns.

School Course includes Religious Instruction, all English subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing, Class Singing, Needlework.

Aim.—To encourage high sense of duty, thoroughness of work, habits of unselfishness and courtesy.

Art Needlework, Cooking, Dressmaking, Fencing, Italian, and Handicrafts can be arranged.

Fees.—25 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

TORMEAD.

Principal - Miss BURNSIDE CLAYTON.

Assisted by efficient Resident and Visiting Staff.

Premises well built, standing in own grounds of 6½ acres. Sand and gravel soil.

General household is run on the lines of a well-ordered home.

Individuality of each girl encouraged in its natural development.

Standard of work high. Special attention to Music, Modern Languages, and Physical Exercises.

Tennis, Net Ball, Golf, Riding.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

GIRLS.

POYLE CROFT,

EPSOM ROAD.

Principals - The Misses MIDGLEY.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

School Course includes all English subjects, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Music, Drill, Nature Study, Needlework.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR SMALL BOYS.

Terms on application.

HEREFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On a gravel subsoil, 189 ft. above sea-level, Hereford affords a climate with a happy medium, neither too cold and bracing, nor too relaxing. Water-supply and drainage good." Pop. 22,568.

GIRLS.

CARFAX SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

CARFAX, HEREFORD.

Headmistress - Mrs. PAUL CHAPMAN (*Newnham College, Cambridge*).

Diploma in Italian Literature of the University of Bologna.

Wife of Physician undertaking special care of delicate girls.

Sound Education on modern lines, combined with a good deal of Handwork, Sewing, Cooking, Lace-making, &c. French and German continually talked. French Preparatory. House stands on a hill in 3 acres of ground.

Fees moderate and inclusive

HERNE BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Herne Bay has been described by the Registrar-General as 'the healthiest seaside resort in England.' The death-rate is exceedingly low, and its climatic conditions are such that, while its winters are mild, the hot weather during the summer-time is tempered by the cooling breezes from the North Sea. Analysis of the water proves the same to be of the very highest degree of purity and without any trace of contamination. The drainage of the town is new. Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes." Pop. 7,780.

GIRLS.

WESTCLIFF HOUSE,

ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN.

Principal - Miss KELLETT, L.L.A.

Course of Instruction.—Religious Knowledge, English Language and Literature, History, Geography, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Science, Class Singing, Needlework, Drawing. Pupils prepared usual Examinations.

Special attention Foreign Languages, Music, and Art.

Elder Girls taught Cookery, Housewifery, Hygiene, First-Aid, and Dressmaking at moderate charges.

Swedish Physical Drill, Swimming, Games.

Fees.—From 15 guineas per term (exclusive of extras).

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL,

BELTINGE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress—

Miss J. C. M. TILLOTT (Westfield College).

Situation.—On top of hill half a mile from Herne Bay. Open and picturesque position. Excellent health record. Sea-bathing and sports.

Thorough modern education combined with advantages of comfortable, refined home. Conducted on Public School principle. Individual attention. Preparation for usual Examinations.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.

Fees.—17 to 19 guineas per term.

HOVE,

52 m. from London (L.B. & S.C. Rly.), is a fashionable residential resort, built on a gentle slope at foot of South Downs, on south coast of Sussex, immediately adjoining Brighton on the west, many advantages enjoyed by the latter town being equally applicable to Hove. Sunshine (1914), 1,978 hrs. Pop. 42,173.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Hove is singularly dry and fresh, being open to the bare Downs on the north and the sea on the south. There is nearly always a good breeze, which in fine weather blows off the sea by day and off the Downs at night, thus preventing any feeling of oppressive heat or intense cold. London's foggy days are generally fine and sunny at Hove. It is specially recommended for those suffering from overwork or too active life in a busy town, and as a bracing change from the damper climate of the south-west of England. The humidity of the air is as low as 50 to 60 per cent. in the summer; the ground dries rapidly after rain."

GIRLS.

SHREWSBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,

BRUNSWICK PLACE.

Senior and Junior Divisions.

Languages, Art, Science (Lantern Lectures), Music, Cookery, Dressmaking, Hockey, Tennis, Riding, Driving, Swimming.

Highly qualified Staff of Resident English, French, and German Mistresses. Visiting Masters from London and Brighton.

Special fees for officers' daughters.

Telephone, 2152X Hove.

Illustrated prospectus on application to—
The Misses NORMAN.

GIRLS.

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE,

26, WILBURY ROAD.

Principals—

Miss CADWALLADER (Ladies' Coll., Cheltenham),
Miss MARSLAND (Newnham Coll., Cam.).
Miss L. E. CADWALLADER, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).

Affords Gentlemen's Daughters high-class modern Education. Individual physical, mental capacities studied. *Curriculum:* Comprehensive, includes Religious Knowledge (Church of England). French, German (resident Foreign Teachers). *Music.*—Highly qualified Assistants' and Visiting Masters. Orchestra. *Premises.*—Commodious, detached. Sanitation perfect. Close to Sea, healthiest part. *Playing Field.*—Tennis, Cricket, &c. Gymnasium, Riding, Swimming, Cycling.

GIRLS.

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL,

32, THE DRIVE, HOVE.

Principal - - Miss WALTON.

(Nine years Assistant Mistress and Head of the Training Department for Teachers at the Exeter High School for Girls.)

Aim.—To give thorough education on modern lines. Special attention paid to Spoken French, Music, Elocution, Physical Culture and Outdoor Games, Tennis, and Lacrosse.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Higher Local Examinations. Many distinctions gained.

Entire charge Pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—From 60 guineas per annum.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 2,511. G. E. Rly.

BOYS.

THE GLEBE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Games and Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 45; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, scheme of work, &c., on application.

BOYS.

LYDGATE HOUSE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.
(Formerly Scholar Selwyn College, Cambridge).

Boys prepared from 7 to 14½ for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide, comprehensive SCHOOL COURSE. Importance attached ENGLISH generally; ELEMENTARY SCIENCE; GEOMETRY; GEOGRAPHY; MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle Rides, Photographic Expeditions, Air-Rifle Club.

EXCELLENT SITUATION for Health on Cliffs, overlooking Sea. Pure water. Good drainage. Classrooms, Dormitories, Bathroom, Playroom, light, lofty, well ventilated, warmed.

BOYS.

WESTHOLME.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

House overlooks Playing Field, Tennis Court, and Gymnasium. *Curriculum* comprehensive and varied to ensure all-round education. Great importance attached English subjects generally. Small classes permit much individual attention. Resident instructor for Gymnastics, Boxing, Single Stick, and Games. Additional recreations: Tennis, Croquet, Gardening, Sea-bathing, and Riding (if desired). No day boys. Moderate Fees. Illustrated prospectus from Headmaster—

L. GATHORNE WILSON, M.A. (Trin. Coll., Camb.)

HITCHIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hitchin, Herts: 32 m. from London. G.N. Rly. A busy market town in the centre of an agricultural district noted for its rural attractions and healthy record; residential portion on eminence 230 ft. above sea-level." Pop. 11,905.

GIRLS.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HITCHIN.

Headmistress, Miss J. E. GOSNELL, B.A. (Lond.)

The Curriculum embraces the ordinary English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Science, Art, and Music. The teaching is thorough and on modern methods. Preparation for Examinations.

Gymnastics and organised Games.

Premises healthily situated 310 feet above sea-level, specially designed to meet all latest requirements. Good Playing Fields and Gardens.

Boarders received by the Headmistress. Excellent accommodation.

Fees.—£45 to £60 per annum.

KINGSWEAR

(Devon), the terminus of the branch line which runs through Torquay, is situated on the east side of the Dart (described as the English Rhine) on a wooded hill standing well out into the river opposite Dartmouth, with which it is connected by ferry.

BOYS.

RIDLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal:

Rev. E. C. BAYLISS, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.G.S.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff.

Magnificently situated at mouth of River Dart. 250 feet above sea.

Object.—To prepare boys for entrance to Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Cricket, Football, Bathing, Boating, Sailing (5-ton cutter), Fishing, under careful supervision.

Fees. 80–100 guineas per annum.

Special care of children from India and Colonies.

LEATHERHEAD

(Surrey). 18 miles from London. Situated on the River Mole. A fine range of Downs extends along the east side, thus contributing, with numerous other advantages, to make the town a healthy and very desirable residential resort.

GIRLS.

LEATHERHEAD COURT.

A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

Principal - Miss TULLIS.

Premises.—A fine Modern Country Mansion, with ample accommodation. Private drainage, laundry, and electric light installation.

STAFF OF SEVEN RESIDENT MISTRESSES AND EIGHTEEN LONDON VISITING PROFESSORS.

Regular lessons on the History of Art, Music, &c., with illustrative visits to town.

Daily Drill, Eurhythmics, Riding, Fencing, Lacrosse, Tennis, Handwork.

Lectures on Literature, History, Science, Art, and Music. School Orchestra.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water-supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

BOYS.

ENGINEERING.
SEAFIELD PARK COLLEGE,

CROFTON-ON-THE-SOLENT, FAREHAM, HANTS.

A Residential College, specially equipped for preparing the Sons of the directing classes for the profession of an Engineer, and for giving a Mathematical, Mechanical, and Practical Education.

Candidates are also prepared for the Universities and for Woolwich.

The College is affiliated to the London University for Examination purposes.

Address: The Master of Seafield,

W. ARTHUR RIX, M.A. (Cantab.)

LEICESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The county town of Leicester is situated on the Soar, a tributary of the Trent. The total area of the borough is 8,582 acres, and the portion built upon extends about three miles in each direction. The altitude varies from over 300 feet to 165 feet above sea-level. It is a very healthy town, the general death-rate being remarkably low. Infant mortality, which was at one time excessive, has been greatly reduced in the last decade."

GIRLS.

GRANVILLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress - - - Miss RICH
(Member of Somerville College, Oxford, M.A. Dublin).

Stands in good position in the healthiest suburb of Leicester, facing Victoria Park (70 acres), with a view of Charnwood Forest.

Aim.—To impart knowledge by systematic teaching on approved lines, arouse an interest in reading, cultivate taste, encourage self-reliance, and generally develop faculties of the girls and fit them for the duties of everyday life.

Natural Science. Swedish Gymnastics. Domestic Subjects.

Fees.—25 guineas per term

BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHARNWOOD.

KINDERGARTEN AND JUNIOR SCHOOL, ROTHLEY PLAIN.

Headmistress—

Miss E. BRAGINTON.

On the outskirts of Charnwood Forest, midway between Leicester and Loughborough.

Subjects of Instruction.—Scripture, Nature Study, Recitation, Geography, French, Singing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Literature, English Grammar and Composition, Gymnastics.

Boarding Fees.—15 guineas per term.

LITTLEHAMPTON

(Sussex). **The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"On the South Coast. The town is quite open to the south and south-west, and the air is well known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Water pure and supply constant. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand. The health-giving Downs, which give protection from the north and north-east winds, afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise." Pop. 8,351.

GIRLS. **WINTERTON SCHOOL,**
LITTLEHAMPTON.
SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.
Principal—
Miss STOWELL,
Mathematical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge.
Assisted by a Highly Qualified Staff of Residential and Visiting Mistresses.

Excellent modern education with individual tuition. The greatest attention is paid to out-door exercises. There is a Gymnasium in the School, and Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse, Netball, and Riding are encouraged.

Special arrangements are made for the entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus and terms upon application.

BOYS. **DORSET HOUSE.**
Principal—
MALCOLM MUNRO, M.A. Oxon.
Assisted by competent Resident and Visiting Masters.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Detached, standing in own grounds of 4 acres. Excellent ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

Curriculum embraces the usual subjects for boys intending to enter Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Miss Munro, assisted by experienced Matron. *Fees.*—£35 per term.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the City has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 746,421.

GIRLS. **LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.**
HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, Nr. LIVERPOOL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
President—THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.
Visitor—LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
Headmistress - Miss ANTHONY, B.A. (Lond.) Hons.

Parents unable to send their daughters abroad are invited to write for Prospectus. Extensive School Buildings in healthy country. House system. Large efficient staff. Exceptional facilities for conversational French, German, Music (orchestra), Art, Dancing and Domestic Science. Leaving Scholarships to the Universities. A scholarship of £45 per annum offered daughter of officer on active service.

WOMEN. **LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL**
TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET.
Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c.

Fees.—25 guineas per term (inclusive).

LONDON.

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BARNES	The South West London College	E. H. Burbidge, B.A.	15
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NORWOOD	Berkeley Lodge	Miss Patchell	18
WEMBLEY	Wembley House	The Misses Skinner	18
WOODFORD	High School for Boys	F. Philip Hughes	18

MALVERN

(Worcester.) **The Medical Officer of Health writes**:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet. are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual (corrected) death-rate for the past five years is 10.5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise."

Malvern is an inland watering-place and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), free library, gentlemen's club, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf links (9 and 18 holes), separate clubs for ladies and gentlemen. Pop. 8,106.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Keble College, Oxford),

Five years Assistant Master at Rossall.

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

THE PRIORY.

(Boarders only.)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Individual attention. University Masters. Certificated Governess for the smaller Boys.

The Priory stands in beautiful grounds of over 6 acres. Elevation, 460 feet. Private Laundry and Sanatorium in grounds.

Gymnasium (resident Sergeant-Instructor), Swedish Drill daily, Boxing, Swimming, Shooting, Practical Carpentry taught by expert. Boys' Library, Garden, &c.

Fees.—35 guineas a term inclusive.

For Prospectus and series of views, apply HEADMASTER.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

WYCHCREST.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 11. GIRLS UNDER 15.

Headmistress - - - Miss YELL.

Premises.—In own grounds; 910 feet above sea-level; sheltered from East and North.

Aim.—Thorough Education in happy surroundings; to train character, inculcate self-control, develop thinking powers, encourage intelligent, pleasurable interest in work.

Education.—Religious Instruction, English, French, Latin, Nature Study, Mathematics. Part-Singing, Ear Training. Drill, Eurhythmics, Drawing, Carpentering, Handwork, Swimming. Scout Corps under Scoutmaster.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House and Preparatory House, standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise.

Several open Scholarships taken by pupils.

In the Preparatory House the special needs of younger girls are considered in all the details of management, the aim throughout being to make the best of the first years of school life.

Principals - - { The Misses JUDSON. Fraulein DOOEZAK.

GIRLS.

MALVERN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—Mrs. GARNER.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Resident Mistresses.

Object.—To provide complete Modern Education at moderate fees and give Pupils a Mother's careful training.

Course of Study.—All usual subjects, Physical Culture, Deportment, Drilling, Needlework, Games. Special facilities for French. High average for successes at usual Examinations.

Premises.—In own extensive grounds.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees—15 to 20 guineas per term.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm. High amount of sunshine. Fog and snow seldom seen." Pop. 10,469.

BOYS.

TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE, OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.

(*Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford*).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—20 to 32 guineas per term.

LYTHAM

(Lancs.). The Medical Officer of Health writes:— "Climate mild, water supply pure and abundant; beach sandy; drainage modern; bandstand, pavilions, steamers, sea-bathing. 'Leafy Lytham.' Residential district suitable for lung, heart, and rheumatic patients." Pop. 9,463.

BOYS. **LYTHAM COLLEGE.**

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL.

Aim.—To prepare Boys thoroughly for Commercial or Professional life.

Sunny climate, bracing sea air. Specially suitable for growing boys and those who are liable to chest affections.

All the usual Games.

Delicate or Backward Pupils receive every care and individual attention.

Entire Charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Illustrated Prospectus, &c.

Principal—JOHN H. WATTERSON, F.R.G.S.

MARGATE

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes:— "Nearly three thousand children are sent yearly to Margate for their education. The chief reason for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appears to be: Its dry, bracing climate; it has the smallest rainfall in England." Hours of sunshine (1914), 1,807. Pop. 27,085.

GIRLS. **QUEEN'S SCHOOL,**

9, 10, & 11, DALBY SQUARE, CLIFTONVILLE.

Principal - Mrs. J. W. WALTON, L.L.A.

To give Girls Useful, Liberal Education of Highest Class.

General Course includes all usual branches. MUSIC special feature. Needlework thoroughly taught: Dressmaking Class.

List of Successes at Public Examinations.

Hockey, Tennis, Croquet, Cycling, Swimming, Gymnastics, Physical Training.

Inclusive fee for Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Backward or delicate Pupils receive individual care. Climatic conditions exceptionally favourable.

Fees.—£16.

MORETON

(Gloucestershire). The parish of Moreton is on the borders of Oxford, Worcester, Warwick, and Gloucestershire. 450 feet above sea-level on gravel soil in a bracing and healthy climate. From Paddington, G.W. Railway, 91½ miles.

GIRLS.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE.

Mrs. and Miss PHILO

Receive 14 girls (8–18 years) for LIBERAL and THOROUGH EDUCATION. Individual teaching and training ensured.

Course of Instruction includes English, Physical Culture, French, Drawing, Needlework, Cooking, and Singing.

EXCELLENT SUCCESSES IN MUSIC AND FRENCH.

Special attention to ORPHANS, MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Each pupil's future position considered.

Pupils over 13 taught DOMESTIC DUTIES and Cooking. Household arrangements based on home principles. Unlimited Diet.

Basket Ball, Badminton, Tennis, and Croquet.

ORPINGTON.

DOWNE, near Orpington, Kent.

Downe is 4 miles from Orpington, and 7 miles from Bromley (S. E. & C. Rly.). The air is particularly bracing, and the district (Garden of Kent) is well known to be one of the healthiest in England. Pop. 5,036.

GIRLS. **DOWNE HOUSE.**

NEAR ORPINGTON.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss OLIVE M. WILLIS, M.A.

Fully-equipped Teaching Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Aim.—To train mind and body, equip every girl for her position. Individual character, abilities, physical requirements studied.

Curriculum.—Thoroughly comprehensive, embraces English Subjects, Languages, Art, Science, Mathematics, Dancing, Gymnastics.

Premises.—Fine Country House. 23 acres for Recreation—Lacrosse, Cricket, Tennis Lawns. Sanitary arrangements excellent.

Fees.—50 guineas per term.

PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:— "Situated at the head of Torbay, with Torquay to the north and Brixham to the south, Paignton has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates. Snow and frost rare. Sunshine (1914), 1,749 hrs."

GIRLS.

ST. PETROX SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss WRIGHT.

MODERN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Premises.—Detached, close to sea.

Aim.—To train girls to become useful and cultivated members of society, and to develop them evenly on all sides—moral, intellectual, and physical.

School Course includes usual English subjects, Natural Science, French, Drawing, Plain Needlework, Class Singing, and Drill.

Particularly suitable for children from India and the Colonies.

Fees.—18 to 24 guineas per term.

PARKSTONE

(Dorset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:— "Climate is similar to Bournemouth, but owing to salt breezes, is cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Admirably adapted to growing children, especially from hot countries."

BOYS. **DANE COURT.**

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS OF 6–13 YEARS.

Principal - - HUGH F. POOLEY, M.A.

(*Rugby and University College, Oxford*).

Assisted by Competent Staff.

Situate in grounds, 3½ acres, with Playing Field, 3 acres. Sandy soil. Large, airy rooms.

Curriculum.—Usual English subjects, Latin Greek, Special French.

Practical Carpentering, Class Singing.

Preparation for Public Schools and Osborne.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming.

Mrs. POOLEY takes charge younger boys. Also Lady Matron.

Fees.—80 to 100 guineas per annum.

RAMSGATE

(Kent). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Ramsgate stands on the chalk and faces south. Its climate is equable, invigorating, and bracing, unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The average annual rainfall is about 22 inches. The autumn months are characterised by long hours of bright sunshine." Pop. 29,603.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE,

RAMSGATE, KENT.

Conducted by the Monks of St. Augustine's Benedictine Abbey, assisted by a staff of Lay Graduates.

President—

Rt. Rev. ABBOT T. ERKENWALD EGAN, O.S.B.

The *Course of Studies* comprises Greek, Latin, English, French, German, and Italian; Science (Electricity and Chemistry), Mathematics, Elocution, Music, Drawing, Drilling, &c. Students prepared for the Universities and Professional Examinations, &c. The Abbey grounds adjoin those of the College, which is immediately opposite the sea. For particulars apply to the Right Rev. F. Abbot, President of the College, or to the Rev. the Vice-President, J. Anselm Fox, O.S.B.

Fees.—£60, and for Parlour Boarders, £120.

BOYS.

WEST CLIFF.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principal - - R. PUGH JONES, M.A. (Oxon.),

Exhibitioner, Jesus College, Oxford; Goldsmith Exhibitioner, Bronze Medallist, Second Class Honours in Mathematics.

Premises.—5 acres of ground on West Cliff. Special lofty Classrooms and Dormitories.

Curriculum.—Designed to prepare boys for Entrance Examinations and Scholarships at Public Schools, Osborne Naval College, and for Professional Preliminary Examinations.

Entire charge taken of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—16 to 19 *guineas per term.*

RIPON

(Yorks). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Ripon is about 100 feet above sea-level, with a mild climate. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent water-supply, a good system of drainage. Spa baths with electric treatment." Pop. 8,218.

GIRLS.

SKELLFIELD.

BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress - Miss F. YATE-LEE, M.A.

Assisted by large Staff and Lady Matron.

Aim.—To provide thorough all-round Education.

Curriculum.—Includes English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Domestic subjects, Music, Art.

Elder Girls given responsibilities. All have plenty of time to themselves. Reading encouraged.

Premises recently enlarged; 4 acres land; gravel soil. Sanitation perfect. Excellent health record. Games, Gymnasium, Library, Gardening.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

ST. ALBANS

(Herts). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Means of access: Midland Rly., G.N. Rly., L. & N.W.Rly. 20 miles from London. An ancient and historic city. Altitude, 400 ft. Bracing and healthy. Particularly suitable for children. Pure water, and modern drainage." Pop. 18,133.

BOYS.

ST. ALBANS SCHOOL.

(*Founded* 948.) (*Royal Charter* 1553.)

Headmaster: E. MONTAGUE JONES, M.A. Oxon.

With 10 Resident Masters.

Aim.—Public School Education at moderate fees.

Upper School.—Classical and Professional; Modern and Engineering; Commercial.

Middle School. Junior School (boys 7–11).

Preparation for Universities, Army, Navy, Civil Service, &c.

Boarders received into Headmaster's House, specially built; high, healthy situation.

Playing Fields (9 acres), Gymnasium, Laboratories, Workshop, Officers Training Corps, Rifle Range, Open and Covered Playgrounds.

Fees.—47 to 53 guineas per annum.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer."

GIRLS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

"THE HIGHLANDS," ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principals { Miss AGNES BOOTH. Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

8 Resident Mistresses.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Cycling. *Fees.*—From £60 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.*

SIDCUP.

"The Medical Officer of Health writes:—Sidcup contains all the essentials of a healthy residential locality; very low death-rate; gravel subsoil; average elevation 150 ft.; excellent water-supply, main drainage." Pop. 8,727.

BOYS.

SIDCUP HALL.

Principals—

S. FARNFIELD, F.G.S.

Rev. A. S. FARNFIELD, M.A. (Camb.)

A. J. FARNFIELD, M.A. (Camb.)

High-class Boarding and Day School conducted on Public School lines for Sons of Gentlemen.

Elizabethan mansion, 300 feet above sea-level, 25 acres Grounds. Fully-equipped Gymnasium, Chemical and Physical Laboratories. Classical, Scientific, and Commercial sides, Senior and Junior Departments.

Special attention Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Science. Games amply provided for.

Fees.—From 42 guineas per annum.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 m. from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Rly. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course."

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(*Keble College, Oxford*),
Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(*Emmanuel College, Cambridge*),
With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organized. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

SOUTHBOURNE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The air is fresh and pure, the climate equable, and the combination of pineland and sea make it a beautiful as well as a health-giving resort." The quiet little place is the eastern extension of Bournemouth, but more bracing.

GIRLS.

KING'S CLIFFE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - Miss L. WOTTON.

Building detached, on gravel soil. Near Sea.

School Course includes Divinity, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, Theory and Harmony of Music, Class Singing, Drawing, and Painting.

Pupils prepared for usual Examinations. Successes gained in London Matriculation and Piano Examinations, R.A.M. and R.C.M.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling, Swedish Drill.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial pupils.

SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate." Pop. 2,742.

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

School.—Founded in 1858 by the late Earl Fortescue and Prebendary Brereton. A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers.

Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy.

Building.—Suitably adapted for 120 Boys (Boarders).

Athletics.—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers' Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

SOUTHPORT

(Lancs). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is, by its character as a modern 'Garden City,' eminently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their own gardens. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry. The streets are broad, well kept, and planted on each side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature. The water-supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity."

BOYS.

SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings, specially constructed for scholastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff. Individual attention. Boys prepared for Business or Professional Life, and for the Universities. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company.

Principal—
Major J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S.

GIRLS.

STONEYCROFT,

BIRKDALE.

Principals—
Miss DAVIES and Miss E. DAVIES, L.L.A.
Eight Resident Mistresses and several Visiting Professors.

Premises.—Specially designed and fulfil every modern hygienic requirement.

Curriculum.—Scripture, usual English subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Science, Drawing, Sewing, Music, and Gymnastics. Thorough and lasting educational work done. Four girls who proceeded direct from school to College three years ago graduated in Honours at various Universities last year. Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Boating, Riding.

Fees.—18 to 20 guineas per term.

SOUTHSEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Portsmouth, including Southsea, is largely patronised as a health resort. The town is exceptionally light, sunny, and cheerful in appearance. The climate is specially beneficial in cases of anæmia, tuberculous affections, and to delicate children."

GIRLS. **ST. HILDRED'S,**
CRANEWATER PARK.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss PAYNE.

(Assisted by highly-qualified Mistresses and Visiting Professors.)

Receives a limited number of resident pupils to whom she offers all the advantages of a thorough modern education combined with careful training and the comforts of a refined home.

Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, College of Preceptors, Royal Drawing Society, and Royal College of Music examinations.

Fees.—£45 per annum.

STANMORE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Stanmore, in Middlesex, 13½ m. from London, occupies an elevated, healthy position in a district which offers excellent residential attractions to City men. There are many fine country seats in the vicinity." Pop. 1,843.

GIRLS. **"WOODLANDS."**

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Assisted by strong Resident Staff and Visiting Professors.

Premises.—Country Residence in 5 acres grounds; every convenience, high elevation.

Aim—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum. — Comprehensive; thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training. — Gymnastics, Swedish Drill; Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate intermediate between that of north of England and the south coast, and particularly suitable for elderly people and children. The town offers a choice of elevation; rainfall moderate."

GIRLS. **THE FIRS.**

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Mrs. CAMERON STUART.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff.

The School Course provides all usual subjects for Modern Education. Special attention given to Music, Art, Literature, Languages. Health and Diet studied. Brilliant Successes in Examinations.

School House.—Fine modern mansion in own grounds, 8 acres, gravel soil.

Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Boating, Swimming, Riding.

Special provision for Colonial and Foreign Pupils.

Fees.—£60 to £90.

TAUNTON

(Somerset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply. The town is well sewered. The death-rate is low." Pop. 22,561.

BOYS. **KING'S COLLEGE.**

Headmaster - Rev. F. H. GEORGE, M.A.
(late Scholar, Jesus College, Cambridge.)

Situation, 1½ miles from Taunton Station. Open and remarkably healthy.

Grounds, 23 acres. Open-air Swimming Bath.

Buildings include big School, Laboratory, Lecture Room, Library, Reading-room, Chapel. Dormitories face South.

School conducted on principles of the old Public Schools of the Church of England.

Officers' Training Corps.

Preparation for all Examinations and for Commercial Life.

Fees.—£39 per annum inclusive.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor." Sunshine (1914), 1,796 hours. Pop. 38,771.

GIRLS. **THE TUDORS.**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals—
MADAME and MADEMOISELLE MASCOT
(*Diplomée*).
Assisted by Certificated English Resident Mistresses.

Course of Studies.—All usual Subjects for Good General Education. Specialities: French, Music, Art, Needlework.

Music by Certificated Mistress. Daily practice under supervision.

Usual Examinations prepared for.

Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.

Inclusive Fees from 15 guineas a term.

GIRLS. **LAURISTON HALL.**

Principals - {Miss K. VICCARS, Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature. Older pupils receive Housewifery course, including Housekeeping, Book-keeping, Mending, Cooking, and Laundry work.

Ideal for delicate children or those who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—25-35 guineas per term.

THAMES, GREENHITHE,

Kent. 20½ m. from London. S.E. & C. Rly. On River Thames, 2½ m. north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).
Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Military and Physical Drill. Two years on the *Worcester* counts as one year's sea service.

Terms: 65 guineas per annum.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—
The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. Charmingly situated in the neighbourhood of sylvan beauty. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Excellent and abundant water-supply. Its popularity as a place of residence and health resort now depends upon its situation, soil, surroundings, and climatic advantages, coupled with its easy accessibility to London. 250 acres of common in centre of town, over 400 ft. above sea level." Pop. 35,697.

GIRLS. **NEWTON HOUSE.**

Principals - Misses MELHUISH & RITCHIE.

Situated highest, healthiest part of Tunbridge Wells. Sanitary arrangements guaranteed perfect. Thorough ventilation. Large, lofty rooms.

Sound modern education, English, Foreign Languages, Needlework. Advanced courses under high-class Masters by arrangement.

Limit (15) ensures advantage, individual supervision, homelike family life and moral training. Great attention physical well-being.

Religious training on definite Church principles utmost importance. Highest references.

Specially recommended Anglo-Indian, Orphan, or Delicate Girls.

BOYS.

LITTLEBOURNE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Headmaster - J. C. COOPER.

(*Late Headmaster of Forter's Grammar School, Sherbourne.*)

Receives a few Gentlemen's Sons to prepare for the Universities, Army, or Public Scholarships.

Individual attention and Home Comforts.

List of successful candidates on application.

WALMER

(Kent). Pop. 5,347. S.E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Pure air.

BOYS.

UPTON SCHOOL.

RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds.—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Aim.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Swimming, Drill, Shooting,

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited: milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 30 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—75–90 guineas.

WATFORD,

Hertfordshire. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Principally residential, situated in valley of the Colne, 17½ m. from London. Stands high upon gravel soil, possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water supply and modern drainage." A market-town which has during recent years developed into a prosperous and populous town, the largest in the county, with excellent facilities of all kinds. Pop. 40,939.

GIRLS. **CORRAN,**

WATFORD, HERTS.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Under the management of

Miss E. H. WHISHAW, M.A. (Lond.),
and
Miss E. B. SIMPSON (House Mistress).

With well-qualified Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses from London.

Thorough Education and Preparation for Universities.

Gravel soil, bracing air. Airy Classrooms and Dormitories; large hall for Gymnasium, field for games.

BOYS. **SHIRLEY HOUSE.**

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Headmaster - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A.
(*Cantab*).

Boys received from 6 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds. Playing Field. Carpenters' Shop. Specially designed Class Rooms. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Swimming. Rifle Range. School Games a speciality.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS. **WARWICK SCHOOL.**

(*Chartered by Edward the Confessor.*)

This Historical School gives the highest Secondary Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics to boys staying above 16 years old, and prepares them for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies. Accommodation for 300.

Headmaster's House accommodates 70 Senior Boarders—eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House, which receives 40 from age of 8.

Exceptional Advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster.

Fees for Boarders, 58 guineas per annum

WELLINGTON

(Somerset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Urban district, north-west side Blackdown Hills; River Tone below. Town drainage and sewerage good. Water supply, from triassic rocks, excellent. Rainfall, 32 inches. Town built on marl and sandstone. Climate mild, but not enervating. This clean, healthy town, from which the Iron Duke derived his title, is attractively laid out with a fine public athletic ground. The district affords good hunting; the links of the Langford Heathfield Club provide for the golfer." Pop. 7,633.

BOYS. **WELLINGTON SCHOOL, SOMERSET.**

Headmaster - GEORGE CORNER, M.A.

A MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL. MODERATE FEES. IN BEAUTIFUL SOMERSET.

First-class health record. School built on sandstone.

Coaching for Army, Navy, and Professions.

Engineering School. Officers' Training Corps. Good results. Consistently successful in winning University Scholarships. Wrangler in last year's list. First-class class-rooms and laboratories. Electric light throughout. Fine Athletic Ground, Pavilion, and Excellent Swimming Bath.

For Fees and Prospectus, apply—

HEADMASTER, Wellington School, Somerset.

GIRLS. **BLACKDOWN SCHOOL,**

The Grange.

Principals—Mrs. BROOKS and Miss HYNDMAN.

Assisted by thoroughly qualified English and Foreign Mistresses.

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GIRLS.

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(Surrey). **The Medical Officer of Health writes**:—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop. 6,286.

GIRLS.

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WEYBRIDGE.

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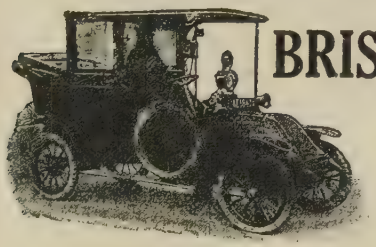

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PLACES.	1914.			1915.								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aberdec	48·9	43·3	37·8	38·1	38·2	40·4	43·9	45·0	52·3	55·0	56·8	53·4
Balmoral	46·2	39·8	32·8	34·6	33·6	37·5	42·6	46·6	53·4	54·3	56·3	51·4
Bath	50·5	44·6	41·7	40·9	40·2	42·0	47·0	53·6	59·6	59·7	60·8	57·0
Belfast	51·0	44·1	39·3	38·9	39·0	42·4	47·4	49·5	56·5	56·8	57·3	55·3
Bettws-y-Coed	50·3	43·5	39·9	39·8	39·2	41·6	46·6	50·9	57·4	57·1	58·0	55·7
Birmingham	51·2	43·6	39·2	38·6	39·2	41·0	45·8	51·7	58·1	57·6	59·8	56·5
Blackpool	50·9	45·0	40·5	39·7	40·2	41·3	46·1	50·2	56·6	58·0	59·7	56·3
Bognor	52·9	46·9	44·1	41·1	41·7	42·5	46·7	53·8	57·6	59·4	61·5	57·5
Bournemouth	51·5	45·4	43·0	40·9	40·9	42·5	47·0	54·0	57·7	59·3	61·3	56·7
Bradford	49·8	43·3	39·3	38·1	38·4	40·4	45·0	49·0	56·1	57·1	57·6	55·1
Brighton	53·5	47·1	44·2	40·6	41·8	42·6	46·8	54·8	58·1	60·5	61·9	58·4
Buxton	47·8	41·3	37·2	36·1	36·5	38·1	42·8	48·1	55·0	55·1	56·4	52·8
Cambridge	51·0	44·2	40·8	39·4	40·0	41·4	46·0	52·6	59·2	59·8	60·2	55·7
Cardiff	51·5	44·9	41·5	40·3	40·5	41·8	46·8	52·9	58·3	58·2	60·1	57·0
Cheltenham	52·1	44·3	41·3	——	40·0	42·1	46·6	53·4	60·0	——	61·3	57·2
Clacton-on-Sea	52·7	45·3	41·9	38·7	40·0	40·8	45·2	51·0	56·9	60·6	61·2	57·9
Colwyn Bay	52·3	46·7	42·2	41·9	41·7	42·6	47·9	51·0	57·9	58·6	59·4	58·2
Cromer	52·1	46·1	41·7	39·7	39·9	41·8	46·0	49·6	57·3	59·5	60·0	58·8
Douglas, I. of Man.	51·8	46·0	41·9	40·8	40·0	41·9	46·2	50·2	55·6	55·8	58·0	55·6
Dublin	52·5	45·5	40·5	40·0	40·1	44·0	48·5	52·0	57·5	58·1	59·1	57·2
Dundee	48·7	42·1	36·3	36·2	37·3	40·0	44·5	46·7	56·1	58·3	58·3	54·4
Eastbourne	53·1	47·9	45·6	40·8	41·7	42·0	46·4	53·6	57·3	60·1	61·7	58·0
Edinburgh	49·7	43·5	39·0	38·0	38·0	40·4	44·6	46·5	54·5	56·7	57·2	53·9
Falmouth	53·2	47·3	44·7	43·0	42·6	43·5	47·9	54·3	56·5	58·7	60·7	57·7
Felixstowe	53·1	45·8	42·0	38·8	40·1	41·1	45·6	50·7	56·3	60·7	61·5	58·6
Glasgow	47·9	42·4	37·2	37·0	37·5	39·7	44·3	48·5	55·2	56·2	57·2	53·3
Guernsey	55·2	49·6	46·6	43·5	43·1	43·9	47·2	53·2	57·2	59·2	61·0	59·9
Harrogate	49·1	42·8	38·1	37·3	37·4	39·8	44·8	48·2	55·6	56·6	57·6	54·3
Hastings	53·1	46·8	43·9	40·1	41·8	41·8	46·1	53·3	57·3	59·2	61·1	57·7
Huddersfield	50·2	43·0	39·4	38·3	38·9	40·9	45·3	49·9	57·3	57·9	58·8	55·1
Hull	51·1	44·4	40·6	39·3	39·6	41·6	45·8	49·8	56·9	58·9	60·3	56·3
Jersey (St. Aubin's)	54·0	48·6	46·0	43·6	43·1	43·8	47·5	55·2	59·8	60·4	62·4	60·4
Leamington Spa	51·2	44·3	39·8	39·2	40·1	41·6	46·2	52·5	58·9	58·9	60·7	56·8
Lincoln	51·5	44·2	40·1	39·2	39·4	41·8	46·3	51·7	58·7	59·1	60·8	57·0
Liverpool (Bidston Obs.)	51·4	45·3	41·0	40·3	39·9	41·4	46·4	51·4	58·1	58·2	59·2	56·8
Llandudno	52·3	46·3	42·7	42·6	42·5	43·2	46·0	51·3	57·7	58·9	59·6	58·4
London (West'r)	53·2	46·7	43·3	——	——	42·7	48·0	55·1	60·1	61·5	62·7	59·1
Lowestoft	52·9	45·4	42·3	39·7	40·6	41·6	45·1	49·4	55·9	59·9	60·1	58·4
Malvern	51·5	44·8	40·7	39·6	40·0	41·8	47·1	52·7	58·6	58·9	60·6	57·1
Manchester	51·6	44·5	40·7	39·5	40·4	42·2	46·3	52·8	59·4	58·5	59·6	57·1
Margate	53·8	47·3	43·8	40·8	41·8	42·2	46·5	51·3	57·7	61·2	62·8	59·2
Marlborough	48·5	42·9	40·4	39·1	38·7	40·5	45·2	52·0	57·0	57·4	58·6	54·7
Newquay	52·8	46·7	44·2	42·7	41·9	42·4	46·9	53·2	55·9	58·0	59·9	57·8
Norwich	51·2	44·5	40·8	38·9	39·5	41·5	46·2	51·8	58·7	61·2	60·9	57·3
Nottingham	49·8	43·9	40·0	39·2	39·1	41·2	45·2	51·2	57·9	58·6	59·3	56·0
Oxford	51·6	44·9	41·5	39·8	40·8	42·0	46·8	53·1	59·2	59·9	61·7	56·6
Paignton	53·0	46·9	43·4	42·7	42·2	43·7	48·3	54·2	57·3	59·3	61·2	57·8
Penzance	55·4	49·2	46·1	44·5	44·5	45·5	49·7	55·8	57·8	60·2	62·2	60·0
Plymouth	53·2	47·2	44·5	42·6	42·7	43·6	48·4	55·0	57·9	59·0	61·3	58·2
Portsmouth	53·6	47·4	44·4	42·0	42·0	43·1	48·2	55·4	59·3	60·8	62·6	58·5
Scarborough	51·9	45·7	40·7	39·9	39·4	42·5	46·4	48·3	55·9	58·5	59·9	57·5
Scilly	54·9	50·1	46·3	44·6	44·3	45·4	48·6	53·3	56·7	58·6	60·4	58·9
Sheffield	51·0	44·3	40·2	39·5	39·2	41·7	45·9	50·8	57·7	58·5	59·8	56·3
Skegness	51·5	44·6	40·6	38·9	39·0	41·0	43·2	48·4	55·3	57·9	58·7	57·3
Southampton	52·8	45·6	42·8	40·9	41·5	42·7	47·6	55·4	59·7	60·7	62·9	58·1
Southend	53·5	46·1	42·7	39·2	40·9	41·7	46·8	53·1	59·3	62·	63·2	58·7
Southport	51·0	45·0	40·5	39·7	40·3	41·4	46·7	51·0	57·6	58·	59·	56·1
Stonyhurst	50·0	43·2	39·5	38·3	38·7	40·8	44·9	49·9	56·5	56·9	57·7	55·0
Torquay	54·2	47·9	44·9	43·3	43·0	44·4	48·9	55·0	58·1	60·0	62·3	58·9
Totland Bay	52·7	47·1	44·8	41·6	41·8	42·3	46·7	53·5	57·1	59·5	61·2	57·5
Tunbridge Wells	51·2	44·9	42·1	38·5	40·6	41·6	46·0	53·2	57·5	59·6	60·6	57·0
Valencia	52·5	47·5	42·9	43·8	41·8	43·8	49·0	54·3	58·0	58·0	59·2	58·3
Ventnor	54·5	48·4	45·2	42·5	43·0	43·9	48·5	54·6	58·4	60·0	62·0	59·3
Weymouth	53·6	47·3	44·8	42·3	42·6	43·3	48·0	54·9	58·9	60·5	62·5	58·7
Whitby	——	——	——	39·4	39·1	41·5	45·4	48·0	55·6	57·9	59·5	56·4
Woolacombe	54·3	48·1	44·8	42·8	42·5	43·3	47·5	54·3	58·0	59·1	61·1	58·9
Worthing	53·1	46·9	43·8	40·4	41·6	42·3	46·8	54·2	58·5	60·0	61·6	57·8
Yarmouth	51·0	44·2	41·0	38·9	39·5	41·3	45·2	49·5	57·0	——	59·9	57·9
York	50·8	44·2	39·7	39·1	39·3	42·3	46·2	51·4	58·9	59·4	60·0	56·3
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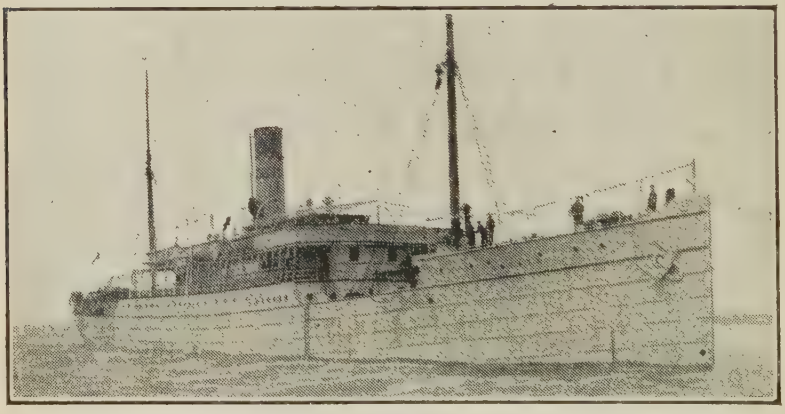

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CAPE TOWN—Attwell & Co.	CALCUTTA—Anderson, Wright & Co.
DELAGOA BAY—L. Cohen & Co.	COLOMBO—Delmege, Forsyth & Co.
JOHANNESBURG—W. J. Winn.	HONG KONG, &c.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
PORT ELIZABETH—A. Mosenthal & Co.	MADRAS—Parry & Co.

Head Office for South Africa: KING & SONS, Durban, Natal. [71

P & O and British India

Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Frequent and Regular Sailings

From LONDON, MARSEILLES, &c.

TICKETS INTER-CHANGEABLE.

P & O Fleet: 62 Vessels.

B.I. Fleet: 144 Vessels.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Egypt
India
Ceylon
Burma

Straits
Australia
East & South Africa
China Japan

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

P & O Fleet: 522,143 Tons.

B.I. Fleet: 700,614 Tons.

Combined P & O and B.I. Fleets: 1,222,757 tons

For particulars of Sailings see daily Advertisements.

As to **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS**, apply at the P. & O. Company's Offices, 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.; or 17, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C., LONDON.

As to **BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS**, apply GRAY, DAWES & Co., 23, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.; P. & O. West-end Office, 17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.

P & O and British India.

THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY
(Incorporated in New Zealand.) LIMITED.

Direct Service of Swift Royal Mail Steamers.

ROUTE:

Outwards. London, Teneriffe, Cape Town, Hobart, New Zealand.
Homewards. New Zealand, Montevideo and/or Rio de Janeiro, Teneriffe, Southampton, London.

These Steamers are particularly adapted for the New Zealand trade, are of the highest class, lighted throughout with electric light, and are fitted with every modern improvement for the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers. The Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Steamers are despatched every fourth Thursday from London and from New Zealand. Passengers booked to Teneriffe and Cape Town, and to Australia and Tasmanian ports *vid* Hobart.

FLEET.

MAIL STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.		*Tons. Reg.*
REMUERA (Twin-Screw)	... 11,276	RUAPEHU (Twin-Screw)	... 7,885
ROTORUA (Triple-Screw)	... 11,140	RIMUTAKA (Twin-Screw)	... 7,952
RUAHINE (Twin-Screw)	... 10,758	TURAKINA (Twin-Screw)	... 8,492

INTERMEDIATE AND CARGO STEAMERS.

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HURUNUI (Twin-Screw)	... 10,644	TONGARIRO (Twin-Screw)	... 8,073
KAIKOURA (Twin-Screw)	... 8,697	PAPAROA (Twin-Screw)	... 7,697
OPAWA (Twin-Screw) ...	... 9,297	WAIMATE	... 5,610
ORARI (Twin-Screw) ...	... 9,179	WHAKATANE	... 5,754

HEAD OFFICES—138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,
And CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

For Freight and Passage apply to—J. B. WESTRAY & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. [7

WEST AND SOUTH-WEST COASTS OF AFRICA, AND THE CANARY ISLANDS.

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AFRICAN STEAM SHIP CO.

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Sailing regularly from LIVERPOOL, taking Passengers at Low Rates.

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And at HULL, CARDIFF, BIRMINGHAM, &c.

SECOND-HAND ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES, PRISM BINOCULARS

Telescopes to show rings of Saturn, belts of Jupiter, double stars, and other astronomical phenomena.

	£ s.
Beginner's Astronomical Telescope	3 3
3 in., for Students	5 5
3½in., advanced ,,	10 10

ZEISS, GOERZ ROSS,

In perfect condition at greatly reduced prices.

CLARKSON'S, 338, High Holborn, W.C.

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THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

Paid-up Capital	**£500,000**
Reserve Fund	**510,000**
	1,010,000
Uncalled Capital	**125,000**
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	**625,000**
	£1,760,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DIRECTORS: JAMES HARVEY, Esq., J.P., *Chairman*, H. C. E. MUECKE, Esq., J.P., ARTHUR WATERHOUSE, Esq., GEO. BROOKMAN, Esq., J.P., J. R. FOWLER, Esq., M.A.
JOHN SHIELS, *Manager*. R. S. YOUNG, *Assistant Manager*.

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ANGASTON	CURRAMULKA	KEITH	PARILLA	TAILEM BEND
BALAKLAVA	DENIAL BAY	KOOLUNGA	PARRAKIE	TRURO
BALHANNAH	EDEN VALLEY	LAMEROO	PINNAROO	TUMBY BAY
BLANCHETOWN	EDITHBURGH	LOBETHAL	PORT ADELAIDE	UNLEY
BLIGH	EDWARDSTOWN	LOXTON	PORT AUGUSTA	URANIA
BLUMBERG	FREELING	MANNUM	PORT BROUGHTON	WAIKERIE
BLYTH	GEORGETOWN	MINLATON	PORT LINCOLN	WAROOKA
BOOBOROWIE	GERANIUM	McLAREN VALE	PORT PIRIE	WILLOWIE
BRENTWOOD	GULNARE	MOOROOK	PORT VICTORIA	WILLUNGA
BRINKWORTH	GUMERACHA	MORGAN	PORT VINCENT	WOODSIDE
CALTOWIE	HALBURY	MOUNT PLEASANT	RHINE VILLA	YACKA
CARRIETON	HAMMOND	MOUNT TORRENS	SEDAN	YANKALILLA
CEDUNA	HAWKER	MUNDOORA	SNOWTOWN	YEELANNA
CLARENDON	HINDMARSH	MURRAY BRIDGE	SPALDING	YORKETOWN
CLEVE	HOYLETON	MYPOLONGA	SPRINGTON	
COWELL	HYDE PARK	NOARLUNGA	STANSBURY	
CRYSTAL BROOK	KAPUNDA	OWEN	STREAKY BAY	

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS: WILHELM LUND, Esq., W. A. HORN, Esq., SIR KENNETH S. ANDERSON, K.C.M.G.
PERCY ARNOLD, *Manager*. W. J. MASSON, *Accountant*.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected. [4

Drafts and **Letters of Credit** issued and **Remittances** cabled. **Deposits** received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares of £15 each.
Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £680,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq., *Chairman*.

RAOUL HECTOR FOÀ, Esq. | MARSHALL FREDERICK REID, C.I.E.
EMIL PUSCH. | ALAN RICHARDSON, Esq.
LEWIS HUTH WALTERS.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors—Messrs. BUDD, JOHNSON & JECKS, 24, Austin Friars.
Manager—H. R. COOMBS, Esq. *Secretary*—GEO. H. SOUL, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Branches:

ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BENI-SOUEF, MANSOURAH, PORT SAID, TANTAH, ZAGAZIG, KHARTOUM, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and PARIS (29, RUE TAITBOUT).

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit, and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce.

Deposits received for one year at 4½ per cent. per annum

On current accounts, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below the sum of £200. [1

BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA

(Spanish Bank of the River Plate).

Established in 1886.

HEAD OFFICE - BUENOS AIRES.

General Manager: ELIAS. D. ARAMBARRI.

LONDON BRANCH - 7, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

London Manager: A. BURNS. *London Sub-Manager:* W. Y. ROGERS.

London Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND and PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$m/n 100,000,000 =	£8,730,158
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	97,878,000 =	8,544,904
RESERVE FUND - -	47,530,241 =	4,149,465
NEW RESERVE FUND -	1,273,200 =	111,152

BRANCHES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC -	48 Branches in the principal cities.
BRAZIL - - - - -	Rio de Janeiro, São Paolo, and Santos.
URUGUAY - - - -	Montevideo.
EUROPE - - - -	Paris, Genoa, Hamburg, Barcelona, Bilbao, Coruña, Madrid, San Sebastian, Valencia, and Vigo.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished on all parts of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated or advanced against.

COLLECTIONS: Bills collected at most reasonable rates and returns promptly made.

STOCKS bought and sold; Dividends collected and advances made against securities; Coupons and Drawn Bonds collected and negotiated.

SHIPPING Credits opened; Freights collected and remitted: Ships' Disbursements attended to.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold; Sterling and Currency Drafts issued; cable and mail Transfers made to all parts of the Continent and cities in North and South America.

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THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		£5,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£4,500,000	
UNISSUED CAPITAL	500,000	
CAPITAL ISSUED AND PAID UP ...		£2,250,000
RESERVE FUND		1,400,000
UNCALLED LIABILITY		2,250,000
Total responsibility for Creditors		£5,900,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir ROBERT HARVEY (*Chairman*).	AUGUSTE DE LANTSHEERE, Esq.	ROBERT JOHN HOSE, Esq. (*Managing Director*.
EDWARD EXTON BARCLAY, Esq.	ANDREW GEDDES, Esq.	A. NAYLOR, Esq.
EDWARD BUNGE, Esq.	JAMES ALFRED GOUDGE, Esq.	H. C. WATERS, Esq.
Baron EMILE B. D'ERLANGER.	CHARLES EUGENE GUNTHER, Esq.	THOMAS WOODSEND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:—**OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

PARIS BRANCH:—**23, Rue de la Paix.** HAMBURG BRANCH:—**3, Adolphsplatz.**

NEW YORK AGENCY:—**60, Wall Street.**

Branches in Chile.—Antofagasta, Chillan, Concepcion, Copiapo, Coquimbo, Iquique, La Serena, Punta Arenas, Santiago, Talcahuano, Valparaiso **Branches in Argentina:**—Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Rio Gellegos, Rosario de Santa Fé, San Rafael. **Branch in Uruguay:** Montevideo. **Correspondents: Mexico:**—Branches of the Banco de Londres y Mexico. **Peru:**—Branches of The Banco del Peru y Londres. **Argentina:**—Branches of The Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. **Havana:** Banco de la Habana. **San Salvador:**—Banco Agricola Comercial. **Bolivia:**—Banco de la Nacion Boliviana.

Bankers in London: Bank of England; Barclay & Co., Lombard Street, E.C.; Capital & Counties Bank, Ltd., Threadneedle Street, E.C.; London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., Lothbury, E.C.

Cable Transfers, Drafts, and Letters of Credit issued. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken; also the receipt of Dividends, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Coupons, and Drawn Bonds, and other Banking business.

Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [2

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835),

Head Office—4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,710,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£2,000,000
	£6,710,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.	Sir E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.
CHAS. E. BARNETT, Esq.	HORACE PEEL, Esq.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.	The Viscount QUENINGTON, M.P.
RT. HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON.	RIGHT HON. Sir A. R. SCOBLE, K.C.S.I., K.C.
RT. HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.	ARTHUR WHITWORTH, Esq.
F.V.C. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq., D.S.O.	

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

R. W. JEANS, *General Manager.* [5

Bank of Bengal

(Established 1809).

Capital fully paid up .. .. Rs. 2,00,00,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. Rs. 2,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE .. .. CALCUTTA.

Branches and Agencies:

AGRA.	CAWNPORE.	JALPAIGURI.	NARAINGUNGE.
AKYAB.	CHITTAGONG.	LAHORE.	PATNA.
ALLAHABAD.	DACCA.	LUCKNOW.	RANGOON.
BENARES	DELHI.	MOULMEIN.	SECUNDERABAD.
BOMBAY.	HYDERABAD (Deccan).	NAGPORE.	SIMLA.

London Agents:

Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 440, Strand, LONDON.

Current accounts opened and deposits received. Loans and Cash Credits granted. Government and other Securities received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest collected and remitted. General Banking business undertaken. [48

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

Paid-up Capital, £3,500,000

Reserve Fund, £2,550,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

London Directors.

Sir FREDERICK GREEN, *Chairman.*
H. L. M. TRITTON, Esq., and WALTER S. M. BURNS, Esq.
DAVID GEORGE, *Manager.* HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager.*
J. S. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.* DAVID GEDDIE, *Accountant.*

The Bank has 172 Branches and Agencies in New South Wales, 51 in Queensland, 39 in Victoria, 6 in South Australia, 10 in Western Australia, 58 in New Zealand, 3 in Tasmania, 3 in Fiji, and 2 in Papua; and has Agents and Correspondents all over the World on whom the London Office grants Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Papua, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application and conducts every description of Australasian Banking business.

London Office: 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. [7

BARCLAY & COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office:—54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL £9,000,000

Capital Issued and Subscribed, £9,000,000 in 450,000 "A" Shares of £4 each fully paid and 450,000 "B" Shares of £16 each, having £4 per Share paid up.

Paid-up Capital . . . £3,600,000 | Reserve £1,600,000

Board of Directors:

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS BEVAN, *Chairman.*
ROBERT LEATHAM BARCLAY.
COSMO BEVAN.
HENRY BIRKBECK.
THOMAS ROBINS BOLITHO.
WILLIAM EDWARD THOMAS BOLITHO.
SEYMOUR PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
EDWARD GURNEY BUXTON
FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, *General Manager.*
EDWIN FISHER, *Secretary.*

GEOFFREY FOWELL BUXTON.
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CHARLES HENRY DENT.
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SIR SOMERVILLE ARTHUR GURNEY, K.C.V.O.
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HUGH EXTON SEEBOHM.

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HAROLD EDWARD SNAGGE.
PERCY TEW. [TRITTON.
HERBERT LESLIE MELVILLE
JOSEPH HERBERT TRITTON.
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CECIL MERCER WOODBRIDGE.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE.
WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE, *Assistant General Manager.*
WILLIAM NORMAN SEELEY and EVELYN COOPE RUGGLES-BRISE, *Assistant Secretaries.*

Head Office: 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches. 137, Brompton Rd., S.W. 5 & 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 19, Fleet Street, E.C. 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3, Great Tower St., E.C. 15, Great Portland St., W. 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. 117 & 118, Leadenhall St., E.C. 43, Borough High St., S.E. 4, Vere St., Cavendish Sq., W. 95, Victoria St., Westminster 120, Wood Street, E.C. S.W., 25, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Branches and Agencies.

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Road, Hove), Bristol, Briston, Bude, Bugle, Bungay, Buntingford, Burgh, Bures, Buxted, Burgess Hill, Burnham-on-Crouch, Burnham Market, Burton Latimer, Burwash, Burwell, Bury St. Edmunds, Bytleet West, Callington, Camberley, Camborne, Cambridge, Cambridge (Cattle Market), Camelford, Cardiff, Carthorpe, Castle Headingham, Castleford, Castleton, Chalfont St. Peters, Chatteris, Chelmsford, Chertsey, Chester-le-Street, Chichester, Chipping Ongar, Chobham, Clacton-on-Sea, Clare, Cleethorpes, Cley-next-Sea, Cobham (Surrey), Coggeshall, Colchester, Colnbrook, Coltishall, Coulsdon, Cricklewood, Cromer, Crook, Crowborough, Crowland, Crowthorne, Croxley Green, Cuckfield, Darlington, Darlington (92, Northgate), Datchet, Debenham, Dedham, Delabole, Desborough, Devonport, Didcot (New Town), Diss, Ditchling, Doncaster, Dover, Dovercourt, Downham Market, Driffield, Dunmow, Dunstable, Dunston, Durham, Earls Barton, Earls Colne, Easington Colliery, Easingwold, East Bergholt, East Boldon, Eastbourne, Eastbourne (Seaside Road), East Dereham, East Grinstead, East Hoathly, East Molesey, Egham, Elstree, Ely, Enfield, Englefield Green, Epping, Esher, Eston, Eton, Eye, Fakenham, Falmouth, Featherstone, Felixstowe, Feltham, Fence Houses, Fenny Stratford and Bletchley, Ferrybridge, Filey, Fordham, Forest Row, Foulsham, Fowey, Framlingham, Frinton-on-Sea, Gainford, Gamlingay, Garden City (see Letchworth), Gateshead, Gerrards Cross, Gilsland, Goole, Gorleston-on-Sea, Grange-town, Grantham, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Hadleigh (Suffolk), Hailsham, Halesworth, Halstead, Hampton, Harleston, Harling, Harlow, Harpenden, Harrow, Hartlepool, Harwich, Hassocks, Hastings, Hatch End, Hatfield, Havant, Haverill, Hawes, Haxby, Hayes (Clayton Road), Hayle, Hayling Island, Haywards Heath, Heathfield, Heaton, Helmsley, Helston, Hemsworth, Henfield (Sussex), Henley-on-Thames, Hersham, Hertford, Hessle, Hesleden, Hetton-le-Hole, Hexham, High Wycombe, Hinghan, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Holbeach, Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, 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Mayfield, Melton Constable, Melton Mowbray, Merstham, Methwold, Mevagissey, Middleham, Middlesboro', Middleton-in-Teesdale, Midhurst, Mildenhall, Mill Hill (Middlesex), Monkseaton, Monkwearmouth, Morpeth, Much Hadham, Muker, Mullion, Mundesley, Murton Colliery, Nayland, Needham Market, Newark, New Barnet, New Buckenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Cattle Market), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Collingwood Street), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Byker, Shields Road), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Gosforth), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Grainger Street), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Haymarket), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Quayside), Newhaven (Sussex), New Herrington, Newlyn, Newmarket, Newport Pagnell, Newquay, New Southgate, Newton Abbot, Normanton, Northallerton, Northampton, North Evington, North Shields, North Shields (Fish Quay), North Walsham, Northwood, Norton (Malton), Norwich (Bank Plain), Norwich (Magdalen Street), Norwich (St. Benedict's), Norwich (St. Stephen's), Oakham, Oatlands Park, Olney, Oulton Broad, Oundle, Overstrand, Oxford (High Street), Oxford (7), Banbury Road), Oxford (119, St. Aldate's), Oxshott, Padstow, Par, Peasenhall, Penryn, Penzance, Peterborough, Pevensey, Pickering, Pinner, Plymouth, Pocklington, Polperro, Pontefract, Ponteland, Porthleven, Port Isaac, Portslade, Potter's Bar, Preston (Brighton), Radlett, Ramsey (Hunts), Raunds, Rayleigh, Reading, Reading (Oxford Road), Redhouse, Redhill, Redruth, Reepham, Retford, Ricall, Richmond (Yorks), Rickmansworth, Robertsbridge, Robin Hood's Bay, Rochford, Rotherfield, Royston, Rudham (East), Ruislip, Ryhope, St. Agnes, St. Albans, St. Albans (Hatfield Road), St. Austell, St. Blazey, St. Columb, St. Germans, St. Ives (Cornwall), St. Ives (Hunts), St. John's Chapel, St. Just, St. Keverne, St. Neots, Saffron Walden, Saltash, Sandwich, Sandy, Sawbridgeworth, Saxmundham, Scalby, Scarborough, Scarborough (South Cliff), Scilly Islands, Seaford (Sussex), Seaham Harbour, Selby, Selsey, Shefford, Shepperton, Sheringham, Shipdham, Shoeburyness, Shoreham (Sussex), Skegness, Sleaford, Slough, Snaith, Snettisham, Soham, Southall, Southall High Street, Southampton (38 Above Bar), Southampton Docks, South Bank, South Brent, South Elmsall, Southend (Essex), South Hetton, Southminster, South Shields, Southwick, Southwold, Spalding, Spilsby, Staindrop, Staines, Stalham, Stamford, Stamfordham, Stanhope, Stanley West, Stanstead-Abbotts, Stansted, Stevenage, Steyning, Stockton-on-Tees, Stoke Ferry, Stonehouse, Stotfold, Stowmarket, Stradbroke, Stratton, Sudbury (Suffolk), Sunbury, Sunbury Common, Sunderland (Fawcett Street, Wood's Bank), Sunderland (High Street, Backhouse's Bank), Sunningdale, Sunningdale, Sutton Bridge, Swaffham, Tanfield, Thames Ditton, Thaxted, Thetford, Thirsk, Thornaby-on-Tees, Thorne, Thorney, Thornley, Thornton Dale, Thorpe-le-Soken, Thrapston, Tintagel, Tiptree, Toddington, Tolleshury, Torpoint, Tow-Law, Trimdon, Truro, Tunbridge Wells (Mount Pleasant Road), Tunbridge Wells (Pantiles), Uckfield, Uppingham, Upwell, Uxbridge, Wadebridge, Wadhurst, Wainfleet, Wakefield, Walsingham, Walton-on-the-Naze, Walton-on-Thames, Wantage, Ware, Wargrave, Watford, Watton, Wellingborough, Wellington College, Wells (Norfolk), Welwyn, Westbourne, Westcliff (Southend, Essex), West Drayton, West Ealing, West Hartlepool, West Mersea, Weybridge, Wheathampstead, Wheatley Hill, Whetstone, Whitby, Whitley Bay, Whittlesea, Wickford, Wickham Market, Windsor, Wingate, Wisbech, Witham, Woburn, Woburn Sands, Woking, Wolsingham, Wolverton, Woodbridge, Woodhall Spa, Worthing, Wrentham, Wroxham, Wylam-on-Tyne, Wymondham, Wyvenhoe, Yarmouth, Great, Yarmouth, Great (Fish Wharf) Yeldham, Yiewsley (West Drayton), York, York (Cattle Market), York Town, Yoxford. 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BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) *Bankers to the New Zealand Government.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - £5,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—

Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£528,988
"A" Preference Shares issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
"B" " " " "	250,000
Ordinary Shares	1,500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	2,057,170

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors.

HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, Esq., *Chairman.* | MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq. | J. H. UPTON, Esq.
R. W. KANE, Esq. | WM. REECE, Esq. | WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM CALLENDER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.—ALEXR. KAY, *Manager.*

London Bankers—
BANK OF ENGLAND. MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

BRANCHES AND **AGENCIES** AT OVER 200 POINTS IN **NEW ZEALAND.**

AND AT

MELBOURNE—VICTORIA. SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES. SUVA AND LEVUKA—FIJI. APIA—SAMOA.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above places. Makes telegraphic transfers.
Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.
Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia, Fiji, and Samoa.
Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies: and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.
Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies. [8

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in £100,000 Shares of £20 each. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 4, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK R. S. BALFOUR, Esq. | JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq. | FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.
PHILIPP MORITZ DENEKE, Esq. | FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq. | ROSS PINSENT, Esq.
RAOUL HECTOR FOA, Esq.

Manager—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—HENRY PROBYN ROBERTS, Esq.
Secretary—PATRICK ERNEST O'HEA, Esq.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. **United Kingdom:** LLOYDS BANK LIMITED; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. **France:** MESSRS. HEINE & CO., Paris, and E. RAOUL DUVAL & CO., Havre. **Italy:** BANCA BELINZAGHI; Milan; and SOCIETA BANCARIA ITALIANA, Genoa. **Portugal:** BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Oporto. **Spain:** MESSRS. E. SAINZ CHIJOS; MESSRS. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y CA. Madrid.
Agents in New York: THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., NEW YORK.

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Calle Santa Fé, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres,** and **Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.**

CORRESPONDENTS

At Bordeaux, Marseilles; Pará, Ceará, Manáos, Maceió, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.
Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application. [10

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA: *Corner of* 4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON: 60, State Street.

BALTIMORE: ALEX. BROWN & SONS, *Corner of* Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

LONDON:

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies: also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE: 123, PALL MALL, S.W. [12

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"BRIMFUL, LONDON."

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

W. EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.* | THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq. | FREDERICK SCHOOLING, Esq.
WM. H. DAVISON, Esq. | WM. HUNTER, Esq. | THOS. WHARRIE, Esq.

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, **interest** *being allowed on minimum monthly balances of* **£100 and upwards** *at the* **rate of 2 per cent. per annum,** *and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.*
No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is maintained. [11

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. **SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL**, £337,625 fully paid up.

Head Office: 5, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Col. WILLIAM GRAHAM-SMITH, *Chairman.* A. F. SIMSON, Esq. A. T. RAWLINSON Esq. C. C. MCLEOD, Esq.
C. CAREW ROBINSON, Esq. F. H. CUMBERLEGE, Ltd.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager.* G. E. M. BUTLIN, *Accountant.*

Bankers.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Ltd.
Branches in India.—CALCUTTA, DELHI, DEHRA DUN, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA, KARACHI, AMRITSAR.
Agents at Bombay.—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.
4½ per cent. per annum is allowed on Twelve Months' Fixed Deposits; for other periods terms can be had on application.
Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised free of charge to constituents.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [18

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM.

First Vice-President: W. D. MATTHEWS. *Second Vice-President:* G. W. MONK.
Joint General Managers: R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASSEY.
Superintendent of Branches and Secretary: GEORGE H. SMITH.

Paid-Up Capital - - -	**$6,000,000.00**	**£1,232,877**
Reserve Fund (earned)-	**$4,500,000.00**	**£924,658**
Investments - - - -	**$32,496,750.55**	**£6,677,414**

4½% DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of 5 years and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly. Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for more than forty years. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

***Chief Office in Great Britain*—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [13

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £8,750,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,750,000. Reserve Fund, £800,000.

DIRECTORS.

Captain CHARLES BATHURST, M.P.		Sir HENRY KIMBER, Bart. [M.P.
Major ELIOT G. BROMLEY-MARTIN.	Sir JOHN T. GOLDNEY.	GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD, Esq.,
Sir LIONEL E. DARELL, Bart.	GEORGE A. HARVEY, Esq.	SAMUEL SAMUEL, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM GARFIT, Esq.	EDWIN HENTY, Esq.	Sir GRIFFITH THOMAS.
Sir RICHARD C. GARTON.	HERBERT J. W. JERVIS, Esq.	ERNEST D. VAISEY, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. HARVEY, and E. D. VAISEY, *Joint General Managers.*

R. C. HENDERSON, *City Manager.* | R. M. HAPGOOD, *Assistant City Manager.*
WILLIAM H. GILLETT, *Country Manager.* | GEORGE W. KEMP, *Assistant Country Manager*
GEORGE AVENELL, *Chief Inspector of Branches.* | ED. SMITH, *Chief Accountant.*

ERNEST A. PARSLOE, *Secretary.*

Metropolitan Branches.

Brompton & South Kensington—171, Brompton Road, S.W.	Holborn—295, High Holborn, W.C.	Paddington—195, Edgware Road, W
Cheapside—30, Cheapside, E.C.	Islington—59, Upper Street, N.	Piccadilly—35, Piccadilly, W.
Covent Garden—35, King Street, W.C.	Kensington—122, High Street, W.	Queen Victoria Street—35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Eastern—210, Commercial Road, E.	King's Cross—347, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.	Shoreditch—145, High Street, E.
Fenchurch Street—22, Fenchurch Street, E.C. [Place, E.C.	Kingsway—Kingsway House, W.C.	Temple Bar—28, Fleet Street, E.C.
Finsbury Circus—3, Broad Street	Ludgate Hill—25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.	Westminster—38a, Victoria Street, S.W.
Fore Street, 115, Fore Street, E.C.	Monument—31 & 32, King William Street, E.C.	Wigmore Street—2, Mandeville Place, W.
Great Portland Street—134, Great Portland Street, W.	Newington 151 and 153, Newington Causeway, S.E.	Woolwich—20, Green's End, S.E.
	Oxford Street—125, Oxford Street, W.	

Also 483 *Country Branches and Agencies.*

Current Accounts opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.
Deposit Receipts issued and Deposit Accounts opened in London, Interest being allowed thereon at rates as advertised from time to time.
At the Country Branches, Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.
Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Moneys received and advised for customers free of charge between all the offices.
The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.
The Bank is prepared to undertake the duties relating to Executorships, Trusteeships, &c.
The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—The Bank issues Drafts, Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, payable in all parts of the World; effects Mail and Cable Transfers; collects Foreign Bills and Bonds; purchases approved Foreign Bills and Coupons payable abroad; receives Foreign Bonds and Scrip for registration; makes arrangements abroad for receiving moneys for its customers, and undertakes generally all Foreign Exchange Business. [14

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000. Reserve Fund £1,800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (*Chairman*).
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Managers:—T. H. WHITEHEAD and T. FRASER.

Sub-Manager:—W. E. PRESTON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR.	COLOMBO.	IPOH.	MANILA	SEREMBAN.
BANGKOK.	DELHI.	KARACHI.	MEDAN.	SHANGHAI.
BATAVIA.	FOOCHOW.	KLANG.	NEW YORK.	SINGAPORE.
BOMBAY.	HAIPHONG.	KOBE.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
CALCUTTA.	HANKOW.	KUALA LUMPUR.	PUKET	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
CANTON.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	ILOILO.	MALACCA.	SAIGON.	YOKOHAMA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.
THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ltd. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [35

THE COLONIAL BANK

(*Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in* 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.
Paid-up, £600,000. Reserve Funds, £150,000

Head Office, London: 16, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

CHARLES H. HEWETT, *Manager*. *Bankers:* LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

ANTIGUA.	DOMINICA.	*And Agents at*	ST. LUCIA.
BARBADOS.	GRENADA—ST. GEORGE'S,	FALMOUTH.	ST. THOMAS.
BERBICE.	*And Agents at* GRENVILLE.	PORT MARIA.	ST. VINCENT.
DEMERARA,	JAMAICA—KINGSTON,	SAVANNA-LA-MAR.	TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN,
GEORGETOWN.	MONTEGO BAY.	ST. KITTS.	SAN FERNANDO.
MAHAICA.	PORT ANTONIO.		

New York Agency: 82, Wall Street.

Agents in Canada: The Bank of British North America.

The Bank in London and New York, and their Agents in Canada, issue Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, and Telegraphic Transfers on the Branches, negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, receive Bills for Collection, and conduct a general Banking business with the West Indies and British Guiana.

The Branches issue Demand and Usance Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on London, New York, Paris, the principal cities in Canada and other points, negotiate approved Bills, and do a general Banking business. [16

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Head Office: 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.
Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

PARIS:

41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States for individuals, firms and companies, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Investments made in railroad and other securities. Income credited to drawing account or remitted or reinvested in accordance with owners' instructions. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Securities and Bank Balances held in New York, the property of non-resident foreign owners, are not subject to the payment of any American income tax or death duties.

Full information supplied at the offices of the Company.

EUROPEAN BANKERS.

London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
Bank of Scotland, London.
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Dresdner Bank, Berlin.
I. & R. Priv. Austrian Society of Credit for Commerce and Industry, Vienna.
Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan.
Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., London.
Comptoir National d'Escompte, Paris.
Banque Française pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Paris.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank Filiale, Hamburg.
Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam.
Société de Crédit Suisse, Zurich.
Credito Italiano, Milan.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, LTD., LONDON AND PARIS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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FARROW'S BANK, Limited.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

Authorised Capital - - - - -	£1,000,000
Shares Issued - - - - -	700,000
Shareholders - - - - -	4,000

Chairman and Managing Director: Mr. THOMAS FARROW.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOINT-STOCK BANKING TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2½% Interest paid on Credit Balances above £10.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest paid on Deposits, from 3½ to 5% according to notice of withdrawal.

The Bank effects the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Securities on behalf of its customers and of the public generally. All classes of Foreign Business undertaken.

Call or write for Special Booklet.

Head Office—1, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Branches throughout the United Kingdom. [21

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE held in London at exchange of 2s. per $=£1,500,000	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE	$18,000,000
	$33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

Head Office—HONGKONG. *Chief Manager*, N. J. STABB.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy.	Colombo.	Hongkew (Shanghai).	London.	Peking.	Singapore.
Bangkok.	Foochow.	Ipoh.	Lyons.	Penang.	Sourabaya.
Batavia.	Hamburg.	Johore.	Malacca.	Rangoon.	Tientsin.
Bombay.	Hankow.	Kobe (Hiogo).	Manila.	Saigon.	Tsingtao.
Calcutta.	Harbin.	Kuala Lumpur.	Nagasaki.	San Francisco.	Yloilo.
Canton.			New York.	Shanghai.	Yokohama.

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

Current Accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from the East.

The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities received for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they fall due.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation on the London Register are payable in London in February and August in each year, on receipt of telegraphic advice from Hongkong that the dividend has been declared.

Shareholders on the Eastern Register, on giving due notice, may also have their dividends paid in London at the same time.

LONDON COMMITTEE

Sir THOMAS JACKSON, Bart., Chairman. HENRY KESWICK, Esq., M.P.
Sir CARL MEYER, Bart. WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. J. R. M. SMITH, Esq.

Managers in London—

Sir CHARLES ADDIS. H. D. C. JONES.
Sub-Manager—JOHN MACLENNAN. *Accountant*—W. M. BLACKIE.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital (626,084 Shares of £50 each) **£31,304,200**

Paid-up Capital, £5,008,672. Reserve Fund, £3,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE : 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Deposit & Current Accounts	(June, 1915)	£134,524,366
Cash in hand, at call, &c. -	,,	38,475,209
Bills of Exchange - - -	,,	18,478,619
Investments - - - -	,,	23,321,715
Advances & other Securities	,,	59,740,811

THIS BANK HAS OVER 880 OFFICES IN ENGLAND & WALES.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:

LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED, 26, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris,

with Branches at BORDEAUX, BIARRITZ and HAVRE.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Head Office = = = TORONTO.

CAPITAL PAID-UP $7,000,000.00

RESERVE & UNDIVIDED PROFITS $8,400,000.00

BRANCHES in the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SETTLERS and others going out to any of the Provinces named afforded exceptional Banking facilities.

AGENTS: ENGLAND—LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 17, Cornhill, London, E.C., and Branches.

AGENTS: SCOTLAND—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED, and Branches.

DRAFTS issued upon and remittances cabled to any point in **CANADA** by the agents of the Bank in England and Scotland, through whom enquiries regarding Canadian securities and business generally can be made and will be promptly attended to. ¶23

The LONDON & PROVINCIAL BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, £2,000,000.

Directors.

Sir FREDERICK GEO. BANBURY, Bart., M.P.
JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, Esq.
ALFRED GILBEY, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., F.R.S.
RICHARD COBDEN MICHELL, Esq.
Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart.

Joint General Managers—WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, Esq. WILLIAM JOHN STOKOE, Esq.
Secretary—REES GRIFFITH THOMAS, Esq. *Auditors*—ERNEST COOPER, Esq. EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. MUNNS & LONGDEN.

HEAD OFFICE: 3 BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

Anerley (137, Anerley Road), Banstead, Barking, Beckenham, Bermondsey (56 & 58, Old Kent Road), Bishopsgate, E.C. (Nos. 234 to 236), Blackheath, Bowes Park, N., Canning Town (Barking Road), Carshalton, Catford, Chingford, Claygate, Croydon, Eastern (167, Whitechapel Road), East Greenwich, East Ham, Edmonton (Upper and Lower), Eltham, Enfield, Essex Road (Nos. 344 and 346), Finchley (Church End), Finchley North, Finsbury Park, Fore Street, E.C. (No. 71, Green Lanes and Noel Park (62, High Road, Wood Green., Hackney (The Triangle), Hampstead (55, England's Lane), Hampton Hill, Harringay, Hendon, Highbury (Highbury Corner), Hither Green, Holborn (1, 2 & 3, First Avenue Hotel Buildings), Honor Oak Park, Hornsey, Hounslow, Ilford (126, High Road), Kentish Town, Kew, Kew Gardens, Kingsland (1, Kingsland High Street, N.E.), Kingston-on-Thames, Ladywell, Lea Bridge Road (Leyton), Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Maida Vale (53 and 55, Maida Vale), Manor Park, Merton, Mill Hill, N.W., Mitcham, Mortlake and East Sheen, Munster Park (841, Fulham Road), Muswell Hill, New Cross Gate (180, New Cross Road), Newington Green, New Southgate and Friern Barnet, Old Street (84 to 88, Great Eastern Street, E.C.), Oxford Street, W. (No. 51), Paddington (127 and 129, Edgware Road), Palmer's Green, Penge, Plaistow, Plumstead (High Street), Ponders End, Richmond, Roman Road, Bow (139, Roman Road), St. Margaret's (East Twickenham), Selsdon, Silvertown, E., Southgate, South Kensington (108, Queen's Gate), South Tottenham, Spitalfields (83, Commercial Street, E.), Stamford Hill (No. 40), Stamford Hill Broadway, Stoke Newington (159, High Street), Stratford, E., Sydenham, Sydenham Hill, Sutton, Sutton (North), Sydenham (42, Kirkdale), Teddington, Thornton Heath, Tottenham, Tufnell Park (155, Fortess Road, N.W.), Twickenham, Victoria Docks, Walham Green and Fulham, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park (Vanbrugh Park), West Green, West Hampstead (174, West End Lane, N.W.), White Hart Lane (Tottenham), Wimbledon, Winchmore Hill, Wood Green, Woolwich.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Aberavon, Aberayron, Aberdare, Aberdovey, Abertillery, Aberystwyth, Aldeburgh, Ammanford, Ascot, Ashford (Middlesex), Bargoed, Barry, Beccles, Belvedere, Bexhill, Bexley Heath, Birmingham, Blackwood, Brecon, Bridgend, Brighton (Western Road and London Road), Bristol, Briton Ferry, Builth Wells, Bungay, Caerphilly, Camberley, Cardiff (St. Mary Street and Queen Street), Cardiff Docks, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chepstow, Cowbridge, Dartford, Diss, Downham Market, Eastbourne (180, Seaside), Eastbourne (4, Station Parade), East Dereham, Ebbw Vale, Echaar, Erith, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gillingham (Kent), Gorleston-on-Sea, Gosport, Gravesend, Grays, Hailsworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hove, Hunstanton, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lampeter, Leigh-on-Sea, Lewes, Liverpool, Liverpool (Walton), Llandilo, Llandovery, Llandrindod Wells, Llanelly, Llanhilleth, Llanidloes, Lowestoft, Machynlleth, Maesteg, Maidstone, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Mountain Ash, Narberth, Neath, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pentre, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Porth (Rhondda), Portheawl, Portsmouth (Commercial Road), Port Talbot, Rhyl, Rhymney, Roath (Cardiff), Rochester, Romford, Ruthin, St. Clears, Saxmundham, Sheerness, Shrewsbury, Southend-on-Sea, Staines, Strood, Sunningdale, Swansea, Tenby, Tilbury Docks, Tonypandy, Tredegar, Tregaron, Usk, Watford, Wells, Westcliff-on-Sea, Westcliff-on-Sea (Leigh Road), Weston-super-Mare, Weybridge, Wrexham, Wymondham, Yarmouth (Great), Ystalyfera.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Abercarn, Abercrave, Abereynon, Aberfan, Abersychan, Abertridwr, Alexandra Park, N., Argoed, Barry Dock, Beaufort (Brec.), Bedwas, Blaengarw, Brynamman, Bush Hill Park, Cadoxton, Caerau, Caerws, Canton (Cardiff), Clemmes Road, Chadwell Heath, Clydach-on-Tawe, Clydach Vale, Clynderwen, Corris, Cross Keys (Mon.), Crumlin, Crynmych, Crynant, Cwm (Mon.), Cwmfelinfach, Cwmllynfell, Cymmer (Port Talbot), Dinas Cross, Dinas Mawddwy, Dowlais, East Harling, Ebbw Vale (Market Street), Ewell, Ferndale, Fforestfach, Gabalfa (Cardiff), Garnant, Gilfach Goch, Glyn Neath, Goodmayes, Goodwick, Gorseinon, Grangetown (Cardiff), Griffithstown (Mon.), Gwaun cae-gurwen, Hendon Aerodrome, Highams Park, Hirwain, Ilfracombe, Leigh Hill, Laugharne, Leiston, Letterstone, Llanarth, Llanbradach, Llanbrynmair, Llandeilo, Llangennech, Llangunnoch Wells, Llangynnech, Llanon (Card.), Llantwit Major, Llantrisant Wells, Llanvlythfer, Lordship Lane (Wood Green), Machen, Maesycwmmer, Mardy, Morriston, Nantymoel, Nelson (Glam.), Newbridge (Mon.), Newbridge-on-Wye, Newport Road (Cardiff), New Tredegar, Neyland, Ogmore Vale, Pencader, Pengam, Penybont, Penygraig, Pontardawe, Pontardulais, Pontllanfraith, Pontlottyn, Pontrhydyrendigaid, Pontyates, Pontyberem, Pontycymmer, Pontygwaith, Purfleet, Radyr, Rainham, Resolven, Risca, St. Davids, St. Helens (Swansea), Saundersfoot, Seaford, Senghenydd, Seven Sisters, Shorcham-by-Sea, Skewen, Smethwick, Stanford-le-Hope, Talgarth, Teddington (South), Tonyrefail, Treharris, Treherbert, Treorky, Trethomas, Troedyrhiw, Tylorstown, Tynewydd (Treherbert), Whitchurch (Glam.), Whitland, Wood Street (Walthamstow), Yarmouth Fish Wharf, Ynysddu, Ynyshir, Ynysybwl, Ystradgynlais, Ystrad Mynach.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, opens—

DRAWING ACCOUNTS upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposits are received from Customers and others, and Interest allowed thereon at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market. Deposit Books are issued when required; these are specially convenient for small Deposits.

Moneys can be paid in at the Head Office, or any of the Branches of the Bank for Customers' credit at any other Office. For Customers having business connections in Towns where the Bank has not a branch, arrangements can be made with other Bankers to receive their credits.

The BANK effects purchases and sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c. Customers may have their Dividends made payable to the Bank for the credit of their accounts.

The BANK also transacts every other description of Banking business.

Every Officer of the Bank is required to signa Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - £3,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - £1,3[illegible]0,000

DIRECTORS:

Hon. FREDERIC W. ANSON.
Sir JOHN H. BETHELL, Bart., M.P.
ARTHUR BILBROUGH, Esq.
Sir J. FORTESCUE FLANNERY, Bart., M.P.
H. H. HAMBLING, Esq.
Right Hon. LORD CLAUD J. HAMILTON, M.P.
H. TYLSTON HODGSON, Esq.
HENRY WETHERED, Esq.

Head Office: 170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Stock Exchange Branch: 8, ANGEL COURT, E.C.

The Bank has over 200 Branches throughout the Suburbs and in the Country.

Every description of Banking Business is transacted. The numerous Branches of the Bank afford every facility for the transaction of business, and customers may pay in credits at any Branch, for transmission to any other Branch, free of charge. Arrangements have been made with other Banks to act as Agents in all important towns where this Bank has no Branch.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE.

The Bank has powers for acting as Executor and Trustee under Wills, Settlements, &c., and as Trustee for Debenture Holders, and Custodian Trustee. The Bank also accepts Powers of Attorney.

Foreign Branch: 168, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit on all the Principal Towns of the World; also Circular Letters of Credit, Circular Notes and Travellers' Cheques payable at all the Chief Cities abroad; effects Mail and Telegraphic Transfers; undertakes Foreign Collections; establishes Documentary Credits; and generally conducts any form of Foreign Banking Business.

COX & CO. (France), Limited,

PARIS. BOULOGNE. ROUEN.

This Company is under the direct control of Messrs. Cox & Co., Bankers and Army Agents, and the LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN BANK, who jointly hold the shares. Every description of Banking Business in France is transacted.

H. H. HAMBLING, *General Manager.*

THE

LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

HEAD OFFICE:

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, STOCK, LONDON." Telephone—2481 London Wall.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL -	**£22,947,804**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	**£4,780,792**
RESERVE FUND - -	**£4,000,000**

DEPOSIT & CURRENT ACCOUNTS	(*June 30, 1915*)	£142,388,314
CASH in hand, and at BANK OF ENGLAND - - - -	„	£36,356,672
MONEY at CALL and at SHORT NOTICE - - - - -	„	£9,529,997
BILLS OF EXCHANGE - -	„	£19,857,809
INVESTMENTS - - -	„	£20,069,794
ADVANCES, &c. - - -	„	£62,648,752.

OVER 1,000 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE: FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK

LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836.)

CAPITAL £14,000,000

In 700,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital - - £3,500,000

Reserve - - - - £4,000,000

Chairman:

THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

Deputy Chairman:

WALTER LEAF, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

The Bank is represented by Branches or Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom and has Correspondents throughout the World.

PARIS:

LONDON COUNTY and WESTMINSTER BANK (PARIS) LIMITED, 22, Place Vendôme.

Sums of £10 and upwards received on deposit, and interest allowed thereon.

Every description of British and Foreign Banking Business Transacted.

Executor and Trustee Duties Undertaken. [30

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED 1836), *LIMITED*

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The York City and County Banking Company Limited.

Authorised Capital	**£20,000,000**	**Paid-up Capital**	**£2,970,000**
Subscribed Capital	**£19,800,000**	**Reserve Fund**	**£1,125,000**

Directors.

WILLIAM BENNETT, Esq.
W. FLEMING BRAINE, Esq
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
WALTER S. M. BURNS, Esq.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq.
The Right Hon. The EARL OF DENBIGH.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
JOHN RICHARD HILL, Esq.
CHARLES E. JOHNSTON, Esq.
CHARLES T. MILBURN, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Sir S. NEUMANN, Bart.
E. M. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
The Right Hon. The EARL ST ALDWYN.
Sir EDWARD D. STERN, D.L.
EDMUND R. TURTON, Esq., M.P.
FALCONER L. WALLACE, Esq.

Head Office—5, Princes Street, London, E.C.

CHARLES GOW, *General Manager.*
W. J. DYER, *Head Office Manager.*
T. H. OXLEY, *Country Manager.*
J. F. DARLING, *Deputy General Manager.*
B. DAY, *Assistant Manager.*
E. J. ETHERIDGE, *Secretary.*

LOTHBURY OFFICE, 6, Lothbury, E.C.—GEO. R. GALLAHER, *Manager.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

BALHAM,
BARBICAN.
BUCKHURST HILL,
CANNON STREET,
CHANCERY LANE,
CHARTERHOUSE ST.,
CHESHUNT,
CHIGWELL,
CHIGWELL ROW,
CROYDON,
EAST DULWICH,
ENFIELD HIGHWAY,
FENCHURCH ST.
FINSBURY,
GOSWELL ROAD,
GREAT PORTLAND STREET
GREAT TOWER ST,
HAMPSTEAD.
HIGH HOLBORN,
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES,
KINGSWAY,
LEADENHALL STREET,
LEICESTER SQUARE,
LIMEHOUSE,
LOUGHTON,
LOWER EDMONTON,
MARYLEBONE,
MONUMENT,
MUSWELL HILL,
OLD BROAD ST.,
OLD KENT ROAD,
ONSLOW SQUARE,
OXFORD STREET,
PADDINGTON,
PALL MALL,
PALMERS GREEN,
PECKHAM,
QUEEN VICTORIA ST.
REGENT STREET,
RUSSELL SQUARE,
SANDERSTEAD,
SOUTH KENSINGTON,
SOUTHWARK,
STRAND,
STREATHAM,
THAMES DITTON
TOOTING,
VICTORIA,
WALTHAM ABBEY,
WALTHAM CROSS,
WESTMINSTER,
WINCHMORE HILL,
WOOD STREET,
WOODFORD,
WOODFORD STATION.
YORK ROAD, (Waterloo.)

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

YORK, Acomb, Bootham, Cattle Market, Micklegate, ALNWICK, AMBLE (Northumberland), APPLEBY (Westmoreland), ASPATRIA (Cumberland), Mealsgate, BARNARD CASTLE, BARNOLDSWICK, BARNSLEY, Cudworth, Hemsworth, South Elmsall, South Kirkby, Stairfoot, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, BARTON-ON-HUMBER, Barrow-on-Humber, Goxhill (Linc.), BEDALE, BEDLINGTON, Ravensworth Street, BEVERLEY, BISHOP AUCKLAND, Cockfield, Coundon, Stanhope, West Auckland, Willington, Wolsingham, BLACKHILL, Burnopfield, Dipton, Lanchester, BLYTH (Northumberland), Ashington, Seaton Delaval, BOROUGHBRIDGE, BOSTON SPA (S.O., Yorkshire), Tadcaster, BRAMPTON, Gilsland, BRIDLINGTON, Flamborough, Hunmanby, BRIDLINGTON (King Street), BRIGG, BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS (Lancashire), Bootle, Dalton-in-Furness, CARLISLE, Denton Holme, Longtown, CHESTERFIELD, Clowne, Staveley, COCKERMOUTH, COLCHESTER, CONSETT (S.O., Co. Durham), DARLINGTON, DONCASTER, Adwick-le-Street, Askern, Balby, Bentley, Crowle, DORKING, DRIFFIELD, DURHAM, EGREMONT (Cumberland), FILEY, GATESHEAD, Gateshead (West Street), GOOLE, Rawcliffe, Snaith, GREAT YARMOUTH, Fish Wharf, GRIMSBY (Old Town), Fish Docks, GRIMSBY (Cleethorpe Road), Cleethorpes, Immingham Docks, New Clee, GUISBOROUGH, Boosbeck, HALTWHISTLE, (Northumberland), HARRINGTON (Cumberland), HARROGATE, HARTLEPOOL, Hawes (S.O. Yorkshire), Askrigg, HAYDON BRIDGE, Bardon Mill, HELMSLEY, HEXHAM, Allendale, Allenheads, HORNSEA, Aldbrough, HORSFORTH, Rawdon, Rodley, HOWDEN, Drax, North Cave, HULL, Cattle Market, Cottingham, Hessle Road, St. Andrew's Dock, Withernsea, HULL (Anlaby Road), HULL (Beverley Road), Newlands, Princes Avenue, HULL (Holderness Road), ILKLEY, Ben Rhydding, IPSWICH, KESWICK, KIRBY MOORSIDE, KNARESBOROUGH, LEEDS, Station Parade (Bramley), LEEDS (Headingley), LEEDS (Kirkgate), LEEDS (Kirkstall Road), LEEDS (Roundhay Road), Street Lane, LEICESTER, LEYBURN (Yorkshire), Middleham, LOWESTOFT, MALTON, Hovingham, Seamer Cattle Market, MARKET WEIGHTON, MARYPORT, Allonby, Flimby, MASHAM (Yorkshire), MEXBOROUGH, Conisborough, Kilnhurst, MIDDLESBROUGH, MILLOM (Cumberland), MORPETH, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Walker-on-Tyne, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Dean Street), NORTHALLERTON, NORTH SHIELDS, Fish Quay, NORWICH, OSSETT, PENRITH, Kirkoswald, Lazonby, PICKERING, Auction Mart, Sinnington, PORTSMOUTH, REDCAR, RICHMOND (Yorkshire), RIPON, ROTHERHAM, Maltby, Tinsley, SALTBURN, Brotton, Marske-by-the-Sea, SCARBOROUGH, Fish Pier, Scalby, SCARBOROUGH (Falsgrave), SCARBOROUGH (South Cliff), SCUNTHORPE (Lincs.), Keadby, West Butterwick, Winteringham, Winterton, SEAHAM HARBOUR, Easington, Horden Colliery, Murton Colliery, Rylope, SKIPTON, Bubwith, Cawood, Cliffe, Sutton-upon-Derwent, SETTLE, Hellifield, SHEFFIELD, Darnall, Dronfield, Wincobank, SHEFFIELD (Hillsborough), SHEFFIELD (Walkley), Crookes, SHEFFIELD (Woodhouse), SHILDON (Co. Durham), Eldon Lane, New Shildon, SILLOTH (Carlisle), Abbey Town, SKIPTON, SOUTH BANK (York), Eston, Grangetown, SOUTHSEA, SOUTH SHIELDS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, STOKESLEY, Great Ayton, Hutton Rudby, SUNDERLAND, Haswell, Shotton Colliery, Southwick, THIRSK, THORNABY-ON-TEES, ULVERSTON, Cark-in-Cartmel, WAKEFIELD, Horbury, WALLSEND-ON-TYNE, Willington Quay, WATH-ON-DEARNE, Goldthorpe, Thurnscoe, West Melton, WEST HARTLEPOOL, Trimdon Grange, Wingate, WHITBY, Robin Hood's Bay, Staithes, WHITEHAVEN, Auction Mart, Gosforth, St. Bees, WHITLEY BAY, WIGTON, WORKINGTON, Station Road, Distington, WORKSOP, Shirebrook.

Current Accounts are kept and Deposits received upon the terms usual with Bankers in London and the Country respectively. The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Banks and Foreign Banks undertaken. The Bank undertakes the Office of Executor and Trustee, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at Head Office and Branches. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to Customers free of charge. They may be obtained at the Head Office, or through any of the Branches. The numerous Branches of the Bank afford great facilities for the transaction of business, and arrangements have been made with Banks in all the important Towns of the Kingdom by which money may be paid in to the credit of any Customer of this Bank, whether at the Head Office or at any of the Branches. Strong Rooms for the deposit of Securities and Plate Chests are provided for the convenience of Customers. Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

Canadian Department. The Bank is Agent for the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and the Bank of Nova Scotia; Letters of Credit and Cable Transfers on all the principal Towns in Canada can be obtained.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Capital, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund, £1,400,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN BEATON, Esq. *Deputy Chairman*—WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.
MAX JULIUS BONN, Esq. JOHN GORDON, Esq.
LEONARD DANEHAM CUNLIFFE, Esq. CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSTON, Esq.

General Manager—E. A. BENN. *Sub-Manager*—T. J. FINNIE.
Secretary—A. W. SAUNDERS. *Inspector of Branches*—H. L. RICHARDSON.
Chief Accountant—T. H. HUGHES.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Ltd.
France: BANQUE DE FRANCE (Paris); SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (Paris and Branches).
Italy: CREDITO ITALIANO. Spain: CRÉDIT LYONNAIS. Portugal: BANCO DE PORTUGAL.

BRANCHES.—**Brazil**—Rio de Janeiro, Manáos, Pará, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Curityba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre. **Argentina**—Buenos Ayres, Rosario. **Uruguay**—Montevideo. **United States**—New York (Agency). **France**—Paris, 5, Rue Scribe. **Portugal**—Lisbon, Oporto.

CORRESPONDENTS.—The Bank has Agents or Correspondents in all the principal Ports and Cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, the United States, and Europe.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers made, and Bills of Exchange negotiated or collected on the most favourable terms.

The Bank undertakes the Agencies of parties connected with the above countries, grants Circular Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers, makes investments in the Public Funds and other Securities, and receives Dividends and Interest on account of Clients. Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where money is also received on deposit at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.
Office Hours: 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. [25

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	**£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ...	**£1,800,000**
RESERVE FUND	... ...	**£2,000,000**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*).
HON HUGO BARING.
W. T. BRAND, Esq.
JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, Esq.
KENNETH MATHIESON, Esq.
HERMAN BILLING SIM, Esq.
DAVID SIMSON, Esq.
ROBERT A. THURBURN, Esq. (*Managing*).

Sub-Manager and Secretary—G. R. HUTCHINSON.

BRANCHES.

Argentina.—Buenos Aires; Rosario; Mendoza; Cordoba; Tucumán; Paraná; Concordia; Bahia Blanca; and Barracas, Boca del Riachuelo, Once de Setiembre, Calle Santa Fé, Calle B de Yrigoyen (Districts of City of Buenos Aires). **Uruguay.**—Monte Video; Monte Video Agency (Calle de Rio Negro); Paysandu (Agency); Salto (Agency). **Brazil.**—Rio de Janeiro; Santos; São Paulo; Bahia; Pernambuco; Pará; Victoria; Curityba; Manáos (Agency). **Chili.**—Valparaiso. **France.**—Paris. **United States of America.**—New York (Agency). **Belgium.**—Antwerp.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.

ANTWERP BRANCH: 22, PLACE DE MEIR, ANTWERP. [27

THE

OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA).

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital	**£3,407,904**
Capital, Paid-up	**1,498,220**
Reserve Fund Account...	**525,000**
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	**715,464**

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected. **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at minimum current rates.

London Office—5, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

Acting Manager, W. G. SEWELL. [45

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT

(Established by Khedivial Decree, June, 1898, with the exclusive right to issue Notes payable at sight to bearer).

CAPITAL - - - £3,000,000

(In 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)

RESERVE FUND - - £1,300,000

Governor - - - - F.T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. W. P. FOSTER, Esq., C.M.G. Sir CARL MEYER, Bt. Hon. ALGERNON MILLS. Hon. SIDNEY PEEL.

London Agency: 6 & 7, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Manager - - - J. T. BEATY-POWNALL. Assistant Manager - A. F. GILLBEE.

The National Bank of Egypt transacts all kinds of Banking business, including :—

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS, CIRCULAR NOTES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, STOCKS AND SHARES, COLLECTION OF BILLS, &c.

Offices in Egypt at Cairo (Head Office), Alexandria, Assiout, Assuan, Benha, Beni-Suef, Chibin-el-Kom, Damanhur, Fayoum, Keneh, Luxor, Mansourah, Minieh, Mousky (Cairo), Port Said, Sohag, Tantah, and Zagazig; and in the Sudan at Khartoum, Port Sudan, Suakim, and Wad Medani. [33

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

(*Registered in London under the Companies Act of* 1862, *on the* 23*rd March*, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - £2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (80,000 Shares at £25 each) - **£2,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10*s.* per Share) - - - - **£1,000,000**
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - £1,175,000

Board of Directors:

ROBERT CAMPBELL, ESQ., *Chairman.* ROBERT WILLIAMSON, ESQ., *Deputy Chairman.*
A. V. DUNLOP BEST, ESQ. SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, ESQ.
ALFRED SIMSON, ESQ. J. N. STUART, ESQ. J. A. TOOMEY, ESQ.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

General Manager: H. CHALMERS. *London Manager:* C. NICOLL.

Branches:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, KARACHI, CAWNPORE, LAHORE, AMRITSAR, DELHI, TUTICORIN, COCHIN (S. INDIA), CHITTAGONG, RANGOON, MANDALAY, ADEN, ADEN, STEAMER POINT, COLOMBO, KANDY, NEWERA ELIYA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, NAIROBI, NAKURU, KISUMU (British East Africa), ENTEBBE, KAMPALA, JINJA (Uganda)

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, British East Africa, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the purchase and Sale of Government, Indian and Colonial Securities, Railway Stock, Bank and other Shares, the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47

National Provincial Bank of England,

LIMITED.

Established 1833. Number of Shareholders, 19,015.

Subscribed Capital - - £15,900,000. **Paid-up Capital - - £3,000,000.**
Reserve Fund - - - £2,000,000. **Reserved Liability - - £10,600,000.**

Head Office: 15, BISHOPSGATE, Corner of THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

C. F. CAMPBELL, ESQ.
M. O. FITZGERALD, ESQ.
WM. HY. N. GOSCHEN, ESQ.
The Right Hon. LORD INCHCAPE, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
F. A. JOHNSTON, ESQ.
C. V. E. LAURIE, ESQ.
F. C. LE MARCHANT, ESQ.
The Right Hon. EARL OF LICHFIELD.
G. F. MALCOLMSON, ESQ.
S. R. PRYOR, ESQ.
T. G. ROBINSON, ESQ.
R. WIGRAM, ESQ.
T. ESTALL, D. J. H. CUNNICK, and F. ELEY, Esquires, *Joint General Managers.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

BRIXTON	494, Brixton Road, S.W.	LANCASTER GATE	Hyde Park, W.
FENCHURCH STREET	123, Fenchurch St., E.C.	LINCOLN'S INN	Carey Street, W.C.
FINSBURY PAVEMENT	50, Finsbury Pvemt., E.C.	MAYFAIR	Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.
GOLDER'S GREEN	6, Golder's Green Parade, Finchley Road, N.W.	OXFORD STREET	291B, Oxford Street, W.
GRAY'S INN	Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.	PICCADILLY	208-209, Piccadilly, W.
HACKNEY	155, Mare Street, N.E.	PUTNEY	153, High Street, Putney, S.W.
HAMPSTEAD	128, Finchley Road, N.W.	ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND	185 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
HENDON	55, Church Road, Hendon, N.W.	ST. MARYLEBONE	52 & 53, Baker Street, W.
HIGH HOLBORN	114, High Holborn, W.C.	SLOANE STREET	153, Sloane Street, S.W.
HOLLOWAY	45, Seven Sisters Road, N.	SOUTH KENSINGTON	38, Cromwell Road, S.W.
ISLINGTON	218, Upper Street, N.	STRAND	Savoy Court, 96-97, Strand, W.C.
KENSINGTON	55 & 57, High Street, Kensington, W.	WESTMINSTER	61, Victoria Street, S.W.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous Branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have money transmitted to the credit of their Accounts through any of the Branches free of charge.

At Head Office and Branches, DEPOSITS are received, CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and all other Banking business transacted.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's branches. [36

HEAD OFFICE:—
4, Bartholomew Lane, London.

PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:
£15,000,000.

ISSUED CAPITAL:
£12,117,650.

PAID UP CAPITAL:
£2,423,530.

RESERVE FUND:
£2,100,000.

CECIL F. PARR, *Chairman.*
R. WALTER WHALLEY, *Deputy-Chairman.*
JOHN STEWART, } *Joint General*
JOHN RAE, } *Managers.*
F .W. INGALL, *Asst. General Manager.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.

A. G. PEACE, *Manager.*
J. H. COMFORT, } *Joint Assistant Managers.*
C. J. PROUD, }

77, LOMBARD ST. (*late* Fuller, Banbury Nix & Co.)
Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co. Branch, 1, Cavendish Square, W.
Battersea, 341, Queen's Road, S.W.
Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, W.C.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, 164 and 166, High Street, N.W.
Cannon Street, 7, Cannon Street, E.C.
Charing Cross, 9 and 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
Chelsea, 300, King's Road, S.W.
Chiswick, 23, High Road, W.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.
Earl's Court, 209 and 211, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Fleet Street, 87, Fleet Street, E.C.

52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

W. H. HAWORTH, *Manager.*
E. J. GASPAR *Sub-Manager.*

Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, N.W.
Hampstead, 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Highgate, 349, Archway Road, N.
Kensington, 88 and 90, Kensington High Street, W.
Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
Kingston-on-Thames. | Kingston Hill.
Notting Hill Gate, 74, High Street, W.
Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Seven Kings (Ilford), 11, The Pavement.
Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W. | Surbiton.
Teddington. | Tottenham, 530, High Road, N.
Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Wembley.
Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W.
Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

Liverpool, Manchester, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Bristol, Burton-on-Trent, Carlisle, Chester, Chesterfield, Derby, Exeter, Hastings, Ipswich, Isle of Man, Jersey, Leicester, Macclesfield, Northwich, Preston, St. Helens, Southport, Warrington, Widnes, Wigan, and over 270 others.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, AND CIRCULAR NOTES PROVIDED.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ARRANGED.
EXECUTORSHIPS, TRUSTEESHIPS, AND CUSTODIAN TRUSTEESHIPS UNDERTAKEN.

Every Officer of the Bank is bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of customers. [37

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863."

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £800,000. Paid up Capital, £480,000.
Reserve Fund, £190,000. 3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.
SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET. MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET.

Queensland.

Allora | Aramac | Ayr | Barcaldine | Beaudesert | Biggenden, with Receiving Office at Dallarnil | Blackall | Boonah | Bundaberg | Burketown | Cairns, with Receiving Offices at Babinda and Gordonvale | Charleville | Charters Towers | Childers, with Receiving Office at Cordalba | Clifton | Cloncurry | Cooktown | Crow's Nest | Cunnamulla | Dalby, with Receiving Offices at Bell and Tara | Esk | Forest Hill | Fortitude Valley | Gatton, with Receiving Office at Grantham | Gladstone | Goombungee | Goondiwindi | Greenmount | Gympie | Halifax | Herberton | Hughenden | Ingham | Innisfail | Ipswich | Irvinebank | Jandowae | Kandanga | Killarney | Kingaroy | Laidley | Longreach | Mackay | Marburg | Mareeba | Maryborough, with Receiving Office at Pialba | Millmerran | Mitchell, with Receiving Office at Mungallala | Mount Morgan | Murgon | Muttaburra | Nobby | Normanton | Oakey, with Receiving Office at Jondaryan | Pittsworth | Port Douglas | Ravenswood | Richmond | Rockhampton | Roma | Rosewood | Sarina | South Brisbane | Southbrook | St. George | Tambo | Tannymorel | Thursday Island | Tingoora | Toogoolawah | Toowoomba | Townsville | Wahoon | Warra, with Receiving Office at Brigalow | Warwick | Winton | Wondai | Wooroolin, with Receiving Office at Memerambi | Yangan | Yarraman

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [40

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Capital Authorised	**$25,000,000**
Capital Paid Up	**$11,560,000**
Reserve Funds	**$13,575,000**

Head Office - MONTREAL, CANADA.

330 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland, 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica.

Branches in British West Indies: ANTIGUA, St. John's; BAHAMAS, Nassau; BARBADOS, Bridgetown; DOMINICA, Roseau; GRENADA, St. George's; JAMAICA, Kingston; ST. KITTS, Basseterre; TRINIDAD, Port of Spain and San Fernando; BRITISH GUIANA, Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Rose Hall (Corentyne); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize.

NEW YORK CITY: Corner William and Cedar Streets.

London Office—
BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager. JAMES MACKIE, Joint-Manager.
[39

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa; and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

Subscribed Capital - - -	**£6,194,100**
Paid-up Capital - - -	**£1,548,525**
Reserve Fund - - -	**£2,000,000**
Uncalled Capital - - -	**£4,645,575**
	£8,194,100

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Sir DAVID M. BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esq. C.S.I.
HORACE PEEL, Esq.
WILLIAM SMART, Esq.
Rt. Hon. LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

General Manager in South Africa—HECTOR MACKENZIE.
Deputy General Manager—J. P. GIBSON.
Assistant-General Manager:—NOEL JENNINGS.
London Manager—FRANCIS SHIPTON. *Secretary*—JOHN JEFFREY.

BANKERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: 10, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Hamburg Agency: 27, Alsterdamm. New York Agency: 55, Wall Street.

Over 220 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted with the Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa, South-West Africa Protectorate, and the Belgian Congo, and with the Bank's Agencies in New York and elsewhere.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank.

THE BANK ISSUES CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND SHARES effected.

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

Authorised Capital . £3,000,000. | **Paid-up Capital . . £750,000.**
Subscribed Capital . £2,250,000. | **Reserve Fund . . . £685,000.**
Uncalled Capital . £1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 17, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C. | **CHIEF OFFICE IN NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.**
HENRY F. FRESHWATER, *Secretary and London Manager.* | D. W. DUTHIE, *General Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Alexandra South, Auckland, Auckland (Symond's Street), Auckland (Newmarket), Auckland (Newton), Balclutha (Kaitangata Agency, Owaka Agency), Blenheim, Christchurch, Cromwell, Dargaville (Aratapu Agency, Kaihu Agency, Runwai Agency, Te Kopuru Agency), Dunedin, Dunedin (North), Dunedin South), Gisborne, Gore (Waikaka Agency), Greymouth, Hamilton, Hastings, Hokitika, Invercargill, Kurow (Duntroon Agency), Milton, Mosgiel, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth (Okato Agency), Oamaru, Onehunga, Otautau (Nightcaps Agency), Outram, Paeroa, Palmerston North, Papatoetoe (Maungaturoto Agency), Port Chalmers, Pukekohe (Tuakau Agency), Reefton, Riverton (Orepuki Agency, Thornbury Agency), Stratford, Tapanui (Heriot Agency), Timaru, Waihi, Waiuku, (Aka Aka Agency), Otaua Agency), Wanganui, Wellington, Wellington (Te Aro).

The National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., **Issues Drafts and Letters of Credit; Makes Telegraphic Transfers; Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange; Receives Deposits of £50 and upwards** on terms to be ascertained on application; Conducts every other description of Banking business between London and New Zealand. [34

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS £960,629

Head Office - - - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
Cashier and General Manager: ADAM TAIT. *Secretary:* A. K. WRIGHT.

London Office - - - 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.
WM. WALLACE, *Manager.*

Glasgow Office - - EXCHANGE SQUARE.
A. DENNISTOUN, *Agent.*

166 Branches throughout Scotland.

Banking business of every description transacted. Accounts opened for Foreign and Colonial Correspondents. Bills, Cheques, and other documents collected. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. **LIMITED.**

CAPITAL:—AUTHORISED AND ISSUED **£6,000,000**

PAID-UP CAPITAL, **£2,960,000.** RESERVE FUND, **£1,960,000** ... TOGETHER, **£3,960,000**
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS **4,000,000**

TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES £7,960,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, *Chairman.*
ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
R. C. NESBIT, Esq.
F. G. PARBURY, Esq.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER. | MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS. *Assistant Manager*—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.
Secretary—T. C. C. SAUNDERS. *Accountant*—W. A. LAING.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [42

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK LIMITED.

(Established 1839).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - -	£25,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - -	£22,934,100
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - -	£3,554,785 10s.
RESERVE FUND - - - - -	£1,150,000
Number of Proprietors - -	upwards of 10,500.

Directors:

Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., *Governor.* Lindsay Eric Smith, Esq., *Deputy Governor.*

Ernest W. Barnard, Esq.
Theodore Bassett, Esq.
Alfred F. Buxton, Esq.
Charles C. Cave, Esq.
John Alan Clutton-Brock, Esq.
John Dennistoun, Esq.
Horace George Devas, Esq.
H. W. Drummond, Esq.
A. B. Leslie-Melville, Esq.
John Mews, Esq.
Robert Fenton Miles, Esq.
Henry W. Prescott, Esq.
Kenneth L. C. Prescott, Esq.
Bertram Abel Smith, Esq
Eustace Abel Smith, Esq
Gerald Dudley Smith, Esq.
Herbert Francis Smith, Esq.
Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart Wortley, K.C., M.P.
Arthur M. H. Walrond, Esq.
The Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, G.C.B.
Charles H. R. Wollaston, Esq.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

Managers:

H. H. Hart (*Town and Foreign*). L. E. Thomas (*Country*).
F. W. Ellis, *Assistant Manager*.
H. G. Holderness, *Deputy Assistant Manager*.
H. R. Hoare, *Secretary*. L. J. Cornish, *Assistant Secretary*.

TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

Metropolitan and Suburban Branches:

67, Bishop's Road, W.; 24, Bedford Row, W.C.; 216, Bishopsgate, E.C.; 103, High Holborn, W.C.; 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent; 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.; 66, Charing Cross, S.W.; 56, High Road, Chiswick; 116, Fore Street, E.C.; High Street, Croydon; 67, High Road, East Finchley, N.; 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.; 9 and 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.; 55, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; 138, High Street, Kensington, W.; 1, Long Acre, W.C.; 12, Mount Street, W.; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill, N.; 8, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.; 455, Oxford Street, W.; 22, London Street, Paddington, W.; 162 Piccadilly, W.; Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey; 14, Argyle Place, Regent Street, W.; 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; 74, Sloane Street, S.W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High Street, South Norwood; 12, Southwark Street, S.E.; 1, College Crescent South Hampstead, N.W.; 97, Tottenham Court Road, W.; 117, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Country Branches:

Aylesbury, Barnsley, Bath, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cheltenham, Chesham, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eastbourne, Exeter, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Hove, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Maidstone, Mansfield, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Plymouth, Scarborough, Sheffield, Sleaford, Southampton, Thornbury, Tonbridge, Tring, Tunbridge Wells, Winchester, York, and numerous other Branches and Agencies throughout the country.

TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. Deposit Accounts.—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, &c., received for Customers without charge.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its customers.

EXECUTORSHIPS and TRUSTEESHIPS.—The Bank, having the necessary powers, is prepared to undertake the office of Executors, Trustees and Custodian Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained from the Head Office, or at any Branch of the Bank.

Note.—In pursuance of the Treasury Regulations it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the British Government in respect of any act or omission of the Bank. [43

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital, 156,250 Shares of £50 each, £7,812,500.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund, £650,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES SUMNER HOARE, *Chairman.*
CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, *Deputy Chairman.*

WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.
WM. FRANCIS COURTHOPE.
GEORGE REYNOLDS DAVIES.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
MAJOR E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
JOHN WANKLYN McCONNEL.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart., M.P.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

Joint General Managers—John Craig and Reginald Thomas Hindley.
Assistant General Manager—John Moodie.

Manchester Office—Mosley Street ... ... { Manager, H. Bradburn. Secretary, E. A. Williams.
London Office—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. ... { Manager, J. J. Meagher. Sub-Manager, J. F. Bedford.

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

BROMPTON AND EARL'S COURT	-	Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road, South Kensington, S.W.
CHARING CROSS	-	2, Cockspur Street, S.W.
CHEAPSIDE -	-	127, Cheapside, E.C.
MARYLEBONE -	-	Marylebone Road, N.W.
ST. MARY AXE	-	22, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
WESTMINSTER	-	21 & 23, Victoria Street, S.W.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

ADLINGTON, Lancashire.
AINSDALE.
AINSWORTH.
ALTRINCHAM.
APPLEY BRIDGE.
ARDWICK GREEN.*
ASTLEY BRIDGE.
ATHERTON
ATTERCLIFFE, Sheffield.
BAKEWELL.
BASLOW.
BIRKDALE.
BLACKBURN.
BLACKPOOL.
BLACKPOOL, South Shore.
Do. North Shore.
BLACKROD.
BOLTON.
BRAMHALL.
BRINSCALL-IN-WITH-BROADHEATH. [NELL.
BURSCOUGH BRIDGE.
BURY, Lancashire.
BUXTON.
BUXTON, Higher. [ford.
CATTLE MARKET, Sal-
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.
CHEETHAM HILL.*
CHESTERFIELD.
CHORLEY, Lancashire.
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.*
CHORLTON-ON-MED-
COPPULL. [LOCK.*
CORN EXCHANGE.*
CROSTON.
DARLEY DALE.
DEANSGATE.*
DOCK OFFICE.*
DRONFIELD.
ECCLES.
EDGELEY. | EYAM.
FARNWORTH.
FLEETWOOD.
FLIXTON,
FORMBY.
GOLBORNE.
GORSE HILL.*
GORTON.*
HIGHER BROUGHTON.*
HIGHER OPENSHAW.*
HINDLEY.
HORWICH.
HULME.*
LADY'S BRIDGE,
LEIGH. [Sheffield.
LITTLEBOROUGH.
LITTLE LEVER.
LONDON ROAD.*
LONGSIGHT.
LYTHAM.
MAGHULL.
MATLOCK.
MAWDESLEY.
MIDDLETON.
MOSES GATE.
MOSS SIDE.*
NEW HEY.
NEWTON HEATH.*
OPENSHAW.*
ORMSKIRK.
PARKGATE, Rotherham
PATRICROFT
PEMBERTON.
PENDLEBURY.
PENDLETON.
PRESCOT.
PRESTON.
PRINCESS ROAD.*
RAMSBOTTOM.
REGENT ROAD, Salford.
ROCHDALE.
ROTHERHAM.
ROWSLEY. | RUFFORD.
RUNCORN.
RUSHOLME.*
ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA
ST. ANN STREET.*
ST. HELENS.
SALFORD.
SHEFFIELD.
SKELMERSDALE.
SMITHFIELD MARKET.*
SOUTHPORT.
STANDISH.
STOCKPORT.
STRANGEWAYS.*
STRETFORD.*
SWINTON.
TOWN GREEN, Orms-
TURTON. [kirk.
URMSTON.
WALKDEN.
WATER STREET.*
WEST DIDSBURY AND WITHINGTON.
WHITTLE-LE-WOODS.
WHITWORTH STREET.*
WIGAN. | WINSTER.
WYRE DOCK,
[Fleetwood.

*MANCHESTER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS conducted upon agreed terms.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, bearing Interest, Repayable on Demand, without any charge for withdrawal. Small Accounts opened for Savings; Pass Books given and Interest allowed.

DRAFTS and LETTERS of CREDIT issued upon the principal Cities of the World.

All classes of COLONIAL and FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS conducted.

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1854	4,000	0	0	6,508	2	0	10,508	2	0
1854	500	0	0	727	18	0	1,227	18	0
1855	1,500	0	0	2,341	2	0	3,841	2	0
1857	1,000	0	0	1,514	3	0	2,514	3	0
1859	5,000	0	0	7,153	4	0	12,153	4	0
1861	5,000	0	0	6,761	14	0	11,761	14	0
1861	5,000	0	0	7,091	0	0	12,091	0	0
1864	3,000	0	0	3,743	12	0	6,743	12	0
1865	2,000	0	0	2,568	2	0	4,568	2	0
1868	5,000	0	0	5,783	18	0	10,783	18	0
1868	1,000	0	0	1,057	11	0	2,057	11	0
1869	5,000	0	0	5,428	18	0	10,428	18	0

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The oldest Mutual Life Office was founded 150 years ago. It has no shareholders, and pays no commission. Its Bonuses on with profit policies are very large; and its premiums for without profit assurances are very low; and it grants annuities on very liberal terms.

Equitable Life Assurance Society

MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W. PALIN ELDERTON, *Actuary and Manager.*

THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital - - £500,000
Reserves - - - - - £305,867

President: The MARQUIS OF RIPON, G.C.V.O.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN M. MACDONALD, Esq., *Chairman.*
Sir ERNEST F. G. HATCH, Bart.
The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY.
CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyds).
The Hon. GERALD W. LASCELLES, C.B.
Sir JAMES D. LINTON, P.R.I.
The Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.
T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.
Sir ERNEST A. WATERLOW, R.A., R.W.S.
J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.
A. PLAYER FEDDEN, Esq., *Managing Director.*

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BURGLARY OR BURGLARY AND FIRE COMBINED.

Personal Accident. *Employers' Liability.*

HEAD OFFICES—89 & 90, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

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FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1832

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - - - - - - £3,400,000
ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - - - - - £300,000

The Institution was established in 1832 as a Mutual Assurance Association by Members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and originally confined its operations to Friends and their near relatives, but the Directors now have power and are prepared to grant Assurances to persons who are not connected with Friends.

The Scale of Premiums charged is low; but, owing to the longevity of the class of persons assured and economical management, very satisfactory Bonuses have been realised.

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE;
London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
Birmingham Office: 44, WATERLOO STREET.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, *Secretary.* [91

ESTABLISHED 1885. *ESTABLISHED 1885.*

By Appointment.

GENERAL

Accident Fire and Life
Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Assets exceed £2,500,000. **Claims paid over £7,000,000.**

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Personal Accident.	**Workmen's Compensation.**	**Fidelity Guarantee.**
Sickness.	**Domestic Servants.**	**Driving Accidents.**
Fire.	**Motor Car.**	**Live Stock.**
Life.	**Burglary.**	**Plate Glass.**

Chief Offices: **GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.**
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON.

General Manager: **F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.**

NOTE.—The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by all Departments of His Majesty's Government. [92

ESTABLISHED 1821.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital .	£2,000,000	Total Assets over .	£7,205,000
Paid-up Capital . .	£1,000,000	Total Income over .	£1,391,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD. *Deputy-Chairman*—WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—ROBERT L. HUNTER, Esq.

Right Hon. LORD ALDENHAM.
F. R. S. BALFOUR, Esq.
HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.
T. G. C. BROWNE, Esq.
JOSEPH A. BURRELL, Esq.
P. LYTTELTON GELL, Esq.
CHARLES R. GILLIAT, Esq.
LIONEL H. HANBURY, Esq.
J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq., F.R.C.S.
REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq.
E. HENRY LOYD, Esq.
PHILIP H. MARTINEAU, Esq.
EDWARD NORMAN, Esq.
RODERICK PRYOR, Esq.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

General Manager and Secretary—GEO. W. REYNOLDS.
Manager of Fire Department—R. W. CAMPBELL DAVIDSON, Esq.
Actuary—ERNEST WOODS.

Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Branch Secretary—ALEXANDER LATTA. *Bankers*—Messrs. CHILD & Co.

Westminster Branch—28, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

Branch Secretary—G. F. WALLERS. *Bankers*—Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The very satisfactory results of the last Division of Profits are fully set out in the Company's Prospectus. The Reserves were substantially increased, and the rates of Bonus will compare favourably with those of most Offices.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Personal Accident, Employers' Liability, Public Liability, Motor Cars, Property Owners' Indemnity, Burglary, Fidelity, Glass, Registered Post, Forged Transfers, Consequential Loss resulting from Fire (including Loss of Profit), and "All Risks."

Policies are issued insuring against All Accidents and certain Diseases, and against the Liability of Employers for Accidents to their Workmen or Servants or to the Public.

The Company grants Policies of Insurance against loss by Burglary, Housebreaking and Larceny and Breakage of Glass upon moderate terms. The Company also grants Policies covering Employers against loss arising from the fraud or dishonesty of their Employees. Moderate rates of Premium for these and all other classes of Insurance undertaken by the Company.

Full information will be forwarded on application.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies. 193

ORIGINAL SOCIETY. *FOUNDED 1840.*

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000. FUNDS EXCEED £200,000.

(Reserves alone exceed 300 % of the Annual Premiums, denoting exceptional strength).

FIDELITY — FIRE — BURGLARY.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER. [94

THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Honoured with the Patronage of His Majesty the King

HORSE, LIVE STOCK,
FIRE, BURGLARY, PERSONAL ACCIDENT,
MOTOR CAR, VEHICLE, DRIVERS' ACCIDENT INDEMNITY,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE,
and GENERAL INDEMNITY INSURANCES.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £825,000.

R. PARKER SMITH, *Assistant Secretary.* R. R. WILSON, *Secretary.* [95

Head Offices: 21, IRONMONGER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

LIMITED,

114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

FIRE.

Personal Accident and Disease. Burglary. Fidelity Guarantee.
Workmen's Compensation, including Domestic Servants.
Property Owners' Indemnity. Third Party. Motor Car. Plate Glass.

BONDS.—The Directors desire to draw special attention to the fact that the Fidelity Guarantee Bonds of this Society are accepted by His Majesty's Government and in the High Court of Justice.

CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, Esq., J.P., Chairman
(Formerly of Johnson, Raymond-Barker & Co., Lincoln's Inn)
ROMER WILLIAMS, ESQ., D.L., J.P., Vice-Chairman
(Williams & James), Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.

Secretary—H. T. OWEN LEGGATT. **Assistant Secretary**—ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.

SECURITY UNSURPASSED.

Every facility is afforded for the transaction of Insurance business on the most favourable terms, and surveys, where necessary, are undertaken by the Society free of charge. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Office. The business of this Society is confined to the United Kingdom. [97

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

LEGAL AND GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

TRUSTEES:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HALSBURY.
ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DEANE. The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE YOUNGER.

A RECORD OF 30 YEARS

Period.	Number of Policies issued.	New Sums Assured.	Rate of Compound Bonus per cent. per annum.
1882–1886	758	1,637,586	31*s.*
1887–1891	2,516	3,827,957	35*s.*
1892–1896	3,034	5,485,146	**38s.**
1897–1901	3,817	6,786,706	**38s.**
1902–1906	11,757	12,330,583	**38s.**
1907–1911	18,933	16,034,833	**38s.**

ESTATE DUTIES.—Special low rates for Non-Profit Assurances, particularly suitable for the purpose of providing Death Duties, and portions for younger children.

All classes of Life Assurance and Annuities are granted on advantageous terms.

Apply for full particulars to the Manager,

Head Office: 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

For FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, CAPITAL and LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION, BURGLARY and PLATE GLASS Assurances.

Head Office: No. 7, Royal Exchange, London.
West End Office: 22, Pall Mall, S.W.

Governor: COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esq.

Sub-Governor:
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.

Deputy-Governor:
CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.

Directors:

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
HENRY BATESON, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.
RUDOLPH ERNST BRANDT, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
ALFRED C. COLE, Esq.
GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, Esq.
Hon. GERALD H. B. GIBBS.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
RONALD OLAF HAMBRO, Esq.
ROBERT E. HENDERSON, Esq.
CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.
FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.
RONALD MALCOLM, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
JOHN M. RYRIE, Esq.
Rear-Adml. HECTOR B. STEWART.
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
Hon. PERCY M. THESIGER.
VINCENT C. VICKERS, Esq.

Secretary: C. A. DENTON, Esq. | **Underwriter:** E. F. NICHOLLS, Esq.

Manager of the Fire, Life and Accident Departments: JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Actuary: A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for nearly Two Hundred Years, and now also undertakes Capital and Leasehold Redemption, Burglary, Plate Glass and Accident Business, including Liability to Employers in respect of Domestic Servants, Shop and Warehouse Assistants, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906.

INCOME, 1914.

Life Premiums	£210,235	7	8
Fire Premiums	689,064	12	10
Marine Premiums	465,106	18	1
Accident Premiums	16,379	7	6
Interest	202,009	8	10
Other Receipts	11,205	1	3
	£1,594,000	16	2

FUNDS, 31st December, 1914.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	£448,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	450,000	0	0
Life Assurance Fund	2,723,180	9	3
Capital & Leasehold Redemption Fund	10,245	18	2
Fire Fund	770,000	0	0
Marine Fund	450,000	0	0
Accident Fund	25,000	0	0
Profit and Loss	167,757	1	11
Investments Depreciation Funds	252,000	0	0
Provision for accrued liabilities	198,942	12	2
	£5,495,401	1	6

Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application.

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THE LONDON LIFE Association Limited

notes the tendency in unsettled times to avoid ordinary With-profit Policies and offers

(1) Non-participating policies at lower rates than other offices.

(2) With-profit policies with a bonus guaranteed.

Example of Annual Premiums: **£1,000 at death.**

Age	Non-participating.	With yearly compound reversionary bonus of 35/- % anticipated, and 30/- % guaranteed till 1925.
25	£15:3:4	£20:18: 4
40	24:2:6	30:16: 8
55	43:9:2	51: 5:10

Comparisons are odious,
but to the Association's advantage.

No Commission paid.
Economy in management unequalled.

H. M. TROUNCER,
Actuary and Manager.

81, King William Street, London, E.C.

FIRE

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED £14,100,000

LIFE

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID OVER £79,900,000,

ACCIDENT

MARINE

ANNUITIES, LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION, BURGLARY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, SICKNESS, LIVE STOCK, LOSS OF PROFITS, &c.

Head Office:
1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London Chief Office:
1, CORNHILL, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited. [99

MARINE & GENERAL
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SIR FREDERICK GREEN.

Deputy-Chairmen—ARTHUR NEVILE LUBBOCK, Esq. (Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).
FRANK RITCHIE, Esq. (a Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

The Right Hon. LORD BURGHCLERE.
The Hon. R. D. DENMAN, M.P.
The Right Hon. Sir HENRY WM. PRIMROSE, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O. (Late Chairman of Board of Inland Revenue).
ALEXANDER NELSON RADCLIFFE, Esq. (Messrs. Radcliffes & Hood, London).
The Right Hon. LORD RATHMORE.

Medical Referees—
ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 41, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.
E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; W. C. SYMES, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Actuary and Secretary—STANLEY DAY, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—GEORGE H. VINER.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

During the whole of the Society's existence, extending over a period of 63 years, the **BONUS ADDITIONS** to the Sums Assured under Life Policies **have averaged £2 per cent per annum and upwards.**

METROPOLITAN
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's
DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

Age next Birthday.	Assurance Payable		
	At Death	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to FURTHER REDUCTION in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION. **NO SHAREHOLDERS.**

Offices: 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. [104

The NATIONAL MUTUAL
LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £9,000,000. Annual Income over £1,400,000.
New Business, £3,500,000 per annum.

No Shareholders. - - - - Purely Mutual.

PREMIUM RATES.

10 per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

A specially attractive popular scheme. "A Child's Birthright"—premiums ceasing on death of parent.

ANNUITIES.

The Association is **THE BEST OFFICE FOR ANNUITIES.** Return generally ½ per cent. better than most Offices—in some cases the difference is as much as 2 per cent. per annum.

Large Bonuses. - - - - Liberal Conditions.

Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland: **5, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.**

Manager: H. W. MEYERS. [105

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835. **INSTITUTION** **Incorporated 1910.**

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Funds, over £7,300,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. VICARY GIBBS.

C. R. W. ADEANE, Esq.
Sir JONATHAN E. BACKHOUSE, Bart.
COSMO BEVAN, Esq.
J. C. LEWIS COWARD, Esq., K.C.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq. [K.C.V.O.
The Rt. Hon. Sir AILWYN E. FELLOWES, P.C.,
HUGH E. HOARE, Esq.
A. B. LESLIE-MELVILLE, Esq.
GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.
Alderman Sir WALTER H. WILKIN, K.C.M.G.
VINCENT W. YORKE, Esq.

L. F. HOVIL, *Actuary and Secretary.*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

Endowment Assurances
Investment Policies
Annuities
Estate Duty Policies
Educational Endowments
Partnership Policies

TO

48 GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [109

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE

SOCIETY LTD. FOUNDED 1797.

Head Offices: NORWICH. 50, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENTS.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World. [180

NORWICH UNION
MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED - - - - - - - 1808.

Because of its

AGE. It is a Centenarian in its own right, and, by its absorption of the Amicable Society, **THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.**

MAGNITUDE. Its annual volume of New Business is very much larger than that of any other British Life Office not transacting Industrial Business. In 1914, notwithstanding war conditions, £2,857,193 was completed in the United Kingdom (as against £2,794,738 in 1913) and £1,786,331 in the Colonies and abroad.

RESERVE STRENGTH. Its valuations are made on a Reserve Basis of 2½%—a rate attained, or even aimed at, by very few Offices.

PROFIT YIELD. Notwithstanding the severity of the Reserve Basis, and a drastic revision of assets involving a writing down of funds to the extent of £264,022, the 1911 Valuation showed a Surplus of £727,153, and the handsome scale of Bonuses of 1906 was mantained.

ALERTNESS. Its special Tables are designed to meet all the needs of the Twentieth Century, and have done much to popularise Insurance.

ECONOMY. The ratio of expenditure to premium income, always low having regard to the volume of new business, in 1914 was 1½% lower even than in 1913.

THE OUTSTANDING BRITISH LIFE OFFICE

Write for Prospectus and Annual Report to

DEPT. 7, NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH.

Or to any Branch Office of the Society. [106

Founded 1871.

THE

OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

E. ROGER OWEN, *Chairman*, Northcourt, Bickley Park, Kent.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF GALLOWAY, Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N.B.
RICHARD J. PAULL, Esq., 12, Hyde Park Place, W.
Sir CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., 19, Terlingham Gardens, Folkestone.
J. S. SMITH-WINBY, Esq., 40, North Audley Street, W.
T. E. VICKERS, Esq., C.B., of Vickers, Ltd.
T. M. E. ARMSTRONG, *Manager and Secretary.*

Assets - - - £3,000,000
Claims paid - - £14,000,000

Accident Insurance of all kinds. Employers' Liability.
Fidelity Guarantees. Fire and Burglary.
Public Liability. Motor Car. Excess Bad Debt.
Boiler and Lift Insurance. Executorships and Trusteeships.

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS - £3,500,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - - £17,000,000

F. D. BOWLES, G. SHRUBSALL } *Managing Directors.*

Additional Representatives Wanted. [111

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Established 1901.)

ASSETS EXCEED - - - £300,000

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT.

PERMANENT Contracts are granted renewable at the option of the Assured up to a selected age not exceeding 65, insuring against temporary or permanent Loss of Income.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Capital Sum "Sickness, Accident, or Death" Policy.
Capital Sum Sickness and Accident Policy.
Perfected Sickness and Accident Policies.

CHAS. WINDETT, Actuary and Secretary [113

Total
Funds Exceed
£16,000,000

Claims
Paid Exceed
£94,000,000

Chairman—
Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.

FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT. MARINE.

Annuities granted on Favourable Terms.

General Manager—SIR GERALD H. RYAN.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS'
— AND —
GENERAL GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO., Ltd.

Head Office—61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.
West End Office—199, PICCADILLY, W.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£400,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£208,620**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£85,000**
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed - -	**£350,000**

GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND.
ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
(including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks, and Shop Assistants).
DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.
MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE INSURANCE.
FIRE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.
PROPERTY OWNERS' & LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Head Office.

Telephones { London Wall—5306 (two lines).
Central—9684.
City—6588.

C. A. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*
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PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors.

THOMAS CHARLES DEWEY, ESQ., *Chairman.*
SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER, *Deputy-Chairman.*

JOHN IRVINE BOSWELL, ESQ., M.D.
SIR PHILIP GREGORY.
WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, ESQ., M.P.
SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE.
JAMES MOON, ESQ.
WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, ESQ.
FREDERICK SCHOOLING, ESQ.
DANIEL WINTRINGHAM STABLE, ESQ.
THOMAS WHARRIE, ESQ.

Secretary—G. E. MAY, ESQ.

Assistant Secretary—W. C. SHARMAN, ESQ. **Actuary**—J. BURN, ESQ.

Assistant Managers.

F. HAYCRAFT, ESQ., W. E. MARTIN, ESQ., A. R. BARRAND, ESQ., and H. R. GRAY, ESQ.

General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, ESQ.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds - £94,000,000
Claims Paid - - - £126,000,000

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.

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INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Fire, Life, Sea, Accidents, Motor Car, Plate-Glass, Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, Machinery, Burglary, Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party, Fidelity Guarantees.

The Corporation will act as:

TRUSTEE OF WILLS AND SETTLEMENTS.
EXECUTOR OF WILLS.
TRUSTEE FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Full Prospectus on application to the Secretary.
Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W.

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HEAD OFFICES:

1, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

24-28, Lombard Street, LONDON.

FIRE.
LOSS OF PROFITS.
MOTOR CAR.
MARINE.
LIVE STOCK.

LIFE.
ACCIDENT.
FIDELITY.
BURGLARY.
ENGINEERING.

TOTAL FUNDS - - - £20,409,644.

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High Bonus Additions

The Bonus additions granted by the SCOTTISH AMICABL have been consistently high throughout the history of the Society. The rate declared at the last Division of Profits represented additions varying, according to duration of Policy, from £1 15s. to £4 4s. 7d. per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.

Scottish Amicable

Life Assurance Society.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
FUNDS £6,200,000.

NO SHAREHOLDERS.
CLAIMS PAID £10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.

LONDON OFFICE:
1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

All classes of Assurance & Annuity contracts effected.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831.

Head Office: 28 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Manager and Actuary—GEORGE M. LOW. *Secretary*—J. J. M'LAUCHLAN.

A PURELY MUTUAL OFFICE. **ASSETS OVER £6,460,000.**

THE NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM obviates the risk of loss from omission to pay a premium.

NEW SCHEMES OF ASSURANCE:—
PENSIONS combined with family provision.
OPTION POLICIES for Children.

CONVERTIBLE POLICIES with low premiums during the War.

INSURANCES AGAINST ISSUE are entertained on more favourable terms than has hitherto been customary.

ANNUITIES ARE GRANTED.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.

The Society transacts every description of Life Insurance Business.

London Office: 13 CORNHILL, E.C.

Telephone: 492 Bank. Telegrams: Life (Stock) London. [120

REVISED FIGURES FOR 1915.

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

PREMIUM INCOME exceeds -	£3,700,000
FUNDS exceed - - - -	£12,000,000
CLAIMS PAID exceed - -	£22,000,000

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SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: 109, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

London Office: 3, CHEAPSIDE, E.C. **West End Office: 35, Piccadilly, W.**

TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - £2,397,175

The special features of the Company are—

Reduced Premiums to Total Abstainers—10% discount on Whole Life Policies. Very favourable rates under Life, Accident, and all Sickness Policies.

Send for Prospectus.

[121

ANNUITIES

WITH PURCHASE MONEY RETURNED.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Anuuity payments equal the amount invested.

A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted. Where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS - - £16,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

[128

FIRE—BURGLARY—ACCIDENT

THE STATE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICES:
State Insurance Buildings,
LIVERPOOL.

LONDON OFFICE:
12 & 13, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

Branches at
ABERDEEN, BATH, BELFAST, BLACKPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, CARLISLE, DONCASTER, DUBLIN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, GRIMSBY, HULL, LEEDS, LEICESTER, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE, OLDHAM, ROTHESAY.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

ALBERT H. HEAL,
General Manager & Secretary. [125

THE STAR ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Funds exceed - - - £7,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Sir GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT, Bart.

Sir WILLIAM BEARDMORE, Bart.
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The Right Hon. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.
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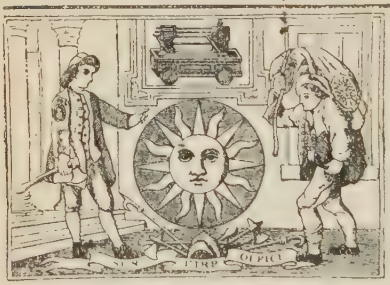
Sir HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, LL.D.
WILLIAM MEWBURN, Esq.
Sir CLARENCE SMITH.

All desirable classes of Life Assurance arranged at moderate Premiums.

Full information may be obtained from any of the Society's Branches or Agents, or from the

Head Office: 32, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. DOUGLAS WATSON,
General Manager.



206th YEAR.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World

HEAD OFFICE—63, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Insurances effected against the following Risks:—

FIRE. RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,
Including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. SICKNESS AND DISEASE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.

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R. Hon. Lord FABER.
ALFRED FARQUHAR, Esq.
EDWARD CHARLES GRENFELL, Esq. [M.V.O.
The Most Hon. MARQ. ESS OF LONDONDERRY,
Sir RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Bart.
The Hon. ALGERNON H. MILLS.
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Lord HERBERT SCOTT, D.S.O.
CHAS. WM. TOMKINSON, Esq.

GEO. E. MEAD, *Manager and Secretary.*

F. H. MELLERSH, F. WHITE } *Sub-Managers.*

C. H. GREEN, *Manager, Accident Dept.* [126

THE WESTMINSTER

199th YEAR. # FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.
City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. [129

SUN LIFE

Established 1810.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office · **63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.**

Branch Offices:

LONDON.

60, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
40, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.
6, HOLLES STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.
30, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.
18-20, NOBLE STREET, E.C.
BANK BUILDINGS, 403, HOLLOWAY ROAD, N.
157, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E.
276, LAVENDER HILL, S.W.
415, HIGH STREET, STRATFORD, E.
12 and 14, KING STREET, HAMMERSMITH, W.

BIRMINGHAM, Sun Insurance Buildings, Bennett's Hill.
BRIGHTON, 3, Princes Place, North Street.
BRISTOL, Sun Buildings, Clare Street.
CARDIFF, 67, Queen Street.
DUBLIN, 9, College Green.
EDINBURGH, 9, South St. Andrew Street.
GLASGOW, Sun Buildings, 121, West George Street.
HULL, Lowgate.
IPSWICH, Sun Buildings, Princes Street.
LEEDS, Sun Buildings, Park Row.
LIVERPOOL, Sun Insurance Buildings, 6, Chapel Street.
MANCHESTER, Sun Insurance Buildings, 86, King Street.
NEWCASTLE, Sun Insurance Buildings, Collingwood Street.
NOTTINGHAM, 17, Low Pavement.
PLYMOUTH, Sun Buildings, 59, Bedford Street.
PORTSMOUTH, 74, Commercial Road.

Write to the General Manager at the Chief Office, or to the Manager at any of the above Branches, for full information as to

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES
} ***WITH OR WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.***

SINKING FUND OR CAPITAL REDEMPTION ASSURANCES.

Applications for Agencies invited.

FUNDS EXCEED £13,000,000

[12

THE . . *93rd YEAR.*

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Reserve Funds Exceed £4,000,000
Claims Paid Exceed £6,000,000

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK. / BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

West End Branch: 55, PALL MALL, S.W. Law Courts Branch: 222 5, STRAND, W.C.
South-West Branch: 49, SLOANE SQUARE. Stratford Branch: 43, BROADWAY, E.
South-East Branch: 132, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums, with Guaranteed Benefits.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 9 0
25	1 12 7
30	1 17 3
35	2 3 3
40	2 11 2

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY,
LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE,
TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS,
LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. [130

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL,

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Incorporated),
BATTERSEA PARK, S.W.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

All Beds in constant use. Also Special **Children's Ward.** **New Cancer Department** now open. New **Out-Patients'** Department now building. Staff and Governing Body are declared opponents of Vivisection. **War** patients—in or out—treated **free** of all charge.

Chairman of Board:—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN.
G. W. F. ROBBINS, B.A. Oxon., *Secretary.* [131

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

FULHAM ROAD, S.W.

Patrons:
Her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President: THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY. *Chairman*: T. DYER EDWARDES, Esq., J.P.

REBUILDING FUND—

£20,000 is needed and Contributions will be most gratefully received.

Donations of £1,000 to name a bed in perpetuity as a memorial may be made in instalments whilst the Hospital is building.

SIDNEY H. GOLDSMID, *Hon. Treasurer.* HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Secretary.* [139

PHOTO BY PER PATERSON.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY

The Oldest Sailors' Society in the World

Patrons: Their Majesties the King and Queen,
Her Majesty Queen Alexandra,
Earl Kitchener, K.G.,
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G.C.B.

"The British and Foreign Sailors' Society stands for the great brotherhood of the sea."—*King George V.*

"Let me assure you of my most sincere sympathy in the magnificent work which the Society is carrying out, especially during the present war."
H.M. Queen Alexandra.

"I am sure that the Homes and Institutes all over the world are the greatest possible boon to sailors, and I wish the Society every success in the future in the work which has been so thoroughly carried out in the past."—
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G.C.B.

The war has heavily taxed the resources of the Society. Its institutions have been freely placed at the disposal of the authorities to help the wounded sailors and soldiers. Crews from more than **FIFTY** torpedoed ships have been received into and cared for at our Sailors' Homes round the Coasts. Will you send a gift to aid this noble service? **WE EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR LEGACIES.**

WE ALL OWE A DEEP DEBT TO OUR SAILORS. Gifts of money, clothing, books and magazines, games, &c., earnestly invited. Donations and offers of help cordially welcomed by the Treasurer, Sir FREDERICK GREEN, J.P., The Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, London, E. [195

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday, at 2 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

FRED. W. HOWELL, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of*
(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution." [137

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Vice-Patron—THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
President—THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B.
Honorary Secretary—THE REV. CYRIL C. B. BARDSLEY, M.A.

"The War should move us to do more, not less, for the enlargement of Christ's Kingdom. The peace of the world rests ultimately upon the spread of the Gospel."—*The Bishop of Stepney.*

THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS cover extensive spheres in Africa, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, North-West Canada, and British Columbia. The Society has upon its Staff 1,379 European Missionaries and 11,073 Native Christian workers.

SOME RESULTS.—During the past year there were 19,448 adult baptisms; 248,303 scholars attended 3,676 Schools and Colleges; and the mission hospitals received 43,185 in-patients and visits from 1,303,205 out-patients.

THE WORK ENTRUSTED TO US.—The work is temporarily interrupted in Palestine, Turkish Arabia, and German East Africa, but looking over all the mission-fields where the Society is at work it can be stated in the strongest terms that the opportunities for carrying on the great work entrusted to us were never so great and insistent.

ALL CHURCHMEN are cordially invited to co-operate with the Society in furthering these efforts to extend the Church of Christ.

Further information regarding its work can be obtained on application to the Home Superintendent, Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. [141

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

"Our country for Christ."

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Nearly Six Millions of our population live in parishes helped through the Society's Grants. The 1127 Clergy and Lay Workers strive to reach and help the poor and all who dwell in the purlieus of our large cities and towns.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED NOW.

Treasurer: J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Secretaries: Rev. T. C. CHAPMAN, M.A., and A. THOMAS, Esq.
Offices: FALCON COURT, 32, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. [142

A NATIONAL WORK.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

NEEDS help for its large family of over **4,600** Children.
115 Homes, including Farm, Industrial, and Cripples' Homes.
Over **20,000** Children Rescued.

Help to Save the Children—the Nation's Greatest Asset.

Secretary: Rev. Prebendary RUDOLF, Waifs and Strays Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E. [140

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
FOR
DISEASES OF THE CHEST

The Hospital adjoins the Victoria Park (217 acres), and is popularly known as the VICTORIA PARK HOSPITAL.

Under the Patronage of
HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G. | *Treasurer:* SIR G. WYATT TRUSCOTT, BT.
Bankers: MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO., LTD., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Hospital contains **175** Beds, and has over **30,000** attendances of Out-Patients annually. OPEN-AIR treatment on balconies is provided for the consumptive patients; and the grounds of the Hospital, which extend to four acres, are a valuable adjunct as a means of recreation and exercise, allowing also of the patients doing light manual work.

A Legacy or Donation of £1,000 gives the right to name a bed; and £500 a Cot, in perpetuity.

HELP IS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED to carry on this great work among the poor of the East End, and from other parts of London and the Country.

GEORGE WATTS, *Secretary.* [143

THE DOGS' HOME
OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS
(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W.
and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

Patron:
His Most Gracious Majesty the King.
President:
His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients' Department (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Tuesdays & Thursdays, 2.30, by letter only, from any Subscriber.

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1901.

Contributions will be thankfully received by
GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, *Secretary.* [150

PATRONS:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, E.,

APPEALS FOR YOUR PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

THE work on behalf of London's poorest is invaluable. Mothers and their sick children are continually receiving the benefits of the institution throughout the year. There are 124 beds at Shadwell and 28 at the Convalescent Home at Bognor in constant use.

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED.

£10,000 is required annually from Voluntary Sources.

LEGACIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED. £1.000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

W. M. WILCOX,
Secretary

Bankers: Union of London and Smiths, Ltd.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY

For the Relief of the RUPTURED POOR throughout the Kingdom.
Instituted 1807.
35, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The average number of poor persons suffering from the dangerous and distressing malady of Hernia or Rupture annually relieved by this charity during the past ten years has been over 8,000. The Patients are of both sexes and from all parts of the Kingdom. The youngest patient relieved was an infant of seven days old; the oldest, a woman of 107 years. Every patient attending at the Institution is treated by the Surgeons of the Society by whom the Truss is applied.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to enable the Committee to carry on the beneficent work of the Charity, which necessitates an expenditure far in excess of its income. Annual subscribers of one guinea or more are entitled to recommend four patients within the year for every guinea so subscribed.

ONE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION ONLY is required, however expensive the necessary instrument may be.

W. K. TAUNTON, *Secretary.* [144

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

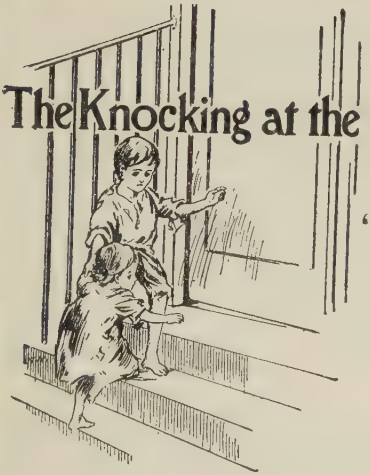
Only large **CHILDREN'S** HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON. Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—VISCOUNT DUNCANNON, M.P.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, ESQ.
Treasurer—GERALD D. SMITH, ESQ.
Secretary—H. C. STANILAND SMITH. [145

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto: "For God and Country."

NO WAITING LIST.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO RED TAPE.

A FEW FIGURES.

81,510 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.
1,577 entered last year.
7,480 is the average number of children in residence.
700 of these are Infants.
806 are Crippled, Incurable, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.
3,826 are Boarded-out in Rural Districts in England and Canada.
1,060 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.
26,281 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and the Overseas Dominions. 95 per cent. do well.
4,754 Barnardo Boys are serving the Country in the Army and Navy and Mercantile Marine.
300 Boys are in training for the Navy.

*** *Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and Parcels of Clothing may be sent to the Honorary Director, William Baker, M.A., LL.B., at Head Offices, 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.*

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GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer or MISS ROSE E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patrons—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN; HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The G.F.S. is an Imperial Society which links together in friendly bonds over 300,000 women of all ages and of all ranks of society in all parts of the world for mutual help. Its aim is to set before its Members a high ideal of purity of thought, word, and deed; to help them to be true to that ideal; to be a standing witness to the possibility of purity of life and conduct for every woman and girl in the land; to guard the hundreds of thousands of girls who are growing up to womanhood from acknowledged dangers, and to extend to them the priceless boon of loving Christian fellowship.

The various Departments of G.F.S. work include help for Sick Members, After-care of Workhouse Children, Registry Work, an Invalids' Work Depôt, protection in Emigration and in Travelling, the provision of Homes of Rest, Industrial Training, and the encouragement of Temperance and Thrift.

All information can be obtained from—

THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Telegrams: "AUGUST, VIC., LONDON." *Telephone:* 2521 VICTORIA. [147

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patrons*—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 13½ and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. None are admitted below 13½ years of age or above 15½. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £22 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., G.C.B., Marlborough House, S.W.; and by the Secretary at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James's, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

E. G. MARKHAM, Esq., *Secretary.* [148

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

BEDS, 643. IN-PATIENTS (1914), 9,924. OUT-PATIENTS, 115,982.

The Governors Earnestly Appeal for:—

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS to meet the large difference of about **£30,000** between assured income and ordinary outgoings, for which the Hospital is from year to year dependent on **VOLUNTARY SUPPORT.**

A Legacy or Donation of £1,000 names or endows a Bed in perpetuity.

A Legacy or Donation of £500 names or endows a Cot in perpetuity.

A Yearly Subscription of £50 or £25 supports a Bed or a Cot respectively.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, *Treasurer.*

SEPTEMBER, 1915. *Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. [149

HOMES OF HOPE

4, 5 & 6, REGENT SQ., GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Special efforts are made on behalf of young women about to have their first child. They are admitted into the Homes and receive **Medical Maternity Attendance** and **Nursing.** They are also **Trained** in **Household Duties,** and after a nurse-mother has been found for the infant the mother is put in the way of **earning a living** for **herself and the child.** Every endeavour is used to trace the father and make him jointly responsible with the mother for the maintenance of the infant born to them.

There is also a **Preventive Home,** where important work is done in **Rescuing Young Girls** from the snares of sin and immorality, and trained for domestic service.

Contributions may be sent to the Secretary at the above address, or to the Treasurer, ALFRED HOARE, ESQ., 37, *Fleet Street, E.C.* [151

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

70, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone: Hop. 1021. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Vice-Patron—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAVERSHAM. *Treasurer*—ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ.
President—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KINNOULL.

The Hospital was removed during 1915 to the present site in Blackfriars Road, where the new building has recently been completed. The increased facilities afforded have greatly extended the utility of the Hospital.

Over **488,000** patients have been treated at this Hospital, which was the first and for many years the only Institution in the United Kingdom for the Special Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases.

PATIENTS are admitted on small payment, entitling them to four weeks' treatment, or by Subscriber's letter of Recommendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

OUT-PATIENTS are seen daily at 2 p.m., and on Friday evenings at 6.30 p.m.

Medical Men and Students are admitted free to the daily practice on presentation of their cards.

The Hospital is fully equipped with all modern methods of treatment. Subscriptions and Donations towards the maintenance of the Hospital are earnestly requested and may be sent to [152

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary.*

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

WANSTEAD.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. | *Bankers*—LLOYDS BANK, LTD., 66, W. Smithfield, E.C.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from all parts of the Empire, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received **5,072** Fatherless Children already. Forty-two were admitted last year.

About **400** are in the Asylum now. Elections will be held in May and November this year. Forms of nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. *Assistance is therefore urgently needed,* and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote	£5 5*s.* 0*d.*
" " Two Votes	£10 10*s.* 0*d.*
Annual Subscription for One Vote	£0 10*s.* 6*d.*
" " Two Votes	£1 1*s.* 0*d.*

Treasurer—Ald. Sir GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT, Bart.

Offices—63, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. Commr. H. C. MARTIN, R.N., *Secy. and Supt.* [153

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,
ISLINGTON, N.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T., G.C.M.G.

100,000 persons have been received and treated here since 1802. The Diseases admitted are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, and German Measles; and Typhoid when accommodation can be made available. The general ward fee is three guineas for the whole term of treatment. Private rooms, five guineas a week. Patients' payments amount to about a fifth of the annual outlay, the balance falling upon the funds of the Institution. This system encourages people who are willing to pay a part at least of the cost of their illness to do so rather than remain for treatment at home or cast themselves upon the rates. No help is received from the rates by this Hospital.

Annual subscribers of a guinea and upwards for more than one year are Governors, and donors of ten guineas and upwards in one sum are Life Governors. Domestic servants of Governors, and certain employés of subscribing business houses, clubs, and hotels, are promptly removed and treated free of charge. Application to the Secretary with a medical certificate will ensure prompt removal by motor. The application can be made personally, or by letter, telegram, or telephone: 687 North.

Bankers: UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS, 50, Cornhill, E.C. W. CHRISTIE, *Secretary*. [155

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND RESCUE HOME

Patron - - - H.M. THE KING.

UNENDOWED AND IN GREAT NEED.

Treasurers:—LORD KINNAIRD and J. F. W. DEACON, Esq.

Founded in 1746, this Special Hospital has for 170 years devoted all its energies to the treatment and cure of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE EARNESTLY PLEADED FOR.

Offices: 283, Harrow Road, London, W. HY. J. EASON, *Secretary*.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath to the Treasurers for the time being of the London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, Paddington, W., and Dean Street, Soho, both in the County of Middlesex, the sum of £ to be applied for the purposes of the Female Hospital, Rescue Home (or Male Hospital and Out-patients' Department, as may be desired) and I direct the said Legacy to be paid free of death duty, and as soon as conveniently may be after my death.

Under the Patronage of HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL
WATFORD
(*Incorporated as the London Orphan Asylum*).

The Managers earnestly appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 500 Fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the **BRITISH EMPIRE,** representing all professions and callings. 7,382 such children have been maintained and educated, the majority having been provided with situations.

The Society is dependent upon **voluntary help** for **£17,000 annually,** owing to the great increase in the cost of necessaries.

Vacancies have been declared for children of Officers or Warrant Officers killed in the War.

Annual Subscriptions from 10*s.* 6*d.*, Life Subscriptions from £5 5*s.*, and DONATIONS **will be gladly received.**

ARTHUR P. BLATHWAYT, *Treasurer and Chairman.*
Office: 3, CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C. HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary.* [158

The METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
Including the Metropolitan Portions of the Dioceses of London, Southwark, and Essex.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
Treasurers—JOHN H. NELSON, ESQ., and ERNEST FARQUHAR, ESQ.
Secretary—GRANT MARSTON, ESQ. OFFICE: 46A, PALL MALL, S.W.

1. The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes, proportionate to the needs of each.
2. The Clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief, and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.
3. The overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.
4. Every penny contributed is devoted to the relief of destitution, all the working expenses being otherwise provided for.

Annual report will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

Subscriptions and Donations to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed.

Cheques, payable to GRANT MARSTON, should be sent to the Office, 46A, Pall Mall, S.W., or to LLOYDS BANKING LTD., 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL,

KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.

Unendowed and Entirely Free to the Sick Poor.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.
Vice-Chairman: T. DYER EDWARDES, Esq., J.P.
Treasurers: LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
THE HON. CHARLES T. MILLS, M.P.

SPECIAL APPEAL.

The Metropolitan Hospital is in the Kingsland Road, far removed from the rich, and ministers to a population of nearly half-a-million of the poorest inhabitants of London.

Approximately 1,700 In and 37,000 Out-Patients are treated annually, the attendances of the latter amounting to upwards of 122,000.

At the present time there are 160 beds available for In-Patients, including a Ward for Children, and two Wards, with special kitchens, &c., for Jewish patients.

Every care is taken to avoid abuse of the charity; and a trained Almoner is employed for this purpose and to form the necessary link between the Hospital and outside charities for providing patients with any extra help that they may require to secure the full and permanent benefit from their treatment.

The necessary annual expenditure is approximately £15,000 a year, but the income from invested property is under £600. Over £14,400 has every year to be collected from the charitable public.

Appeal is also made for Funds to build the NURSES' HOME on the Hospital's land behind the Ward blocks.

Bankers: GLYN, MILLS & CO. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

J. C. BUCHANAN,
Secretary and House Governor.

HELP—*by donations, subscriptions and legacies—is urgently needed, and very earnestly solicited.*

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

National Children's Home.

(Founded by DR. STEPHENSON.)

Chief Office: 104/122, CITY RD., LONDON, E.C.

Principal—Rev. W. HODSON SMITH.

Treasurers—J. R. BARLOW, Esq., J.P.; Col. and Ald. Sir CHARLES WAKEFIELD, J.P.

15 BRANCHES. 2,300 CHILDREN.

NEED—NOT CREED—DECIDES A CHILD'S ADMISSION.

About **10,000** children have already been helped. Special provision is made for **crippled** and **afflicted** little ones. Children of all classes, all creeds and no creeds, eligible.

£16 will support a child for a year. Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Cot.

Remittances should be addressed to Rev. W. HODSON SMITH, National Children's Home, 104/122, City Road, London, ——E.C., and crossed "London City and Midland."——

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THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, ESQ.

This Institution grants Annuities of £21 to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to £16,000 per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Three Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-One, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £757,000.

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary*. [164

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED & EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL.) Incorporated by Royal Charter.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable disposition are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Soldiers suffering from Nerve Injuries and Severe Mental and Nervous Shock are being Treated.

Contributions, especially Annual Subscriptions, will be most thankfully received by THE EARL OF HARROWBY (*Treasurer*), National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

Secretary: GODFREY H. HAMILTON. *Bankers*: COUTTS & CO., Strand. [166

THE LADS WHO GUARD OUR SHORES

have been trained for the sea, many of them, by the NATIONAL REFUGES. Old boys from this Institution are likewise serving in 100 British Regiments, and 6,500 have entered the Merchant Service and are now helping to maintain the national food supply.

"ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER"

TRAINING SHIPS.

2,000 boys have entered the Royal Navy.

6,500 boys have entered the Merchant Service.

Patrons:
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING & QUEEN.
Chairman and Treasurer:
W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.,
17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

Subscriptions and Donations urgently needed.

THE NATIONAL REFUGES,

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.

Joint Secs. { H. BRISTOW WALLEN and HENRY G. COPELAND.

A HOME AND EDUCATION FOR 450 FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL AND ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE.

(FOUNDED 1758),

Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

CONVALESCENT HOME—MARGATE.

Patrons: { HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions

FOR 158 YEARS.

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea entitles to Two Votes at each Half-Yearly Election.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom Contributions should be sent.

Treasurer:
SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., ALD.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD., Princes Street, E.C.
ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary.
Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. [166

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON, W.

(Convalescent Home—"FAIR VIEW," SLOUGH.)

Patron: H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.

The In-Patients average **700**, and the New Out-Patients **16,500** a year; the total attendance being nearly **50,000.**

The Hospital provides 46 beds. The Convalescent Home has accommodation for 24 Children in the summer and 16 in the winter months.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Needed.

SIR DOUGLAS OWEN, *Chairman.* NIGEL HANBURY, *Treasurer.*
W. H. PEARCE, *Secretary.* [167

The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Established 1856. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters in **ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help. The Society has aided over **34,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

and Gifts of Clothing of every description will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. [172

Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patrons:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President:—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN. *Treasurer*:—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
Chairman of Committee:—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. **To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.***
2. **To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.***
3. **The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.**

Since the foundation of the Hospital **130,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,787** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,068** were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £8,000.
RELIABLE INCOME, £4,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [169

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE,
PURLEY, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1844. INCORPORATED 1904.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Undenominational, unendowed, depending entirely upon public benevolence.

Receives Children between the ages of **THREE MONTHS** and eleven years, and retains them until fifteen. **300** are now enjoying its benefits.

Annual necessary expenditure, **£9,000.** Annual subscriptions, **£2,192.**

Funds to meet the large balance are urgently needed.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer.* J. ROWLAND EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

Office—34, WALBROOK, E.C.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. [171

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month. There are upwards of **1,300** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom nearly **£10,000** is annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20, if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON. W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.* [133

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,
BEDDINGTON (near CROYDON), SURREY.

Founded at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

PATRONS—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PATRONESS—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA
PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THIS ancient Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless Girls from all parts of Great Britain. They are admitted between the ages of **7** and **10,** and at the age of **16** are placed out in respectable private families. They must in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half-yearly in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Offices. New Subscribers to this old Charity are most earnestly needed.

Life Subscription, 2 Votes .. £10 10 0	**Annual Subscription, 2 Votes .. £1 1 0**
Ditto 1 Vote .. 5 5 0	**Ditto 1 Vote .. 0 10 6**

A Donation of **60** Guineas in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of one child. Fatherless girls are also received and paid for at the rate of **£12 12s.** per annum, with an entrance fee of **£2 2s.** pending election, or otherwise. Cheques crossed "Messrs. HOARE."

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

Offices—17, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. BOUVERIE RISK, *Secretary.* [173

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. Founded 1814.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patron: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President and Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLENDEN.

Chairman of Council: STUART DE LA RUE, ESQ. *Vice-Chairman:* ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, ESQ., K.C.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	***£7,500***
Annual Income from Investments	***£ 200***
REQUIRED EACH YEAR	***£7,300***

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

£7,700 owing to the Bankers.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C. **A. T. MAYS, Secretary.** [174

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES

PUTNEY HEATH. *Instituted 1854.*

Patrons—
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

President—THE RT. HON. LORD WOLVERTON. *Treasurer*—SIR HENRY LOPES, BART.

Life without hope, at any rate in this world. Life, a long and wretched period of suffering, in which the poor sufferer might be forgiven for looking forward to being a burden to his friends and relatives. This is the fate of many. Can we do nothing to lighten this black, dark misery? Can we do nothing to alleviate this suffering? Thoughts like these make one anxious to help such an Institution as THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY HEATH.

Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., Offices, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary.*

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), **CITY ROAD, E.C.**

FOUNDED 1804

ASKS YOU FOR HELP.

Every day this Hospital relieves over 100 In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary.* [175

Last year's Record (1914) Convictions for Cruelty to Animals, 4,835 : Complaints investigated, 15,800 ; Cautions for Minor Acts of Cruelty, 25,153.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The Society greatly needs your Support at the present time, as it is supported only by Voluntary Contributions.

E. G. FAIRHOLME, Chief Secretary, 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.

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ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL

MARGATE,

For Early Tuberculous Disease of the Bones, Joints, Glands, &c.

200 Beds. 90 Beds reserved for Children and 50 for Wounded Soldiers.

ADVANTAGES.—Bracing Air. Verandahs. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Liberal Diet. Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing.

£1,000 will make a bed Free.

There are only Seven Free Beds. Others urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Bankers—COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co. *London Offices*—13, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
Treasurer—LORD BIDDULPH. *Secretary*—A. NASH. [176

THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—**SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.**
Patron—**HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

President—The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.T.
Treasurer—SAMUEL WATSON, Esq.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Spinal Supports, Leg Instruments, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CHAIRS and CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted.

By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

39,290 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1915.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., 19, Fleet Street, E.C
RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary*. [178

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.

Patron—**THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**

Treasurers { THE RIGHT HON. LORD GREVILLE.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR GERARD A. LOWTHER, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy Treasurer—F. J. FRANKAU, Esq.

Although 100 beds have been placed at the disposal of the Admiralty and War Office, for the sick and wounded from the War, the work of the Hospital is being carried on as usual.

5,036 in-patients were treated in the Hospital during 1914.

966 of these were sent to the Hospital's Convalescent Branch at Wimbledon, free of charge.

Number of Out-Patients during 1914, 28,283.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE in 1914 ...	**£39,950**
ORDINARY INCOME in 1914	**£24,239**
Leaving a DEFICIENCY of	**£15,711**

The Governors urgently solicit additional Annual Subscriptions and Donations, to enable them to carry on the work of the Hospital.

Dr. J. Nachbar, *Superintendent and Resident Medical Officer.*

Henry Wingrove, *Secretary.*

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

For Stone and other Urinary Diseases

(ESTABLISHED 1860),

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Right Hon. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT EARL, K.P.
Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and contains 2 Public Wards for Men (24 beds), a Ward for Women and Children (2 Beds), and a Special Ward (6 Beds) for Paying Patients.

The number of Patients treated during the year 1914 was **452** In-Patients and **2,793** Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 5 to 7; Thursday, 5 to 7; Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3; and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 5 and 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary.* [179

THE SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Founded 1860. *Patron:* **HIS MAJESTY THE KING.** **120 Beds.**

Unendowed and undenominational. Maintenance entirely dependent on public contributions. Convalescents of either sex over 10 years of age received throughout the year. Over **36,000** patients admitted. Annual expenditure, **£3,800.** Funds urgently needed.

Chairman: Sir WILLIAM BULL, M.P. *Treasurer:* G. J. MARJORIBANKS, Esq.
Secretary: WILLOUGHBY BULLOCK, Esq.
Office: 12, CLIFFORD'S INN, E.C. *Bankers:* Messrs. COUTTS, 440, Strand, W.C.
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SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 3° Gul. iv., Cap. ix.)

Establishments:

Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. 250 Beds.
Albert Dock Hospital, E. 50 Beds.
Dispensaries, East India Dock Road and Gravesend.

For Sick and Injured Seamen. ***Funds Urgently Needed.***

The Society is empowered by its Act of Parliament to take and to hold real Estate.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE:

The London School of Tropical Medicine, Albert Dock, E.
The London School of Clinical Medicine, Greenwich.

Reports of the Charity, Syllabus of the Schools, and any further information can be had on application to the Secretary,

P. J. MICHELLI, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. [186

S. THOMAS'S HOME

S. Thomas's Hospital,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

For Paying Patients

The Resident Medical Officer can be seen daily at 12 noon. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Steward.

TELEPHONE: HOP 1637.

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ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the SOUTH of the THAMES.

Two extra wards (one for poor Lying-in Cases) have been opened.

9,158 In-patients treated last year.

TO MAINTAIN THIS WORK FURTHER VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NEEDED.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward.

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Society for the Abolition of Vivisection

22, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON.

According to the latest Parliamentary Return, the number of experiments made in 1914 was 87,253. A large number of these were inoculation experiments, and, as the report says, "are attended by no considerable, if appreciable, pain."

The pain does not lie in the operation itself, but in the after effects.

The animal so innocently operated on may have to live days, weeks or months with no anæsthetics to assauge its sufferings, and nothing but death to relieve.

The following is an example of what may ensue in the dog after the "little needle prick":—

"A dog was inoculated on January 23rd. In a few days it began to show signs of wasting, then the head became swelled and dropsical, and also the fore-legs and paws; later on this swelling disappeared, but the dog seemed very ill and weak, and there was a thickening of the membrane of both eyes. Two days before its death it refused food and seemed very thirsty. On February 20th it died."—Abridged from the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, March, 1906.

The Society offers to send a Lecturer, free of charge, to Literary Societies, League Meetings, &c. [193

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children,

INCORPORATED,

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger, are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£500 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

CERTIFIED VOLUNTARY HOME UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

President: Sir ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON, BART., M.P.
Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, ESQ., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.
Secretary and Superintendent: MISS LILIAN M. BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool. [184

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. *Incorporated* 1678.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

BY FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.

Donors of ***30 Guineas*** are elected Governors of the Corporation.

MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bt., *Regr.*, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [188

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE

CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

President and Director—Rev. THOMAS SPURGEON.
Vice-President—Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON. Treasurer—WILLIAM HIGGS, Esq.

A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,
And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

3,511 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1915.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Road, London, S.W. Notice to Intending Benefactors.—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary. [188

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833. *Incorporated 1907.*

A General Hospital with Separate Departments for Special Forms of Disease.

225 Beds Provided for Wounded Soldiers.

OVER 52,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	**£28,500**
RELIABLE INCOME	**£9,000**
ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED	**£19,500**

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WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, Nov. 1st, 1894.) Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President—His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., P.C.
Treasurer—LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O., J.P., D.L. *Chairman*—GEORGE F. MARSHALL, Esq.

IT needs:—£63,000 to carry out the scheme of extension by which provision is made for about 250 beds; and £17,000 annually to maintain the present work of relieving about 2,800 In-Patients and 36,000 Out-Patients. Its endowments yield an annual income of only £600. Wherefore it relies upon voluntary contributions for £16,400 wherewith to meet its annual expenditure of £17,000. For many years past the debt has averaged £10,000.

...s the nearest General Hospital for Hammersmith, Fulham, Acton, Chiswick, Brentford, and to ...ge portions of Kensington and Barnes. The population it serves numbers more than 500,000 persons. It is entitled to receive and hold devises of freehold land or any other property.

A. BETTERIDGE, *Secretary.*

Bankers { LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Hammersmith, W.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 16, St. James's Street, S.W. [170

MONEY LENT.

T. PICKFORD & CO.,

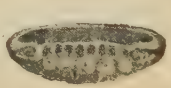
Pawnbrokers, Jewellers, & Silversmiths,

Established 1839. **241 & 243, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.** Established 1839.

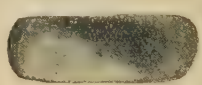
BANKERS—London County & Westminster. Telephone : 764 LONDON WALL.

201.
18 ct. Gold, **30s.**
9 ct. Gold, **12s. 6d.**

237.
18 ct. Gold, Diamond and Rubies, or Sapphires, **£2 2s. 0d.**



240.
18 ct. Gold, 5 fine Diamonds, **£3 3s. 0d.**



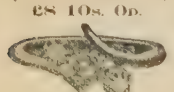
203.
18 ct. Gold, **35s.**
9 ct. Gold, **15s. 6d.**

207.
12 Diamonds, 3 Rubies or Sapphires, **£6 15s. 0d.**

208.
18 ct. Gold, 3 Diamonds, **35s.**

310.
Opals and Diamonds, **£8 10s. 0d.**

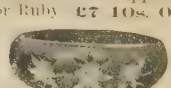
369.
18 ct. Gold, 2 Diamonds, **32s. 6d.**



342.
Diamonds and Ruby, or Sapphire, **£4 4s. 0d.**

389.
Diamond & Sapphire, or Ruby **£7 10s. 0d.**

700.
18 ct. Gold, fine Diamond. **30s.**



600.
18 ct. Gold, 3 Diamonds, **£1 5s. 0d.**

Jewellery at Wholesale Prices.

Wedding Rings, Keepers, and Chains
SOLD by WEIGHT.

Send for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

OLD GOLD OR SILVER

Purchased for Cash or taken in Exchange. Broken or Old-Fashioned Jewellery, Watches, Teeth Plates, &c., can be turned into money.

PAWNBROKING DEPARTMENT.

Customers not wishing to dispose of goods can pledge same for periods of 3, 6, or 12 months at a low rate of interest:

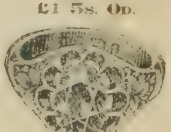
The use of £5 for one month costs 1/3
" " £10 " " " " 2/6

Amounts over £50 at lower rates. We guarantee to advance 75% on all goods purchased of us.

1010
Solid 18 ct. Gold, **£1 1s. 0d.**
Solid 9 ct. Gold, **10s. 6d.**

986.
18 ct. Gold, Diamonds and Rubies, or Sapphires, **17s. 6d.**

374.
18 ct. Gold, Diamonds and Rubies, or Sapphires, **15s. 6d.**



750
Solid 18 ct. Gold Real Garnet, Amethyst or Topaze, **35s.**
Solid 9 ct. Gold, **17s. 6d.**

MONEY LENT.

SAFEGUARD YOUR HEALTH WITH

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Best Remedy

known for

COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short attacks of SPASMS, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

A true palliative in NEURALGIA TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT.

Checks and arrests: FEVER, CROUP, and AGUE.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, COLIC, and other complaints of the bowels.

Convincing Medical Testimony with each bottle.

Of all Chemists, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

See that you get Dr. J. Collis Browne's

A Lady's Toilet

cannot be a complete success unless soap, its leading essential, is of the kind that will benefit the skin. With

Pears'

for her foundation she is safe from the skin troubles which so often attend the use of common soaps.

Matchless for the Complexion

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

IS A SIMPLE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS:

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, and Fevers of all kinds.

It ALWAYS does GOOD—NEVER ANY HARM. It forms a DELIGHTFUL and HEALTH-GIVING Beverage.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Limited, 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, S.E.

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